

270 SPELLINGS
AND
COMMON ERRORS

BY

K. L. KAPUR, M. A.

PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

D.A.V. COLLEGE, LAHORE

1943

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A WORD TO THE READER !

It is really astonishing that there are very few good books on spellings and Common Errors. It is perhaps due to the fact that to write a comprehensive book on the subject is an extremely arduous task. No one will deny that a book on spelling was long₃ needed. The present volume which is the result of many years adventure in spellings is only a modest attempt at a systematic treatment of the subject.

All examiners are agreed on the point that bad spellings are at once the weakness and misfortune of majority of students. It would be conceded that very little attention is paid to spellings by the students at the University stage. It is generally supposed that a student has had enough of spelling drill in the school and he should have a breathing space now. The pity is that even in schools spellings are woefully neglected. The necessity of learning correct spellings of words cannot be too strongly emphasized. The amazing thing is that good spellings are not beyond the ken of the average student provided he is prepared to devote some time and attention to the rules and exceptions concerning the formation of words. The first part of the book aims at teaching correct spellings in an incredibly short period of time. If the student carefully follows the instructions given in the book, he will be able to overcome his weak spellings in about four weeks. Carefully graded and thoughtfully selected lists of words will familiarize him with all those words which he is often called upon to write. It is however not claimed that the book exhausts all the

words that constitute the vocabulary of the English language. Only such words have been included as are of every day common use.

A special feature of the book is lists of words relating to topics which are frequently discussed by students, for instance, War, Cinema, Health, Country-life, Excursion. Plenty of exercises for dictation have been added at the end of the first part. It is hoped that the student will avail himself of those exercises whenever he wants to test his ability to spell.

In addition to these *merits*, the book can claim to be original in many respects. To name only a few :—it includes a chapter on words with similar endings; a list of words that can be spelt in two ways ; lists of words that should be written as two words or as one word, an alphabetically arranged list of words commonly misspelt and thirty graded lists of words to be learnt by heart.

The second part of the book will be found even more useful than the first part. It deals with common errors committed by Indian students of English at the Matriculation, Intermediate and B. A. stage. The object is to guard the student against those pitfalls which are the *ban* of his writing. These errors have been classified under nine heads viz errors in the use of the article, the noun, the adjective, the adverb, the verb, the preposition, the conjunction, the pronoun and errors in construction. The correct expressions have been given opposite to the incorrect ones.

The author will be amply rewarded if after buying the book the student reads it as well.

K. L. Kapur.

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CHAPTER 1.

"WHY YOU MIS-SPELL"

Spellings are a bug-bear to many students. Most of them give up learning spelling in sheer despair. Others do not understand clearly why they cannot spell even simple words correctly. It is, therefore, imperative that we should analyse in this chapter why majority of people fail to spell words. It is obvious that if you know your defects, you can certainly think out a remedy to remove them, and so it is with spellings.

Your Fault No. 1.

You read so hurriedly and rapidly that your mind does not get enough time to receive an impression of the order of the letters of a word even. You read, for example, the sentence "Mahatma Gandhi wears a loin-cloth round his waist." Immediately after you have read it, if some one takes away the book from you and asks you the spellings of "loin" and "waist," ten to one, you will spell these words as lion meaning (*tiger*) and waste (meaning *to lose*). Almost eighty percent of the students spell the words 'receive' and 'deceive' as 'recieve' and 'decieve' and only one out of a hundred students can spell correctly the words "harass," "embarrass," "quarrel," "benefited" and "offered." "Hurry, they say, makes curry" and it is true of learning spelling to a great extent.

If you do not form the habit of concentration, your spellings are doomed. Concentrate on words, not only on the order in which they are written but also on the vowels and the repetition of letters. Remember, for instance, that "mathematics" contains two 'a's' and one 'e' and 'arithmetic' contains one 'a' and one 'e'. Embarrass is a longer word than harass and contains two 'r's' and two 'ss' whereas the latter contains only one 'r' and two 'ss'. 'Vacuum' contains two 'u's' and "scissors" two 'ss' in the middle. Quarrel contains two 'rr's' and parallel contains two 'll's'. It is a good habit to think over the spelling of each word for a minute while reading any book or newspaper. Such a habit once formed will make you learn the most difficult and lengthy word in a very short time.

Your Fault No. 2.

A second drawback, against which you should guard, is the neglect of the study of your books. If you have not formed the reading habit, your spellings are bound to become poor. If you glance through the newspaper carelessly, it is worse than not studying it; for, in this way you cannot learn correct spellings. Your mind must receive impressions of words of common everyday use otherwise it fails to recall such common words as "*buffalo*," "*cigarette*," "*guarantee*" and "*committee*." Students often find, after the long vacation, that they are hazy about the spellings of even very common words. As they sit down to write a piece of composition or essay, they begin to doubt the spellings of very ordinary words. It is because, during the long vacation, they have not followed up the routine of going through their text-books or newspapers daily. They studied, no doubt, but they did so in a haphazard manner and the result is, their mind could not retain the old impression of words.

Your Fault No 3.

Very often you postpone the learning of spellings by heart. You consider it beneath your notice to repeat over and over again the spelling of the same word. "Learning by rote" you decry. But whoever learnt Multiplication Tables by repeating them once only. Not even the greatest genius can say that he learnt them by reading them once or twice only. We all repeated them perhaps a hundred times or a thousand times before we gained mastery over them. Same is the case with spellings. The greater the number of impressions your mind receives, the stronger will be your hold on spellings. Do not postpone the task of learning by rote to an indefinite future Remember the maxim "Now or Never."

Your Fault No. 4.

You are perhaps unaware of the fact that one of the greatest aids to memory is the method of association. Some people remember the telephone numbers of their friends by the help of associations. If A's telephone number is 4020, you could remember it by repeating only perhaps once the line: a man of *forty* married to a girl of *twenty*. You can similarly distinguish between the spellings of words by associations. *Stationery* can be distinguished from *stationary* (meaning not in motion) by remembering that the former contains an "e" which occurs in *exercise* book, pens and pencils also. Think of some association to retain in your mind the spelling of some word which appears to be particularly baffling. Such an association once formed, will enable you to recall a particular spelling at any time.

Your Fault No. 5.

It, very often, happens that while you are repeating with your lips the spelling of a word your mind is thinking of something else, maybe the cinema, a tea-party, a tennis-match, an excursion, a letter from a relative or your home-task. Unless your mind is set on nothing else except the spelling of a word, you can never master it or at the most, if you can, the impression will not last long. It will fade out from your memory. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that your mind must be fixed on the order of letters in a word.

It would not be out of place here to relate briefly the story of the test given by Daronacharya, the Instructor of Pandavas, to his disciples. He fixed a toy fish on the top of a *pipal* tree and asked his disciples to shoot an arrow hitting the eye of the fish. But before a disciple could shoot, he was asked these questions by the Guru 1. Do you see the trunk of the tree? 2. Do you see its branches? 3. Do you see its top? 4. Do you see the toy fish? 5. Do you see the eye of the fish? and after these the Guru gave the command, "then shoot, my child." All the Pandavas said 'yes' in reply to these five questions except Arjana. Arjana replied in the negative to the first four questions and in the affirmative to the last one. And, he alone of all the Pandavas, was successful in hitting the eye of the toy fish. The reason is not far to seek. He had concentrated his whole attention on the eye of the toy fish. For him the tree and its branches were non-existent. He was looking at his target and at nothing else. In other words, he had concentrated all his faculties on one object.

Concentration of mind, then, is the keynote of learning spellings and lack of concentration is responsible for your bad spellings.

Besides these faults, there are two fallacies against which you must guard. The next chapter will tell you what they are.

CHAPTER 2

"TWO FALLACIES CONTRADICTED"

There are two fallacies about learning spellings and they need to be expounded and exploded. So long as these fallacies persist in the mind of a student, he will not make any progress. Their hold on the mind is not only injurious but also positively dangerous. These fallacies creep into the mind of almost every scholar and often he succumbs to their influence.

The first of these fallacies is amusing as well as fantastic. We often hear a student repeating the formulas, "My memory is weak for spelling" or, 'Oh! my spelling were always bad; or, 'I have, you know, a poor memory for spellings.' 'My memory has always failed me at the time of writing words.'

Such unhappy expressions, when repeated over and over again, certainly paralyse the mind of a student and every difficult word that he once learnt, slips away from his mind. The fault is not of his memory but of his attitude of mind. He has imbibed a wrong idea from somewhere which has stuck in his mind and which prevents him from retaining the spelling of a word. He needs to correct his attitude of mind. Expressions like the ones given above act as a retarding factor on his mind and so his progress is arrested. If your memory is strong for remembering, the names of actors and actresses, if you can remember the names of all the singers of note of your town, if you can recall to your mind at any time the stories of pictures that you.

have seen, if you could learn in your previous standards and classes, the poems and nursery rhymes, if you could remember all the humorous jokes^o and tricks that your teachers taught you in the lower classes, then you can certainly boast of a strong, and dependable memory. If you can remember a thousand other things and all the details about them, then why not spellings. Your memory is not poor. It is as good as any one else's. No one's memory can be of inferior calibre for spelling and of a superior kind for other things. It is a fallacy to say, " my memory is weak " for it is not memory that is to blame, but the way of thinking or the attitude of mind.

So away with these thoughts and this absurd fallacy, and from now onwards, consider yourself to be gifted by nature with as sharp a memory as any other individual.

The second fallacy is equally amusing and absurd. Some individuals begin to think that one can never improve one's spelling. What makes them think so. It is their failure to make any appreciable progress in the direction of learning spelling. Such persons need to be told that if one can improve oneself in all other respects, why not in spellings then. It is true that, there are exceptions to every rule of spellings and there are even words which defy all attempts at classification, but even then, the task of remembering the spelling of words of common occurrence is, by no means, an impossible one. Everyone can improve his spellings only if he tries. " Nothing, they say, is denied to a dogged pertinacity," and the man with the will to do and the resolution to accomplish, can certainly succeed. One can certainly improve one's spelling if only one knows the way to do so ; and for the methods to learn spellings now turn to the next chapter

CHAPTER 3.

METHODS TO LEARN SPELLINGS.

Rule 1 :—The first and foremost thing to remember about spelling is that we need to form the habit of reading slowly and carefully. As we read hurriedly, we fail to observe that a certain letter is missing in a particular word whereas it occurs in its root-word. We fail to notice, for example, that "*hinder*" contains an 'e' and "*hindrance*" contains no "e"; *tiger* contains an 'e' and *tigress* contains no 'e.' Similar is the case with words like *hunter*, *huntress*; *songster*, *songstress*; *hunger*, *hungry*; *anger*, *angry*. Similarly in some words 'o' is missing, although it occurs in the root word. *Actor*, *actress*; *director*, *directress*; *governor*, *governess*. We are unable to detect the fact that in some words a certain vowel is essential whereas in another word which sounds similar, it is not wanted. In the word "*boundary*" "a" occurs whereas in the word *foundry* "a" is missing. Similarly "*actuary*" and "*secretary*" contain "a" whereas "*chivalry*" and "*symmetry*" contain no "a." Such important differences in the spellings of words pass unnoticed and unobserved. It is, therefore, essential for learning correct spellings that we cultivate the habit of scrutinising words carefully. Rule 1 is therefore "Read slowly and carefully."

Rule 2:—Impressions are carried to our mind through the eye as well as through the ear and through what we call the sense of touch. It is a common experience that whenever we write a wrong spelling, we feel that we have not *seen* such a spelling before. It appears to be queer and strange. Our mind tries to recollect the correct spelling. It is, therefore, essential that we look at words intensely. A cursory glance at the letters of a word will leave a very faint impression on our mind and it will be obliterated as soon as it is formed. The more intensely we look at words, the more lasting will be their impression upon our mind.

So remember that for gaining mastery over spellings, rule 2 is:—‘**Look intensely at words.**’

Rule 3:—Our ears also carry messages to our mind and these messages are recorded there. If we repeat the spellings of a word several times, the effect of repetition will be a deeper impression on our mind. It has been noticed that even an illiterate person can be made to learn a long poem or a story which is quite unintelligible to him. Not only that, birds, such as parrots, have been trained to repeat sentences and set conservation verbatim. How has such a feat been accomplished? It is because they are made to say the same words over again. Man is a far superior creature to birds or animals. In his case, it has been observed that though repetition is essential, he can learn things much more quickly. He has not to repeat words as often as birds and other creatures. If you desire to gain a command over the spellings of words, then do not be afraid of repetition. It has got to be done. There is no way out of it. But do it with a cheerful heart. Do not consider it a sort of drudgery. Feel that it is a pleasant task and think of the reward

of this habit. You can become one of the most accurate speller through sheer industry of this type

So rule 3 is :—**Repeat the spellings of a word several times to yourself.**

Rule 4 :—Bacon, the great philosopher and writer, has aptly said, "Reading makes a full man ; conference a ready man and writing an exact man." This is no doubt true that repetition of spellings is a great aid to memory but perhaps the surest way is practice in the writing of spellings. As already remarked, actions done with hands also leave an impression on the mind. Very often, it is found that often when we cannot spell a word orally we can write out its spelling quite accurately. This can be explained by the fact that our hands trace out the lines of the impression in our mind. By writing the spelling over and over again, we are sending a double impression to our mind—one by way of vision or the visual impression and the other by way of the sense of touch or the sensuous impression. These impressions combine and prove to be more lasting and permanent than those sent through the eyes alone. It cannot be, therefore, too strongly emphasized that for learning spelling rule 4 is :—" **Write the spellings of difficult words several times in a note book**

Rule 5 :—" Practice makes a man perfect " is an old adage and sums up in a nutshell the art of learning spellings. Do not be weary of writing a piece of dictation as often in a week as you can. If you can write a piece every day, nothing like it. By so doing you not only send new impressions of new words but revive the impressions that have already found their way into your mind. This routine will not give your mind a chance to forget what you have already learnt. "An apple a day, they say, keeps the doctor away" and in the same

strain you can say, "a piece of dictation a day, will keep wrong spellings away." You can drive out wrong spellings from your mind by this quick and interesting method. A piece of dictation should not take more than twenty minutes—ten for writing and ten for correcting and practising. The value of this twenty-minutes work will be apparent to you within a week's time. You will gain a mastery over most of the common words within a very short time.

So rule 5 is :—"Write a piece of dictation every day."

Rule 6 :—"Look it up in the dictionary" was the advice given by the headmaster of a famous school to his students whose spellings were awfully bad. When in doubt, turn to the dictionary. Do not rely on your hazy memory. Make sure about the spelling. Do not mind the little trouble of turning over the pages of a dictionary. It is a folly to postpone such an important matter to the future. Remove your doubts instantly and correct your impressions. If you allow the doubts to influence your mind and not drive them away, you will not be able to master the spellings of even ordinary words. It is also essential that the dictionary you possess should be a standard one. It should be as authentic as the *Concise Oxford Dictionary*. Do not rely on a cheap and worthless dictionary. "A cheap buyer takes bad meat" and a cheap-dictionary-purchaser buys the wrong stuff. Also make sure that it was published by a standard firm and at a standard press. The printer's devil finds its way into books published by a cheap press. The importance of this rule cannot be stressed too emphatically.

Remember, therefore, that rule 6 is : "Cultivate the habit of consulting a dictionary when in doubt."

Rule 7 :—Very few people realize that the study of correct accent is a valuable aid not only to correct pronunciation, but also to correct spelling. It will be explained in the next chapter how the spellings of certain words have been fashioned in a particular way. If the accent in a group of words falls on the last syllable, the words derived from them are also formed after a set fashion. Take for example the words *benefit* and *budget*. In their case, the accent falls on the first syllable and so their past tenses are "*benefited*" and "*budgeted*." In the case of words like "*remit*" and "*occur*" the accent falls on the last syllable and so their past tenses are written as "*remitted*" and "*occurred*." The last consonants are doubled whereas in the previous words these were not doubled.

You will do well to remember, therefore, that correct accent is a valuable aid to learning correct spellings and you should form the habit of consulting the dictionary not only for spellings, meaning and pronunciation but also for the study of correct accent.

Rule 7 therefore is :—"Know the correct accents of words."

Rule 8 :—Auto-suggestion plays a great part in memorizing facts. The person who is every time cursing himself for his bad memory is bound to have a poor memory. Our mind accepts those suggestions readily which we ourselves give to it. Loss of confidence is primarily responsible for the bad spellings of those who think that their memory is at fault. You must immediately give up this defeatists' attitude and shake off this state of despondency and despair. Begin to feel from now onwards that you can certainly master spellings. It is a task which is within your power of retention. Once you take up this attitude, all your nervousness will disappear and

you will realize within a very short time how quick your progress is in this direction. It is a common experience that the person who resolves and says to himself, before going to bed, "I can get up at 5 o'clock in the morning and will get up at five to-morrow," can certainly rise at five. But the person who grumbles a little before going to bed and then says to himself, "I can never get up at five but I shall try, probably I will fail or at most I will get up before six," very seldom succeeds. He will find that he gets up always later than 5 o'clock. In exactly the same way, the person who gives himself a positive suggestion, a suggestion of hope and of achievement, can certainly succeed in his enterprise but, on the other hand, the individual who suffers from want of confidence in himself, always meets with defeat and failure.

Rule 8 therefore is: — "**Have confidence that you can improve your spellings.**"

Rule 9 :—Many years ago , a world-renowned lecturer came to Lahore He delivered a series of lectures on training one's memory. In his lecture the lecturer explained to his audience the device by which one could remember the names of all the kings of England in order of precedence. And the device was so simple and so very interesting, that the audience was able to repeat the names of the kings instantly after he had done so The trick was somewhat similar to the relation of the word "Vibgyor" to the seven colours of the rainbow. *V* stands for violet *I* for indigo, *b* for blue, *g* for green, *y* for yellow, *o* for orange and *r* for red You will have to think of such devices and happy associations in order to remember the spellings of certain particular words which appear to have been formed in an irregular manner.

So rule 9 is:—**“Think of some association to fix in your memory the spelling of a particularly difficult word.”**

Rule 10 :—Learn by heart the rules given in the next chapter. These rules need to be studied carefully. The exceptions to the rules have been given alongside the examples. These rules will enable you to learn the spellings of a large number of words within the minimum time possible. These rules have been formulated after consulting the works of other authors on the subject as well as by a research study of spellings of a large number of words. In some books, the rules have not been stated correctly. The exceptions have not been pointed out and consequently the reader is apt to be led astray and may learn wrong spellings. To safeguard against such a pitfall, rule 10 is:—**“Study the rules in the next chapter carefully.”**

CHAPTER 4.

"SOME RULES ABOUT SPELLINGS"

Rule 1 :—If a vowel precedes the last letter of a verb, the last letter is doubled in the "gerund" and in the "past tense" formed by adding "ed" to the verb.

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Past tense</i>	<i>Gerund</i>
Abet	abetted	abetting
Acquit	acquitted	acquitting
Begin	...	beginning
Ban	banned	banning
Blur	blurred	blurring
Control	controlled	controlling
Concur	concurred	concurring
Crop	cropped	cropping
Dip	dipped	dipping
Debar	debarred	debarring
Excel	excelled	excelling
Get	...	getting

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Past tense</i>	<i>Gerund</i>
Hit	...	hitting
Incur	incurred	incurring
Level	levelled	levelling
Mop	mopped	mopping
Occur	occurred	occurring
Pat	patted	patting
Sin	sinned	sinning
Stir	stirred	stirring
Step	stepped	stepping
Sit	...	sitting
Spur	spurred	spurring
Refer	referred	referring
Top	topped	topping
Remit	remitted	remitting
Worship	worshipped	worshipping
Permit	permitted	permitting
Transfer	transferred	transferring
Travel	travelled	travelling
Infer	inferred	inferring
Slip	slipped	slipping
Stop	stopped	stopping
Recur	recurred	recurring
Confer	conferred	conferring

EXCEPTIONS TO RULE 1.

The exceptions give rise to another rule, which may be called rule 2.

Rule 2 :—If the first syllable of a verb is accented, the last consonant is not doubled.

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Past Tense</i>	<i>Gerund</i>
Pro'fit	profited	profiting
Ben'efit	benefited	benefiting
Bud'get	budgeted	budgeting
Discov'er	discovered	discovering
Cov'er	covered	covering
De'bit	debited	debiting
Vo'mit	vomited	vomiting
Utt'er	uttered	uttering
Fo'cus	focused	focusing
Inter'pret	interpreted	interpreting
Vis'it	visited	visiting
Off'er	offered	offering
Di'ffer	differed	differing
Bi'as	biased	...
En'ter	entered	entering

EXCEPTIONS TO RULE 1.

Rule 3 :—If more than one vowel precedes the last letter of a verb, the last letter is not doubled.

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Past tense</i>	<i>Gerund</i>
Behead	beheaded	beheading
Bias	biased	...
Bail	bailed	bailing
Clear	cleared	clearing
Clean	cleaned	cleaning
Cheat	cheated	cheating
Defeat	defeated	defeating
Avail	availed	availing
Bewail	bewailed	bewailing
Dream	dreamed	dreaming
Heat	heated	heating
Join	joined	joining
Lean	leaned	leaning
Endear	endeared	endearing
Steer	steered	steering
Besmear	besmeared	besmearing
Spoil	spoiled	spoiling
Strain	strained	straining
Sail	sailed	sailing

Seal	sealed	sealing
Shout	shouted	shouting
Shoot	...	shooting
Pain	pained	paining
Treat	treated	treating
Train	trained	training

Rule 4 :—If a verb ends in ‘aw,’ ‘ow,’ or ‘ew’ then the last letter of the verb is not doubled while forming its past tense or gerund.

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Past tense</i>	<i>Gerund</i>
Show	showed	showing
Bow	bowed	bowing
Shew	shewed	shewing
Sew	sewed	sewing
Know	...	knowing
Saw	sawed	sawing
Sow	sowed	sowing
Flow	flowed	flowing
Glow	glowed	glowing
Stow	stowed	stowing

Rule 5. If the last syllable of a verb is accented and only one vowel precedes the last letter, the last letter is doubled when a noun is formed from it.

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>	<i>Noun</i>
Transmit'	transmitter	Sin	sinner
Travel'	traveller, travelling	Control'	controller
Occur'	occurrence	Cut	cutter, cutting
Stop	stopper	Dig	digger, digging
Drop	dropper	Beg	beggar
Excel'	excellence (adj. excellent)	Concur'	concurrence (adj. concurrent)
Level'	leveller, levelling	Remit'	remittance
Worship'	worshipper	Acquit	acquittance

Exceptions to Rule 4.

Refer'	reference
Infer'	inference
Confer'	conference

Rule 6. The final 'e' of a verb may not be dropped when noun is formed from it by adding the suffix "ment."

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>	<i>Noun</i>
Engage	engagement	Arrange	arrangement
Agree	agreement	Advertise	advertisement

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>	<i>Noun</i>
Estrange	estrangement	Require	requirement
Acknowledge	acknowledgement	Manage	management
Move	movement	Encourage	encouragement
Judge	judgement (also judgment)	Enhance	enhancement
Retire	retirement	<i>Exception :—</i>	
Advance	advancement		Argument

Rule 7 :—If a word ends in "ge" or "ce", the final 'e' is not dropped when "able" is added to the word to form adjective.

<i>Word</i>	<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Word</i>	<i>Adjective</i>
Change	changeable	Notice	noticeable
Peace	peaceable	Replace	replaceable
Manage	manageable	Lodge	lodgeable
Exchange	exchangeable	Marriage	marriageable
Gauge	gaugeable	Dodge	dodgeable
Stage	stageable	Disparage	disparageable
Indulge	indulgeable	Discharge	dischargeable
Trace	traceable	Challenge	challengeable
Slice	sliceable	Service	serviceable
Interchange	interchangeable	Enhance	enhanceable
Advance	advanceable	Efface	effaceable
Suffice	sufficeable.		

NOTE. In all other cases the final 'e' is dropped.

<i>Word</i>	<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Word</i>	<i>Adjective</i>
Retrieve	retrievable	Dispense	dispensable
Cure	curable	Calculate	calculable
Impute	imputable	Recognize	recognizable
Conceive	conceivable	Like	likable
Move	movable	Sale	salable
Relieve	relievable	Revolve	revolvable
Practice	practicable	Believe	believable
Advice	advisable	Choke	chokable
Adore	adorable	Explore	explorable
	<i>Exception :—</i>	Agree	agreeable

Rule 8 :—If a word ends in 'ge' the final 'e' is not dropped when "ous" is added to the word to form an adjective.

<i>Word</i>	<i>Adjective.</i>	<i>Word</i>	<i>Adjective</i>
Courage	courageous	...	gorgeous
Advantage	advantageous	Outrage	outrageous.

Rule 9 :—In the words in which "c," "e," and "i" occur together, "e" comes before "i," if the letter "c" is pronounced like "s".

EXAMPLE :—Receive, receipt, receiver, deceive, deceit, conceive, conceit, perceive, ceiling.

Exceptions :—Science, scientist, scientific.

Rule 10 :—If “ c ” is pronounced like “ sh,” ‘ i ’ comes before ‘ e.’

EXAMPLE :—Proficient, proficiency, deficient, deficiency, ancient, efficient, efficiency, conscience, sufficient, sufficiency, omniscient, omniscience, prescient, conscientious, dissentient, glacier, financier.

In other words, in which ‘c’ does not occur together with ‘e’ and ‘i’ both combinations are found. In some these letters occur as “ ei ” and in others as “ ie.”

EXAMPLES :— “Ei” Group

Eighth	either	vein
Freight	neighbour	height
Weigh	leisure	heifer
Weight	reign	heinous
Foreign	heir	neigh
Reindeer	deity	seismograph
Heir	sovereign	being
Their	seize	theist
Seizure	weird	surfeit
Feign	weir	counterfeit
		forfeit.

“Ie” Group

Bier	achieve	die
Biennial	grieve	lien
Diet	mischief	lieu
Relieve	reprieve	lieutenant
Believe	priest	piety
Relief	niece	lenient
Belief	cashier	leniency
Die	belie	premier
Friend	pie	satiety
Sieve	pier	fiery
Siege	vie	thief
Yield		chief.

Rule 11 :—Words ending in “ ize ” and “ ise ”.

The general rule is that if a verb has been formed from another word, the ending will be “ ize ”, otherwise it will be “ ise.”

EXAMPLES :—

Apologize	from	apology	Summarize	from	summary
Realize	„	real	Standardize	„	standard
Authorize	„	author	Satirize	„	satire
Visualize	„	visual	Scandalize	„	scandal
Subsidize	„	subsidy	Equalize	„	equal
Centralize	„	central	Etherize	„	ether
Popularize	„	popular	Experimentalize	„	experimental
Legalize	„	legal	Extemporize	„	extempore
Localize	„	local	Fertilize	„	fertile
Decentralize	„	central	Minimize	„	minimum
Specialize	„	special	Galvanize	„	
Naturalize	„	natural	Materialize	„	material
Vulgarize	„	vulgar	Intellectualize	„	intellectual
Particularize	„	particular	Penalize	„	penal
Moralize	„	moral	Liberalize	„	liberal
Regularize	„	regular	Idealize	„	ideal
Immortalize	„	immortal	Criticize	„	critic
Generalize	„	general	Economize	„	economy
Sympathize	„	sympathy	Systematize	„	system
Colonize	„	colony	Prize	„	price
Revolutionize	„	revolution.			

EXCEPTION :—(Size), exorcize, recognize, organize.

Words which have not been derived from other words usually end in "ise."

Surprise	premise	compromise	chastise
Concise	despise	supervise	disfranchise
Revise	incise	promise	enfranchise
Advertise	surmise	devise	enterprise
Improvise	excise	lengthwise	franchise
Comprise	exercise	edgewise	merchandise
Advise	rise	likewise	disguise
Wise	demise		

Rule 12 :—Words formed by adding the suffix "ful. "

- (a) If the original word ends in "y", it is changed into "i" when "ful" is added to the word.

EXAMPLES :—

Beautiful	from	beauty
Dutiful	"	duty
Fanciful	"	fancy
Merciful	"	mercy
Bountiful	"	bounty
Plentiful	"	plenty

- (b) If the original word ends in "ill," one of the "l's" is omitted when 'ful' is added to the word.

EXAMPLES :—

Wilful	from	will
Skilful	„	skill

(c) In all other cases, the original word remains unchanged.

EXAMPLES :—

Careful	from	care	Respectful	from	respect
Doleful	„	dole	Colourful	„	colour
Resourceful	„	resource	Eventful	„	event
Successful	„	success	Handful	„	hand
Purposeful	„	purpose	Thoughtful	„	thought
Fateful	„	fate	Youthful	„	youth
Spiteful	„	spite	Wrongful	„	wrong
Revengeful	„	revenge	Powerful	„	power
Peaceful	„	peace	Sorrowful	„	sorrow
Fearful	„	fear	Deceitful	„	deceit
Needful	„	need	Fruitful	„	fruit
Delightful	„	delight	Rightful	„	right
Restful	„	rest	Helpful	„	help
Basketful	„	basket	Painful	„	pain
Playful	„	play	Mouthful	„	mouth
Mirthful	„	mirth	Faithful	„	faith
Distrustful	„	distrust	Doubtful	„	doubt
EXCEPTION :—Awful.			Tearful	„	tear

Remember that the suffix is “ ful ” and not “ full ”.

Rule 13 :—The prefixes “dis” and “mis” are never written with a double “s.”

EXAMPLES :—

Dismiss	disagree	misspell	miscarriage
Dissent	disrespect	misalliance	misadventure
Disreputable	disrupt	misapprehend	misappropriate
Dissatisfy	dissect	misbelieve	miscellaneous
Disseminate	dissension	mischance	miscalculate
Distress	dissident	misguide	mispronounce
Dissociate	dissoluble	misstate	mistress
Dissolve	dissuade	misunderstand	misuse
Distemper	distaste	misprint	misrepresent
Distribute			misrule.

Rule 14 :—“ce” and “cy” are noun endings and “se,” “sy,” and “ze” are verb endings, when a verb and the noun derived from it are spelt almost alike and are pronounced almost alike.

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>	<i>Noun</i>
Advise	advice	License	licence
Practise	practice	Prize	price
Devise	device	Prophecy	prophecy.

EXCEPTION :—Suspense, promise, hypocrisy, surprise, surmise, exercise, rise, compromise.

Suspense is noun from suspend, hence rule 13 does not apply to it.

Promise is a noun as well a verb and hence rule 13 does not apply to it.

Surprise	"	"	"	"
Surmise	"	"	"	"
Exercise	"	"	"	"
Rise	"	"	"	"
Compromise	"	"	"	"

Hypocrisy is a noun and no verb resembles it; hence rule 13 does not apply to it.

Rule 15. Plurals of words ending in 'oo' take an 's' and those ending in 'o' take 's' only if the word relates to music, poetry or some other fine art.

Pianos	Photos	Solos	Cuckoos
Radios	Cantos	Portfolios	Bamboos
Cameos	Embryos	Piccolos	Taboos
Octavos	Porticos	Tiros	Zeros
Folios	Eskimos		

On the other hand we have Potatoes, Buffaloes, Mosquitoes, Echoes, Topedoes, Mottoes, Tomatoes, Calicoes, Cargoes, Heroes, Volcanoes, Negroes. These have been formed by adding "es" to the singular word.

Rule 16 :—If the past tense of a verb ends in "ught", it is proceeded by "a" if the verb contains the vowel "a" and it is preceded by "o" if the verb contains no "a".

<i>Verb</i>		<i>Past Tense.</i>
Catch	(contains an 'a')	Caught
Teach	" "	Taught

<i>Verb</i>		<i>Past Tense.</i>
Buy	(contains no "a")	Bought
Seek	(,, ,,)	Sought
Beseech	,, ,,	Besought
Work	,, ,,	Wrought
Think	,, ,,	Thought
Bring	,, ,,	Brought

Rule 17 :—If a word ends in "ic", the consonant "k", is added to it before a suffix beginning with a vowel is added to it. This rule applies to only a few words. **EXAMPLES:—**

<i>Root-Word</i>	<i>Derived Word</i>
Picnic	Picnicking
Panic	Panicky
Traffic	Trafficking
Mimic	Mimicked
Frolick	Frolicked, Frolicking

Rule 18 :—The final 'e' of certain verbs is not dropped when "ing" is added to the verb to form a gerund. This is done to prevent confusion with other words.

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Gerund</i>
Dye	dyeing
Singe	singeing
Shoe	shoeing
Hoe	hoeing
Eye	Eyeing

Rule 19 :—If a noun ends in 'ey', its plural is formed by adding an 's' only.

EXAMPLES :—

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Monkey	monkeys	chimney	chimneys
Donkey	donkeys	journey	journeys
Key	keys	Valley	valleys
Storey	Storeys		
Volley	Volleys		

Rule 20 :—If a verb ends in 'ie', its gerund is formed by changing 'ie' to 'y' and adding 'ing'.

EXAMPLES :—

Tie	tying
Die	dying
Lie	lying
Vie	vying

EXCEPTION : hie—hieing.

Rule 21. If a verb ends in 'e' then while forming its gerund 'e' is omitted
(See also rule 18.).

EXAMPLES :

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Gerund</i>	<i>Verb</i>	<i>Gerund</i>
Write	writing	guide	guiding
Bite	biting	slide	sliding
Cite	citing	smite	smiting
Drive	driving	stride	striding
Dive	diving	strike	striking
Freeze	freezing	strive	striving
Shine	shining	thrive	thriving
Rise	rising	take	taking
Raise	raising	make	making
Praise	praising	shake	shaking
Amaze	amazing	fake	faking
Become	becoming	weave	weaving
Come	coming	deceive	deceiving
Give	giving	receive	receiving
Hide	hiding	perceive	perceiving
Ride	riding	conceive	conceiving

CHAPTER 5.

LISTS OF WORDS WITH SIMILAR ENDINGS.

In this chapter lists of words which are alike in endings have been given. The lists are, by no means, exhaustive but words of everyday common use have been inserted. The reader is advised to go through these lists orally and also to write them out. The object is to familiarize the mind of the reader with all words which are spelt alike.

I. List of words ending in " ar ".

Beggar	particular	peculiar	liar	circular
Angular	tabular	peninsular	insular	vernacular
Solar	lunar	perpendicular	similar	grammar
Pillar	star	scholar	altar	vicar
Calendar	coal-tar	debar	havildar	Jamadar
Bursar	guitar	pentangular	pedlar	rectangular
Binocular	popular	secular	spectacular	dollar
Collar	singular	burglar	mortar	regular
Cedar	famailiar	vinegar		

II. List of words ending in " er ".

Driver	speaker	tea-taster	villager	builder
Spider	prisoner	convener	sweeper	tiger

Bugler	enchanter	manager	farmer	interpreter
Messenger	canvasser	confectioner	further	robber
Trickster	spinster	teacher	either	preacher
Farther	rather	neither	ever	summer
Winter	character	never	hunter	slipper
Swindler	master	songster	rider	waiter
Porter	gander	scorer	dweller	soldier
Beholder	bearer	worker	trespasser	officer
Compiler	counter	bowler	minister	treasurer
Compounder	photographer	destroyer	cylinder	commissioner
Juggler	intriguer	dagger	boaster	hamper
Tamper	temper	bomber	lactometer	barrister
Shelter	dancer	cancer	powder	barometer
Thermometer	manner	millar	later	power
Bower	trigger	letter	dropper	latter
Quarter	paper	proper	confer	refer
Murder	transfer	infer	founder	moulder
Differ	dinner	supper	adviser	astronomer
Anger	hunger	barber	subscriber	engraver
Conquer	consumer	debater		

III. List of words ending in " or "

Inspector	director	conductor	spectator	sailor
Tailor	visitor	emperor	débator	author
Actor	professor	major	minor	doctor
Governor	creditor	debtor	benefactor	factor

Instructor	surveyor	ancestor	competitor	editor
Translator	auditor	traitor	duplicator	dictator
Detector	numerator	denominator	decorator	creator
Depositor	deprecator	detonator	elevator	elector
Enumerator	equator	error	excavator	executor
Exhibitor	agitator	inflator	orator	vaccinator
Conqueror	administrator	donor	censor	protector
Proprietor	sailor	protractor	ambassador	bachelor
Corridor	legislator	monitor	author	prosecutor
Supervisor	ventilator	warrior	horror	languor
Squalor	stupor	torpor	tremor	speculator
Councillor	proctor	doctor	factor	

IV. List of words ending in " re ".

Centre	metre	theatre	sceptre
Care	bare	mare	fare
Compare	rare	stare	spare
Dare	manœuvre	reconnoitre	massacre
Wire	calibre	square	inquire
Feature	measure	picture	stricture
Amphitheatre	horticulture	nature	sericulture
Legislature	temperature	caricature	adventure
Nomenclature	pasture	spire	aspire
Dire	lustre	failure	enclosure
Mediocre	culture	meagre	saltpetre

Acre	censure	bare	agriculture
Impure	conspire	scare	nitre
Snare	severe	sire	retire
Hire	sabre	puncture	persevere
Figure	sombre	mature	sepulchre
Structure			

V. List of words ending in "our."

Devour	honour	colour	sour	tour
Pour	your	humour	tumour	armour
Vigour	valour	four	hour	rigour
Scour	demeanour	endeavour	candour	ardour
Clamour	Glamour	favour	saviour	savour
Arbour	labour	odour	rancour	vapour

VI. List of words ending in "ur."

Murmur	concur	sulphur	augur
Spur	fur	incur	occur
Cur	slur	demur	recur.

VII. List of words ending in "ant".

Extravagant	peasant	occupant	exorbitant
Pleasant	irritant	militant	participant
Distant	jubilant	pursuant	extant
Expectant	inhabitant	miscreant	important
Exuberant	dependant	instant	pant

Informant	irrelevant	merchant	mendicant
Non-chalant	servant	sextant	assistant
Arrogant	vigilant	consonant	variant
Intoxicant	tenant	claimant	combatant
Flamboyant	malignant	infant	litigant
Resonant	stagnant	complaisant	variant
Flippant	migrant	attendant	brilliant
Tolerant	defiant	entrant	repentant
Remnant	luxuriant	suppliant	pregnant.

VIII. List of words ending in "ent."

Absent	consistent	persistent	different	confident
Diffident	efficient	proficient	deficient	insolent
Effervescent	scent	decent	extent	competent
Sufficient	nascent	consent	orient	experiment
Intermittent	dependent	superintendent	regiment	impertinent
Prudent	impudent	inadvertent	incandescent	continent
Provident	instrument	inclement	lament	latent
Argument	lent	rent	pent	bent
Lenient	content	incident	omnipresent	represent
Accident	present	ornament	patent	permanent
Prominent	pungent	recipient	occident	patient
Reticent	fluent	talent	temperament	magnificent
Virulent	evident	turbulent	consequent	divergent
Intelligent	congruent	decadent	obedient	eminent.
Imminent	correspondent	adherent	apparent	benevolent

Clement	component	prevalent	convenient	current
Excellent	Incumbent	ingredient	penitent	precedent
President	salient	transient	transcendent	resident.

IX. List of words ending in "ance."

Resistance	maintenance	countenance	continuance	substance
Distance	instance	pursuance	grievance	penance
Consonance	deliverance	perseverance	pittance	remembrance
Reconnaissance	remittance	renaissance	repugnance	acquittance
Vengeance	riddance	romance	assistance	entrance
Sufferance	temperance	tolerance	trance	encumbrance
Variance	vigilance	finance	admittance	chance
Enhance	misfeasance	guidance	nuisance	ordinance
Ordinance	resemblance	defiance	contrivance	endurance
Deliverance	semblance	acceptance	hindrance	balance
Luxuriance	reliance	abeyance	accordance	assurance
Attendance	brilliance	clearance	concordance	insurance
Con-comittance	cognizance	sustenance	utterance	repentance
Appearance	utterance	connivance	surveillance	abundance
Acquaintance	elegance	extravagance	allegiance	allowance
Annoyance	compliance	reliance	reluctance	significance.

X. List of words ending in "ence."

Permanence	absence	impertinence	persistence	confidence
Insolence	effervescence	competence	prominence	prudence
Inadvertence	omnipresence	existence	sentence	difference

Silence	reference	consequence	reminiscence	reticence
Reverence	turbulence	science	sequence	hence
Superintendence	deference	pretence	providence	vehemence
Virulence	excellence	divergence	diligence	effulgence
Evidence	circumference	excrescence	inference	negligence
Benevolence	congruence	conference	eloquence	impatience
Coincidence	decadence	conscience	continence	correspondence
Corpulence	cadence	dependence	obedience	eminence
Essence	licence	incidence	independence	experience
Intelligence	abstinence	munificence	patience	coherence
Condolence	magnificence	audience	occurrence	precedence
Residence				

XI. List of words ending in " sion."

Concession	commission	ascension	mission	submission
Declension	comprehension	condescension	concussion	aspersion
Admission	compression	discussion	tension	expansion
Extension	pension	apprehension	compulsion	expulsion
Session	dimension	accession	succession	suppression
Depression	impression	repression	emulsion	expression
Cession	secession	intercession	procession	suspension
Supersession	subversion	inversion	conversion	confession
Regression	remission	repercussion	reprehension	oppression
	digression	obsession		

XII. List of words ending in "al."

Material	principal	gradual	interval	continual
Menial	serial	medal	radical	denial
Pedal	intellectual	spiritual	moral	physical
Mental	political	geographical	annual	literal
Liberal	cannibal	psychological	casual	temporal
Paternal	maternal	ancestral	total	local
Focal	mineral	corporal	social	scandal
Sandal	nocturnal	dial	legal	ideal
Identical	intentional	central	sartorial	partial
Topical	etherial	effectual	internal	spherical
International	phial	judicial	traditional	mutual
External	thermal	signal	typical	penal
Vocal	spiral	lateral	satirical	universal
Trial	instrumental	editorial	empirical	hysterical
Special	punctual	dental	imperial	professional
Naval	memorial	infernal		

XIII. List of words ending in "el".

Jewel	yokel	shrapnel	label	parcel
Shovel	novel	towel	angel	panel
Level	revel	hovel	propel	citadel
Infidel	impel	expel	gravel	barrel
Scoundrel	satchel	tunnel	channel	parallel

Nickel	navel	flannel	cancel	laurel
Compel	camel	bowel	swivel	funnel
Chapel	chisel	gospel	lintel	pastel

XIV. List of words ending in " le ".

Sickle	fickle	tickle	twinkle	trickle
Cycle	ankle	mantle	uncle	title
Riddle	miracle	single	minge	jingle
Jungle	struggle	wriggle	whistle	wrestle
Wrangle	triangle	treble	pinnacle	angle
Jumble	tumble	stumble	swindle	kindle
Male	female	dale	bale	assemble
Article	rule	handle	paddle	meddle
Middle	simple	noble	vehicle	obstacle
Muscle	castle	principle	candle	fiddle
Cable	table	cradle	scribble	nibble
Turtle	stable	textile	bottle	tussle
People	cattle			

XV. List of words ending in " able ".

Pitiable	fashionable	agreeable	detestable
Liable	reliable	respectable	indispensable
Eatable	charitable	certifiable	implacable
Commendable	imputable	impregnable	incalculable

Invariable	instiable	recognizable	applicable
Arable	unspeakable	amiable	formidable
Culpable	durable	equitable	bailable
Indomitable	retrievable	revolvable	specifiable
Indubitable	assailable	damnable	imputable
Advisable	abominable	changeable	comfortable
Incapable	inconceivable	considerable	movable
Dependable	insufferable	insurmountable	relievable
Incommensurable	invulnerable	affable	practicable
Chargeable	peaceable	manageable	exchangeable
Gaugeable	stageable	indulgeable	traceable
Sliceable	interchangeable	noticeable	irreplaceable
Lodgeable	marriageable	dogeable	disparageable
Challengeable	serviceable	advanceable	enhanceable
Inseparable	intolerable	irreparable	perishable
Unbearable	unmistakable	venerable	deplorable
Despicable	hospitable	inevitable	incurable
Regrettable			

XVI. List of words ending in "ible".

Reducible	inducible	indivisible	reprehensible
Responsible	repressible	forcible	inflexible
Incontrovertible	plausible	horrible	gullible
Collapsible	permissible	susceptible	contemptible

Indefensible	visible	combustible	reversible
Reversible	sensible	indelible	expansible
Intelligible	educible	edible	expressible
Infallible	irresistible	invincible	introducible
Tangible	inexhaustible	infeasible	incredible
Convertible	introversible	incorrigible	incorruptible
Inadmissible	incompressible	incomprehensible	inaudible
Discernible	illegible	eligible	inaccessible
Imperceptible	digestible	accessible	impossible
Possible	incompatible	permissible	indestructible
	Terrible		

XVII. List of words ending in "ous".

Mischievous	virtuous	vicious	ambiguous	desirous
Courageous	conscious	conscientious	pretentious	populous
Incongruous	previous	judicious	spurious	ignominious
Delirious	tremendous	callous	villainous	conspicuous
Curious	meritorious	furious	generous	venomous
Victorious	presumptuous	porous	commodious	enormous
Advantageous	precious	glorious	joyous	dangerous
Unanimous	contemptuous	continuous	contagious	ceremonious
Famous	invidious	religious	contentious	bilious
Gorgeous	righteous	notorious	jealous	zealous
Gracious	imperious	ingenuous	ingenious	luxurious
Officious	vociferous	lustrous	luminous	salubrious

Indecorous	efficacious	gratuitous	treacherous	surreptitious
Unpretentious	voluminous	suspicious	murderous	monstrous

XVIII. List of words ending in " ary "

Summary	centenary	canary	capillary	ancillary
Preliminary	actuary	secretary	stationary	seminary
Sanctuary	beneficiary	burglary	military	exemplary
Sedentary	dictionary	honorary	granary	January
February	disciplinary	hereditary	missionary	visionary
Ordinary	necessary	legendary	auxiliary	mortuary
Septenary	notary	voluntary	votary	pituitary
Plenary	obituary	planetary	expeditionary	primary
Supplementary	complimentary	mercenary	glossary	library
Beggary	solitary	momentary	customary	secondary
Plenipotentary	boundary	monetary	proprietary	sanitary
Vocabulary	salutary	adversary	dispensary	tributary

XIX. List of words ending in " ory."

Auditory	sensory	factory	predatory	feudatory
Directory	olfactory	dormitory	history	migratory
Victory	compulsory	purgatory	laboratory	lavatory
Perfunctory	observatory	predatory	oratory	territory
Cursory	consolatory			

XX. List of words ending in "ery."

Dysentery	scullery	nunnery	distillery	finery
Trickery	bakery	machinery	bravery	knavery
Jewellery	mystery	slavery	artillery	flattery
Gunnery	mid-wifery	archery	fiery	surgery
Drugery	colliery			

XXI. List of words ending in "ry" when "ry" is preceded by a consonant.

Foundry	pantry	pastry	sentry	country
Sophistry	tawdry	dowry	gentry	dentistry
Poetry	gallantry	rivalry	symmetry	chivlry
Pedantry	jewelry	sundry	infantry	cavalry
Tapestry	musketry	geometry	industry	chemistry
Paltry	ancestry	angry	hungry	peasantry
Laundry				

XXII. Lists of words ending in "ury."

Century	luxury	augury	bury	fury
Jury	treasury			

XXIII. List of words ending in "cy."

Conspiracy	efficacy	delicacy	intricay
Secrecy	privacy	piracy	

Decency	diplomacy	illiteracy	intimacy
Legitimacy	legacy	magistracy	policy
Agency	potency	bankruptcy	fancy
Infancy	vacancy	exigency	expediency
Expediency	idiocy	inaccuracy	inclemency
Complacency	efficiency	deficiency	proficiency
Sufficiency	constituency	discrepancy	democracy
Autocracy	plutocracy	theocracy	emergency
Supremacy	pregnancy		

XXIV. Some Feminine words ending in "ess."

Actress	tigress	directress	inspectress
Mistress	conductress	governess	huntress
Songstress	traitress	empress	instructress
Seamstress	waitress	proprietrress	negress
Portress	benefactress	sorceress	lioness
Authoress	murderess	viscountess	shepherdess
Prophetess	baroness	jewess	heiress
Poetess	patroness	priestess	stewardess
Goddess	countess		
Duchess			

XXV. List of words containing ' double letters.

Suppress	repress	compress	express	impress
Oppress	committee	commissioner	annexation	pressure

Communication	vacuum	corollary	correspondence	approximation
Parallel	imminent	accommodation	programme	successful
Struggle	compass	pillar	rebellion	cannibal
Lesson	lessen	luggage	wheel	happiness
Appearance	address	barren	carriage	written
Happily	arrival	traveller	juggler	excellent
Profession	possession	tyranny	accessory	omission
Beginning	excellent	suffer	harass	supporter
Concurrent	supplementary	cigarette	appreciate	appetite
Attention	collapse	scissors	paddle	dissolve
Trigger	examinee	employee	payee	reconnaissance
Occurrence	occasion	guarantee	symmetrical	attribute
Incompressible	indifferent	indiscreet	incorrigible	kettle
Lullaby	miscellaneous	monosyllable	muffler	millionaire
Mutineer	necessary	non-committal	occupant	offence
Approbrium	opportunity	flutter	followers	freeze
Flippant	bubble	gradually	kangaroo	assimilation
Embarrass	saddle	permission	intermittent	interpellation
Interrogation	superannuation	summerset	swallow	message
Massacre	mammal	essence	utterance	connivance
Connoisseur	regrettable	coffin	obsess	monsoon
Messenger	gallon	confession	inadmissible	colliery

CHAPTER 6.

LISTS OF WORDS SUBJECT-WISE.

In this chapter lists of words have been given subject-wise. The reader will improve his spellings greatly by their study. If one has to write a piece of composition or an essay or a letter describing, for instance, the out-break of an epidemic one needs to know certain words and their spellings. The lists, therefore, serve two purposes. The reader can look for the appropriate words in these lists as well as know their correct spelling from their perusal.

1. Subject.....War.

Ammunition	armaments	artillery	colonel
Lieutenant	squadron	regiment	division
Bomber	destroyer	aeroplanes	general
Conflagration	pilot	reconnaissance	reconnaitre
Torpedo	repulse	emergency	ration
Crew	captain	broadcast	command
Commander	air-marshal	explosives	factory
Objective	communique	morale	shelter

Siren	signal	black-out	enemy
Supply	retreating	withdrawal	strategy
Strategic	harbour	damage	casualty
Wounded	precaution	ultimatum	warning
Air-craft	gallantry	reinforcements	communications
Operation	assaults	raging	blast
Effort	defence	offensive	resources
Victory	capture	assailant	champion
Panic	panicky	shortage	commodities
Ordinance	recruitment	aerodrome	evacuation
Evacuees	conscription	soldier	prisoner
Surrender	cruising	campaign	belligerent
Neutral	counter-attack	rear	troops
Encircle	strategical	additional	unidentified
Destruction	annihilation	extermination	convoy
Escorted	tactics	battering	propaganda
Sabotage	target	escort	cruiser
Scuttle			

2. Subject.....Cinema.

Picture	actor	actress	superb
Pathos	touching	melodious	heart-rending
Laughter	comedy	tragedy	social
Adventurous	historical	religious	ticket
Glamorous	dazzling	scene	director

Studio	shooting	histrionic	theatrical
Contract	unforgettable	screen	stage
Hollywood	amazing	film-star	thriller
Filmgoers	film-fans	knight	armour
Cameraman	sound	technician	publicity
Dramatic	movies	character	dialogue
Mannerism	action	gestures	producer
Gorgeous	dance	entertainment	educational

3. SubjectEpidemic.

Terrible	ravages	infectious	disease
Symptoms	germs	safeguard	measles
Chicken-pox	small-pox	whooping-cough	sneezing
Disinfection	insanitary	pneumonia	bronchitis
Tuberculosis	phthisis	out-break	virulent
Toll	inoculation	vaccination	vaccinator
Hospital	epidemic	raging	stray
Cases	influenza	water-supply	patient
Soiled	ventilation	temperature	Quinine
Palpitation	typhoid	enteric	incubation
Diphtheria	draught	dysentery	compounder
Isolation	contaminated	seizures	death
Occur	precaution	indigestion	constipation
Headache	cholera		

4. Subject.....Village-life.

Peasant	sanitary	sanitation	water-supply
Entertainment	simpleton	money-lender	account
Juggler	snake-charmer	harvest	tricks
Deft	folk-songs	women-folk	festivals
Dance	temple	marriage-season	drums
Illiterate	spend-thrift	litigation	bullock-cart
Conveyance	dung-hill		

5. Subject.....Law.

Barrister	advocate	pleader	judge
Magistrate	respondent	appellant	complainant
Defendant	witnesses	summons	bailiff
Arrest	injunction	confiscate	auction
Bar	jury	murderer	death penalty
Transportation	accused	counsel	appellate
Verdict	guilty	deceased	honourable
Pronounced	sentence	imprisonment	rigorous
Habitual	offender	pick-pocket	riot
Criminal	code	procedure	civil
Arguments	briefs	mannerisms	gallows
Libel	trial	man-slaughter	justice
Eloquence	cross-examination	advocacy	acquitted
Prosecution	defence	prosecutor	receiver
Judgment	debtor	creditor	torture

6. Subject.....College-life.

Professor	principal	excursion	picnic
Clubs	societies	tournaments	lecture
Laboratory	extempore	scholar	leisure
Library	competition	magazine	editor
Election	vacation	swimming	boating
Kitchen	hostel	superintendent	gymnasium
Physical-Instructor	wrestling	degree	convocation
Registrar	proctor	bursar	college
Faculty	migration	dean	vice-principal
Bath-room	cubicles	dormitory	upper-storey
Seminary	period	expulsion	examination

7. Subject.....Dress.

Trousers	pantaloon	neck-tie	collar
Shoes	felt	spectacles	pince-nez
Shirts	socks	stockings	vest
Shoe-laces	breeches	underwear	hood
Waist-coat	pyjama	gown	plus-fours
Helmet	uniform	knickers	blouse
Tennis-collars	jumper	georgette-sari	sandal
Skirt	petticoat	high-heeled shoes	rouge
Canvas-shoes	toilet	powder	
Lip-stick	towel		



8. Subject.....Science.

Radio	electricity	apparatus	scientific
Scientist	magnetism	dynamo	hydro-electricity
Incandescent	electroplate	vacuum	barometer
Thermometer	lactometer	burette	experiment
Methylated	spirit	alcohol	kerosene
Pipette	expansion	oxygen	hydrogen
Cylinder	filings	column	dispersion
Thistle	precipitate	scissors	fahrenheit
Siphon	funnel	callipers	spherometer

9. Subject.....Travelling

Journey	voyage	porter	conveyance
Guidance	scenery	mountainous	populous
Tunnel	accident	cheque	luggage
Coolie	booking	accommodation	reservation
Passengers	over-crowding	ticket-collector	berth
Plateau	winding	steep	coachman
Conductor	country	pasture	aboriginal
Gipsies	nomads	traffic	
Aeroplane			

10. Subject.....Politics.

Statesman	politician	bureaucracy	autocracy
Democracy	dictatorship	theocracy	supremacy
Majority	minority	government	affairs

Coerce
International
Intelligentsia
Premier
Socialism
Aggressive
Controversies
Doctrines
Representative

parliamentary
preferential
neutrality
deputy-leader
fascism
plutocracy
allies
minister
amicably
foreign
fundamental

oligarchy
conservative
tendencies
whip
communist
ministry
imperiaism
Pacifism
catastrophe
economic
issue

dominate
liberal
nucleus
Tory
communism
constitutional
voluntarily
negotiations
independence
apprehension
communal

11. Subject.....Games.

Cricket
Shuttle-cock
Scorer
Smash
Goal
Subscription
Spectators
Umpire
Tournament

volley-ball
carom
wicket
innings
cricketer
champion
committee
field
witness
screens

tennis
chess
stumps
boundary
style
captain
tour
refreshment
lawn-tennis
racquet

hockey
badminton
bowl
service
dodge
secretary
victory
referee
title
bully

12. Subject.....Seasons

Summer	winter	autumn	spring
Weather	scorching	torrential	downpour
Pleasant	inclement	temperature	storm
Wintry	icy	equinox	vernal
Verdure	pasture	hailstones	refreshing

13. Subject.....History.

Excavations	annexation	battle	treaty
Surrender	subsidiary	feudalism	civilization
Hordes	archæological	mutiny	mutineer
Ancient	dynasty	monuments	literature
Chronology	missionaries	chronicles	monasteries
Foreigners	renaissance	sculpture	reconcile
Splendour	proclamation	reformation	infantry
Cavalry	skirmish	expedition	alliance
Hostilities	constitution	diplomacy	bribery
Homage	indemnity	posthumous	revenue
Judicial	budget	refugee	territory
Negotiations	conqueror	compromise	scion
Lapse			aboriginal

14. Subject.....Geography.

Equator	arctic	eclipse	valley	plateau
Equinox	autumnal	alluvial	fertile	geyser
Glacier	barren	tropical	eskimo	coffee

Tobacco	meridian	contour	hemisphere	pastoral
Barley	agricultural	route	geographical	latitude
Longitude	tributary	irrigation	commodities	economic
Communication	vegetation	industries	coniferous	deciduous
Citron	kangaroo	jaguar	carnivorous	panther
Leopard	rape-seed	denudation	cyclone	prairie
Continent	isthmus			isotherm
Atmosphere				

15. Subject.....Mathematics.

Mathematician	arithmetic	mathematics	geometry
Hypothesis	theorem	hypotenuse	isosceles
Equilateral	hexagon	octagon	heptagon
Denominator	numerator	ellipse	meter
Centimetre	quotient	corollary	congruence
Concurrent	recurring	miscellaneous	factorize
Vertices	protractor	rhombus	centre
Radii	radical	symmetrical	vertex
Enunciation	parallel	obtuse	oblique
Axiom	coincide	alligation	reflex
Dimension	bankruptcy	remainder	trigonometry
Indices	trapezium	algebraical	mensuration
Elementary	fundamental		simultaneous

16. Subject.....Economics.

Currency	exchange	monetary	population
Industries	immigration	longevity	distribution
Purchasing-power	capitalist	bourgeois	labourers
Consolidation	research	water-logging	doctrine
Protective	tariff	preferential	enquiry
Commodities	agricultural	international	accidents
Wages	unemployment	companies	transport
Corporation	indebtedness	mortgage	tenant
Settlement	amendment	compensation	incapacitated
Political	pressure	engineering	depression
Foreign	finance	famine	cheque
Counterfeit	wholesale	retail	sterling
Sovereign	florin	guinea	

17. Subject.....City-Life.

Lighting	sanitation	metalled	fashionable
Fire-brigade	municipality	sewerage	drainage
Library	cinema	theatrical	educated
Market	bazaars	traffic	accidents
Pick-pockets	restaurants	officials	museum
Zoological	election	ward	candidate
Festivals	riots	atmosphere	gutter

Garden
Business
Educational

children
factory
institutions

park
telegraph
industrial

circular
sentry
factories

18. Subject.....Medicine.

Iodine
Potassuim
Quinine
Splinter
Potassium-sulphate
Eye-lotion
Tablet
Dispensing
Wound

chloroform
bromide
infection
boric
sodium-bicarbonate
throat-paint
mixture
prescription
surgeon

tincture
poultice
bandage
seidlitz
glycerine
doses
patient
operation

ammonia
fomentation
brandy
purgative
antiseptic
powder
label
recovery
doctor

19. Subject.....Nature-study.

Carnivorous
Pigeon
Partridges
Rivulets
Pebbles
Swallow
Veins
Amphibious
Gorilla

herbivorous
rabbits
respiration
valley
microscope
migratory
cells
wriggling
monkeys

mammal
kangaroo
pollen
scenery
binocular
horizon
arteries
aquatic
ape

germinate
buffalo
pomegranates
shells
insect
assimilation
butterflies
cloudy

20. Subject.....Excursion.

Excursion	reservation	accommodation	concession
Tickets	luggage	conveyance	lorry
Refreshment	servants	cameras	photographs
Cooking	utensils	mountainous	terribly
Cold	blankets	camp	musicians
Instruments	dancing	pranks	stories
Groups	lodging	bathing	geographical
Society	association	acquaintance	accident
Collision	weather	scenery	pleasant
Cherish	sweet	memories	parting
Arrival	departure	happy	laughing

CHAPTER 7.

WORDS COMMONLY MIS-SPELT

Below we give a list of words commonly mis-spelt. These words have been arranged alphabetically. The reader is advised to go through this list. From a perusal of the list, he will recognize many of the words which he himself has mis-spelt often. He should underline them and should try to fix their spellings in his mind.

A

Abandon	abscess	accommodation	abdomen
Agriculture	aggressive	acquaintance	acceleration
Advisory	aeroplane	apology	accumulation
Abundance	ambassador	ambulance	annihilate
Attendance	apothecary	apprentice	asylum
Amateur	address	advertisement	architecture
Awful	aristocrat	assault	auspicious
Arithmetic	advantageous	abyss	approach
Amnesty	affidavit	artificial	accident
Apparent	acknowledgement	argument	ancient

B

Bankruptcy	bazaar	beneficial	bungalow
Burglar	bureau	biscuit	bias
Behaviour	banana	beggar	beginning
Boundary	boycott	bivouac	business
Barber	balloon	bachelor	benefited
Boisterous	blasphemy	betel	bridle
Bribery	budget	buoyant	bursar
Bureaucracy	burlesque	bulletin	bourgeois
Bizarre	bicycle	bailiff	brigade
Bogie	balcony	buffalo	besiege

C

Campaign	carriage	caprice	committee
Commissioner	catalogue	cemetery	coincide
Consecutive	cubicle	ceiling	commercial
Curiosity	conclusion	currency	cursor
Countenance	conceive	conscientious	complexion
Conferred	colonel	cipher	collapse
Coupon	convenience	calendar	cigarette
Clerk	cenotaph	crystalline	convene
Counterfeit	confessor	colossal	census
Cavalry	chauffeur	challenge	ceremony

D

Decision	diagnosis	digression	defendant
Deficiency	deity	demeanour	dexterous
Designation	diligence	dilemma	director
Discipline	drudgery	dynasty	domicile
Demurrage	deliverance	distributary	differed
Devour	document	dialogue	despicable
Delinquency	deterrent	deteriorate	disguise
Delicious	demarcation	despatch	discretion
Dyspepsia	dysentery	deceive	delirious
Dairy	diary	decease	delivery

E

Envelope	etiquette	efficacious	excellence
Epidemic	epistolary	entrance	equivalent
Equilibrium	eskimo	evacuee	executor
Exquisite	expansive	expensive	extempore
Exuberant	exorbitant	exorcize	expectant
Extremity	extravagant	exemplary	exception
Embroidery	effrontery	eligible	engineer
Enthusiasm	ecstasy	exigency	efficient
Emporium	expulsion	etymology	exhilarate
Existence	executive		ethnology

F

Fiery	figure
Forfeit	fictitious
Foreign	feud
Flamboyant	fundamental
Fraternal	fortress
Flippant	finance
Fallacious	fabulous

finger	felicitous
familiarity	ferocity
feign	fiend
foolscap	fragrance
furlough	fork
forcible.	fibre
fidelity	fahrenheit
facsimile	

G

Grammar	guarantee
Gramophone	goddess
Gazette	genius
Governor	grievance
Guitar	guillotine
Grievance	gratuitous
Glutton	glacier
Geometry	gazetteer
Gallon	gentility
Gorilla	governess

gorgeous	guinea
gallantry	gallery
glossary	grateful
gymnasium	guardian
grudge	guerilla
grandeur	government
geyser	gigantic
garrison	galaxy
generalissimo	glycerine
gratuity	grievous.

H

Hindrance	hygiene
Hundred	hockey
Hullo	harbour

harass	humorous
honourable	honorary
harmonium	hawker

Havoc
Hereditary
Hoard
Hostel
Hysteria
Hostility
Herring

haphazard
heresy
horde
hunger
hysterics
hobby
hey-day

harmony
heroine
honorarium
hungry
hurdle
homeopathy
heifer

height
histrionic
horoscope
hypocrisy
hurricane
heterogeneous
hazel

I.

Invincible
Inoculation
Infinitesimal
Indispensable
Incandescence
Infringement
Innumerable
Intermittent
Involuntary
Intercession

imminent
ingredient
ingenuity
indemnity
inconspicuous
ingratitude
inscrutable
intervention
iconoclast
intermediary

illiterate
influential
incendiary
indefensible
infantry
instantaneous
investigation
ignominious
internecine

indefatigable
immediately
inaccessible
impropriate
infidelity
iniquity
intelligence
irrepressible
immeasurable
itinerancy

J.

Jocular
Judgment
January
Jovial

jeopardize
jurisdiction
javelin
judiciary

juggler
jamboree
jelly
jugglery

judicious
jealousy
jasmine
juice

Junior
Journey
Jurisprudence
Journal

junction
jackal
jeweller
jury

justification
jubilee
jewel

Justice
journalist
jewellery
jacket

K.

Knowledge
Kindle
Kitchen
Kangaroo
Kernel
Knead

kerosene
knicker
kaleidoscope
khedive
knell

kennel
kidney
knavery
kaiser
knight
kilometre

kettle
kindergarten
kinematics
knuckle
knap-sack
kindred

L.

Laboratory
Leather
League
Legitimate
Lethargy
Library
Literary
Loiter
Lubricant

labyrinth
lather
ledger
leniency
letter
licence
lineament
literature
longevity
ludicrous

languor
laureate
legible
leopard
leveller
lieutenant
linguist
locomotion
longitude
lustre

lantern
lavender
leisure
leprosy
liaison
lilliputian
liquor
locust
loquacious
luxuriant

M

Mystery
 Millionaire
 Myriad
 Machine
 Maintenance
 Management
 Manuscript
 Mathematician
 Melancholic
 Meridian
 Mettle
 Minstrel
 Monument
 Mulberry
 Movable

marvellous
 mediocre
 monitor
 magazine
 majesty
 manipulate
 massacre
 mathematics
 medicinal
 massage
 microscope
 mortgage
 municipality
 muscular

Narcotic
 Negotiation
 Neurasthenia
 Niggardly
 Nocturnal
 Northern
 Nymph
 Negroes

nauseate
 neighbour
 neurosis
 ninety
 nomenclature
 notorious
 nunnery
 naughty

mosquito
 manoeuvre
 mischievous
 magistrate
 malignant
 mantle
 message
 meagre
 mercantile
 meteor
 millennium
 monastery
 mortuary
 mysterious
 mattress

N

necessary
 nemesis
 neutral
 ninth
 non-committal
 novel
 noticeable
 nourish

mottoes
 ..
 mill
 magnificent
 mammal
 marchioness
 messenger
 mercenary
 metaphor
 minister
 mongoose
 moustache
 mutiny
 miscreant

negligence
 nestle
 nicotine
 nineteen
 nonentity
 nuisance
 nutrition
 nadir

Omission
Obligation
Obscure
Obverse
Octogenarian
Omelet
Ophthalmia
Oratory
Ordnance
Ostensible
Oppress

obeisance
oblique
observatory
obvious
offence
ominous
opportune
orchestra
orient
ounce
original

Pacifist
Pyjama
Panorama
Parachute
Paralyse
Parenthesis
Partridge
Pastry
Peculiar
Penance

pagan
pagoda
pamphlet
pantaloon
paradox
paraphernalia
parliament
partner
patriarch
pedestal
penitent

O.

obscure
obnoxious
obsequious
occult
officious
onomatopœia
opportunity
ordeal
orphan
oxygen
obediently

P.

paddle
palatial
panacea
pantheism
parallax
parasite
parsimony
pastel
patience
pedestrian
puppet

obituary
obscenity
occasion
oligarchy
onwards
opprobrium
ordinance
oscillate
oyster
oasis

pageant
palpitation
panel
pantomime
parallel
parcel
partition
pastoral
peasant
penalty
perceive

Perfunctory	perjury
Permissible	perpetuate
Pestilence	petroleum
Philanthrope	philately
Physiology	picturesque
Pigment	pince-nez
Pittance	plateau
Plagiarist	plausible
Pneumonia	politician
Posterior	posthumous
Practitioner	precipitate
Pregnant	prejudice
Prevalent	primary
Principle	principal
Procrastination	promenade
Proprietor	proprietary
Provocation	psycho-analysis
Punitive	pursuant

pernicious
 personal
 phantom
 phthisis
 pigeon
 pinafore
 platform
 pleasure
 portfolio
 potential
 precipitous
 pretence
 primer
 privilege
 prominence
 propriety
 punctual
 pyorrhœa

perpetual
 persuasion
 pharaceutical
 physician
 pillar
 pioneer
 placard
 plebiscite
 portmanteau
 poultice
 predatory
 pretensions
 primeval
 procedure
 propensity
 provoke
 puncture
 pyramid

Quadrilateral	quadruped
Quarrel	quarry
Query	questionnaire
Quinine	quits
Quota	quotation

Q.

quadrangle
 quarter
 quiet
 quittance
 quotient

quagmire
 quaver
 quietude
 quiver
 quote

Queue
Quilt

quaint
quash *

quantitative
quintessence

quay
qualm

Receipt
Reprehensible
Recurrence
Restaurant
Rhythm
Radiance
Rapacious
Rebel
Recognisance
Reformatory
Relevancy
Remonstrance
Repartee
Repository
Resonance
Revue
Riddle
Rouge

receive
revelled
repetition
reprieve
rabble
raisin
raspberry
rebellion
reconnaissance
refractory
reiterate
reminiscence
reparation
repugnance
resurrection
rheumatic
rigmarole
rupture

R.

resistance
rogue
revenue
righteous
racquet
rancour
rapture
recalcitrant
reconnoitre
refrigerate
rejuvenate
renaissance
repatriate
rescind
retrieve
rhetoric
ridicule
ryot

referee
remuneration
reverie
routine
racket
ransom
rupee
recognition
rectilinear
reinforcement
remembrance
rendezvous
repercussion
residency
reverence
rhyme
roster
rinse

S.

Sacrifice
Sombre

sincerely
suffrage

signature
summary

siren
suicide

Superintendent	sacrament	sacred	saddle
Saffron	salient	salutary	salvage
Salvation	salivary	sanatorium	sanguine
Sanctuary	sandal	sanitary	sanguinary
Satire	satchel	scaffold	savour
Scandal	scarcity	scapegoat	scanty
Scavenger	sceptre	science	scissors
Scorpion	scourge	scratch	scramble
Scripture	scrutinize	sculptor	scuttle
Scythe	secretary	sedentary	seamstress
Separate	septenary	septuagenarian	sepulchre
Sergeant	servant	sextant	shampoo
Shield	shoulder	shrewish	shrapnel
Shriek	significant	silhouette	simultaneous
Sinecure	sinister	skeleton	sluggard
Sabotage	supremacy	subtle	squirrel
Sneeze	soldier	solecism	solemnity
Solicitor	soliloquy	somerset	somnambulism
Soporific	sorcery	souvenir	sovereign
Specimen	spectacle	spectator	sceptre
Sponge	squander	staccato	stadium
Stalwart	stampede	standardize	stanza
Staunch	statutory	stationery	stationary
Stereotype	sterile	sterling	stipend
Stirrup	stitch	stoicism	storey

Stomach	strategy	straitened	stringent
Structure	stubborn	subsidy	substitute
Succession	subterranean	succumb	suggestion
Sumptuous	superficial	superannuation	supernumerary
Superstition	supplementary	suffocation	suspension
Surgeon	swallow	syllabus	symmetry
Synthesis	syringe	syrup	systematic
T.			
Talisman	talent	tactics	taciturn
Tapestry	tattoo	taxidermy	technical
Tawdry	teetotaler	telescope	tenure
Tennis	terrace	terrific	territorial
Testicle	testimonial	testimony	textile
Theatre	thermometer	thesis	threshold
Thursday	thwart	tigress	tincture
Titanic	tobacco	toffee	tolerance
Tongue	torpedo	torrential	tortuous
Tournament	traffic	tragedy	transmission
Transitory	traverse	treasure	tremendous
Trenchant	tributary	trigger	tribune
Trolley	troop	trough	triumph
Traubadour	trousers	truncheon	tutelage
Turpentine	turret	twelfth	typhoon
Tyranny	typhoid	trumpet	trespass

Tomatoes
Tariff

tuition
transcend

tremor
thieves

tranquillity
temporary

Ulcer
Umbrella
Unequivocal
Unprecedented
Unsophisticated
Utility
Unconscionable
Unique

ulterior
umpire
unexceptionable
unparliamentary
upheaval
utopia
unconscious
unwieldy

U.

ubiquity
unanimous
unilateral
unprovoked
usurp
utterance
unintelligible
unison

ultimatum
unceremonious
university
unreservedly
utilitarian
unrequited
undulate
unitary

V.

Vigour
Veracity
Vociferous
Vocabulary
Vacillate
Vulnerable
Vacuum
Vehemence
Vibration
Vilification
Vitamin
Voluminous

ventilator
verandah
veterinary
vinegar
valleys
valve
vagabond
ventriloquism
vicious
village
vivacious
voluptuary

venomous
vestige
veneer
venture
vicissitudes
vegetarian
vaporize
vermillion
viceregal
violin
volcanoes
vouchsafe

vengeance
volunteer
vicinity
veil
vaccination
vacillation
variety
versatile
vicereine
virulent
vacation
volley

W.

Wilful	wintry	warrant	warrior
Waitress	walnut	wanton	wary
Weather	Wednesday	weird	wield
Wizard	welfare	whimsical	wriggle
Whistle	wicket	witness	wry
Wrought	wrestle	wrinkle	whiskers
Waist	woollen	woolly	walrus
Whisper	whimsical	wheel	whale
Wager	wallow	wend	wreak
Wagon	witticism	worshipper	

X.

X-ray

Y.

Yellow	yacht	yesterday	yearn
Yawn	yeoman	yield	yokel
Yule	yelp		yankee

Z.

Zebra	zero	zenith	zeppelin
Zoology	zodiac	zealous	zinc

CHAPTER 8.

TWO WORDS OR ONE ?

There are certain words which have been formed by combining two words and are written as one word. Such a word is "always". It appears that it is derived from the two words 'all' and 'ways'. It is now written not as "all ways" but as "always." There are other words which are written as two separate words. The word "all right" is spelt by most people as "alright". It is a mistake to write it like this. In this chapter we will give two lists, one of those expressions which are written as two words and another of those which are written as one word.

Two words.

All right	at least	at most	per cent
At once	all round	no one	in spite
Any day	near by	in so far	ex officio
Each other	every day	en route	every time
At once	well done	some one	some time
By and by	by the way	by the by	

One word.

Cannot	sometimes	moreover	ourselves
Myself	anyone	within	everywhere

Afterwards	onwards	forward	someone
Anything	anywhere	anyhow	anybody
Anyway	somewhat	somewhere	somehow
Everyone	everybody	everything	everyday
To-morrow	nobody	nowhere	nowise
Altogether	to-day	almighty	almost
Already	another	meanwhile	meantime
Racing-horse	schoolboy	walking-stick	black-board
Cross-word	newspaper	country-side	country-man
Nothing	always	whole-heartedly	overdraw
Overhang	outside	overhead	overpass
Overleaf	overflow	overdue	overwork
Overshadow	overlook	overlord	overpower
Overweight	oversight	overtake	outcast
Overgrow	overturn	overtime	income
Output	overcome	overrule	childlike
Outbreak	outlay	outcome	whereas
Downpour	upkeep	onset	whenever
Hitherto	downfall	downcast	outrage
Wherefore	whoever	whosoever	outstrip
Wherever	whichever	whatever	overdraft
Outnumber	however	outset	oversea
Overall	outskirt	outspread	outdoor
Boyhood	outpost	outline	outburst
	brotherhood	motherhood	lukewarm

Lowermost	uppermost	newsreel	newsmonger
Welfare	welcome	fulfil	foreman
Headstrong	herself	Wednesday	Saturday
Friday	Monday	Tuesday	Sunday
Thursday	godown	workhouse	notebook
Bedroom	fireside	postman	workman
Teachership	professorship	fellowship	headmastership
Eyewitness	scholarship	eyeball	eyeglass
Legguard	postmaster	postgraduate	postmatric
Daylight	bookcase	birthday	birthplace
Battleship	downright	downstairs	upstair
Beforehand	footnote	foreground	playwright
Nickname	interschool	landlord	forefathers
Framework	footprints	forefinger	lifelong
Farmhouse	farmyard	byword	superhuman
Overeat	overboard	candlestick	
Underhand	underrate	supersensitive	
Anticlimax			

CHAPTER 9.

BOTH SPELLINGS CORRECT.

There are certain words which can be spelt correctly in two different ways. This fact is known to very few people and sometimes students quarrel over spellings of words, each one of them maintaining that his spelling of a particular word is correct. They need to know that it is possible that two different spellings may be correct. We give below the alternative spellings and the most common spellings of such words.

1. Racket	racquet	15. Waggon	wagon
2. Guerilla	guerrilla	16. Coolie	cooly
3. Mosquitoes	mosquitos	17. Jail	gaol
4. Calicoes	calicos	18. Mediæval	medieval
5. Judgment	judgement	19. Sergeant	serjeant
6. Acknowledg- ment	acknowledgement	20. Enquire	inquire
7. Carburettor	carburetter	21. Enquiry	inquiry
8. Jasmine	jessamine	22. Vendor	vender
9. Gray	grey	23. Conjuror	conjurer
10. Cipher	cypher	24. Jewellery	jewelry
11. Despatch	dispatch	25. Rhyme	rime
12. Inflexion	inflection	26. Dexterous	dextrous
13. Tiro	tyro	27. Connection	connexion
14. Tsar	Czar	28. Abridgment	abridgement

CHAPTER 10.

"SPELLINGS IN THIRTY DAYS."

In this chapter an attempt is made to divide all words of every-day common use in order of importance into thirty lessons. These are graded lists. Each lesson should be mastered thoroughly and the next lesson should not be begun unless the previous one has been completely mastered. The reader will find that mere oral repetition is not enough. He has to write the spellings of words several times before he can be sure of their permanent retention. Ordinarily one day is sufficient for each lesson but some lessons may require even two days. The idea of dividing these words into thirty lessons is to enable the reader to brush up his spellings within a month's time. If the reader sets apart a month or a period of thirty days for intensive study of spellings, he can surely make a lot of progress in this direction.

First Day.

Rupee	pice	bought	week	lion
Kitchen	plough	peasant	steal	money
Brake	writing	written	steel	weak
Break	awful	collar	sign	pretty
Ninth	nineteen	ninety	twelfth	hundred

Thousand	million	forty	pillow	cane
Yellow	orange	pence	pound	shilling
Dying	dyeing	sugar	apples	almonds
Centre	metre	winter	summer	sour
Tuesday	Thursday	Wednesday	bachelor	maid

Second Day.

Bungalow	servant	beautiful	orchard	apricot
Goddess	brought	scandal	wrist	pedal
Ticket	coolie	poster	guard	signal
Touch	stretch	young	sweat	sensible
Switch	current	fan	rouge	stick
Primer	spelling	priest	honest	finger
Function	cubicle	foundry	ceremony	people
Dollar	pencil	stationery	cycle	tonga
Bottle	cork	match-stick	lantern	dinner
Clothes	bath	grammar	colour	prisoner

Third Day.

Pleasant	peasantry	scenery	dairy	diary
Remember	ceiling	sentry	inflator	safety
Courage	article	honour	humour	wayward
Quarrel	horse	coarse	judge	metal
Towel	pantaloon	jumper	ocean	wheat
Children	northern	counter	courage	shoulder
Thigh	partner	telephone	group	troop

Ground	badminton	tennis	severe	cinema
Hailstone	torrents	storm	health	wealth
Bridge	whole	headache	sword	spear

Fourth Day.

Piece	potatoes	pianos	lane	fruit
Hawkers	sweetmeat	juggler	radio	breeze
Wheel	bench	stool	desks	desert
Sense	shabby	torn	rags	yoke
Feast	meals	merry	marry	company
Count	batons	pistol	rifle	public
Letter	crowd	satchel	carriage	flood
Allow	wares	tray	buzzing	service
Describe	stalls	compare	benefits	social
Burial	funeral	coming	parcels	gangs

Fifth Day.

Polite	manners	salute	covered	expert
Surprise	impression	tuition	tutor	inspector
Pillar	prevent	first	second	museum
Circus	camel	tigress	tweed	mangoes
Village	rival	monument	tailor	anger
Storey	staircase	angry	hungry	fork
Hunger	agency	alter	knife	mirror
Business	August	October	manager	

Hair
Knee

scalp
knead

bangles
knickers

idol
ideal

worship
rogue

Sixth Day.

Observe
Rebel
Victory
Friend
Commence
Sacred
Assistant
Poverty
Foolscap
Occur

occupy
skilful
veil
trouble
curtain
cause
crime
elephant
emperor
progress

heard
wilful
labour
difficult
trenches
guilty
accused
vixen
empress
palatial

suffrage
society
popular
wrong
shell
listen
bailiff
diligent
surety
robber

singular
science
numerous
wring
poison
minute
famine
formidable
salary
powder

Seventh Day.

Bargain
Attendant
Altogether
Enquire
Angular
Domestic
Familiar
Figure
Treasure
Supervisor

customer
assistant
expect
query
canvas
furnished
guest
promise
burden
arrival

credit
southern
except
scare
descent
nourishing
hospital
damage
abandon
medicine

interest
importance
accept
panic
truly
diet
hospital
season
tyre
specimen

commission
almighty
deprive
pilgrimage
sincerely
message
surgeon
excursion
engine
magazine

Eighth Day.

Competition	competitor	licence	language	previous
Poetry	accountant	recognize	describe	stitch
Shipwreck	chimney	quotation	propeller	quarter
Engineer	lawyer	cement	litigation	liar
Extremely	exterior	interior	magician	release
Biscuit	captain	infantry	cavalry	transport
Conscious	punctual	secretary	regulator	revision
Failure	successful	candidate	examination	knotty
Precis	autumn	nightingale	pepper	peaches
Pioneer	pensioner	confusion	conviction	seizure

Ninth Day.

Auction	auctioneer	cricket	cricketer	umpire
Wicket	stumps	civilian	officer	severe
Stomach	liquid	treacherous	dictionary	voyage
Receive	receipt	believe	belief	religion
Religious	persevere	antelope	panther	creature
Programme	pneumonia	phthisis	provision	pact
Homage	stretcher	shepherd	premier	minister
Councillor	counsel	suspicion	interfere	necessary
Cholera	coachman	commander	colonel	ladle
Conquer	physique	fierce	fatal	accident

Tenth Day.

Alternate	alternative	moustache	refugee	severely
Vacancy	counsellor	warrior	meter	orient
Deceptive	deception	deceive	decisive	surveyor
Inclement	tribunal	alleviate	applause	appetite
Several	separation	occurrence	opinion	credulous
Exceed	precede	procedure	cylinder	cauliflower
Discretion	disguise	advertise	coercion	bureau
Barbarous	acquittal	eclipse	torpedoes	environment
Character	cellar	catalogue	career	cheque
Conceit	concurrent	composure	insecurity	premature

Eleventh Day.

Debris	earth-quake	chieftain	villain	ruffian
Coupon	critical	collision	committee	convenient
Bulletin	appreciate	battalion	honorary	matrimony
Promissory	inhabitant	ambiguous	meritorious	diplomacy
Immediate	material	malarial	facility	emolument
Parasite	scientific	problematic	analytical	opportunity
Pre-disposition	contradict	disclosure	ridiculous	reservoir
Ceremony	challenge	champion	cancel	candour
Cancellation	censure	censor	countersign	opportune
Pursuit	murmuring	domicile	comparison	drudgery

Twelfth Day.

Extravagant	incessant	intelligence	credible	credulous
Noticeable	practicable	suppress	recognition	accumulate
Colloquial	corruption	accommodate	apparatus	argument
Cereal	serial	behaviour	bankruptcy	automobile
Blasphemy	elaborate	recompense	ecstasy	frolicsome
Frolicked	imaginary	beginning	interfering	poverty
Swimming	wrapped	cashier	collapse	condescend
Damn	condemn	crisis	demur	erroneous
Divisor	dilemma	discipline	testimony	literary
Excellency	triumph	utensil	opponent	assassin

Thirteenth Day.

Perusal	prevention	perceptive	perceptive	distinctive
Magnificent	adventure	apparel	paramour	ponderous
Impetus	miscreant	comedy	laundry	currency
Summary	primary	merchandise	plenary	faculty
Claimant	austere	obscure	chastise	adjourn
Convoy	convey	column	squirrel	wrath
Glutton	discussion	digestion	essential	epitaph
Dexterously	endeavour	enrolment	professor	thorough
Antiseptic	court-martial	rebellion	mutineer	contour
Esquire	mister	ignition	encroach	reproach

Fourteenth Day.

Dubious	distress	surpass	entreaties	battery
Enterprise	gallantry	balcony	simpleton	fallacy
Vindictive	corrosive	conveyance	effective	exhaustion
Energetic	exaggeration	equanimity	efficient	emigration
Gigantic	havoc	guinea	hypocrisy	ingenious
Innocence	ingenuous	indefensible	impartial	negligent
Continuous	executor	meddle	potential	accede
Weight	borough	exemplary	cemetery	beneficial
Emigrant	primitive	statue	deficient	sculptor
Abbreviate	original	persuade	warrant	summons

Fifteenth Day.

Heresy	gratitude	jeopardize	jeweller	jewellery
Juvenile	kernel	knell	league	machinery
Mischievous	modelling	liquor	license	licence
Martyr	interrupt	italicise	salient	lenient
Mathematics	arithmetic	systematic	prominent	emolument
Intoxicate	magistrate	monarchy	mosquitoes	mesmerism
Mattress	usurp	economy	existence	momentous
Alliance	precedence	aggression	efface	chorus
Inimical	musicians	excessive	loathe	malign
Miscellaneous	curiosity	vitamin	executive	impunity

Sixteenth Day.

Mirage	miraculous	pitcher	criminal	reindeer
Niece	nephew	fiend	fiery	grievous
Neighbour	heinous	weird	forfeit	counterfeit
Retrograde	supersession	vinegar	corridor	typical
Prohibition	physician	paraffin	thousand	temporal
Loose	lose	prodigy	bridle	bridal
Precipitous	affectionately	agrarian	acknowledgment	allegation
Instigation	analytic	periodic	infallible	incredible
Irrelevant	significant	muscular	dynamic	titanic
Manageable	nymph	oxygen	pageant	precious

Seventeenth Day.

Petroleum	permanent	particular	portfolio	imperious
Poignant	plateau	plague	opaque	obligation
Nuisance	oasis	voluminous	invidious	illusory
Longevity	coincidence	mercenary	prefatory	predatory
Unerring	instalment	pomegranate	allusive	avowal
Subaltern	emergent	nocturnal	appearance	acumen
Crystallize	brevity	imperceptible	hygiene	sieve
Irreverent	iniquity	energetic	association	repellent
Benefited	monkeys	phenomenon	syllabus	virtually
Coolly	incidentally	bier	endurance	ignorance

Eighteenth Day.

Enfranchise	inherent	accelerate	superfluous	pamphlet
Psychology	rhyme	rhythm	rigorous	brutality
Retinue	scrutiny	stationary	sanatorium	recruit
Sergeant	sceptre	spectre	colliery	debator
Client	coherent	circuit	chauffeur	characteristic
Awkward	apologetic	appendix	automobile	annual
Aeronautical	inaugural	inadmissible	equivocal	vindication
Certificate	superfluity	continuity	epigrammatic	nicotine
Nectar	nitrogen	nutritious	obscenity	onslaught
Sedition	disaffection	yokel	yonder	thoroughfare

Nineteenth Day.

Signatory	proprietor	proprietary	survivor	moral
Envelope (<i>n</i>)	envelop (<i>v</i>)	sickle	kerosene	turpentine
Hindrance	skeleton	constable	temperature	colony
Mystery	manure	lettuce	solemnity	dispatch
Delivery	sentry	pantry	gymkhana	conqueror
Verandah	goodbye	scorpion	thrush	plumage
Breast	creature	songster	chronological	geology
Democratic	infuriated	gratuitous	promulgation	exonerate
Alleviate	benevolent	embarrassment	antiquity	wagon
Intolerant	predominant	dysentery		seminary

Twentieth Day.

Ignition	patrol	petrol	chastity	thwart
Debauch	commune	abrupt	corruption	paucity
Sculpture	fraudulent	amnesty	devour	eccentricity
Exaggerate	equanimity	eulogy	indefensible	garage
Fugitive	mahogany	privilege	sandwich	possession
Obligatory	satirize	disguise	endeavour	burglary
Bible	boisterous	exhaustion	innocuous	indefatigable
Lacquer	lantern	western	succour	succinct
structure	stratum	moccasin	litigation	membrane
Memoirs	loitering	litter		fascism

Twenty-first Day.

Contemptible	chaos	centipede	carcass	ascendancy
Cameo	collapsible	souvenir	stimuli	shrewish
Languor	scrutinize	whimsical	transitory	artillery
Equivalent	humane	diameter	centimetre	inferiority
superiority	propriety	subtlety	fertility	abundance
Burden	bureaucratic	anarchy	fallacy	spacious
Prodigious	splendour	circumstantial	essential	vicereine
Prejudicial	ceremonial	scoundrel	radish	spinach
Squander	squadron	lieutenant	colonel	squalid
Saturated	staunch	stationary	stoicism	storey

Twenty-second Day.

Ascendancy	appendicitis	architecture	antique	courtesy
Cinders	cruiser	sabotage	effigy	ecstasy
Diurnal	ejaculation	exemption	permission	mechanic
Martyr	almanac	oriental	calibre	intrusion
Incarcerate	pedestrian	equestrian	precipitous	pugnacious
Infidelity	emporium	opprobrium	accoutrement	vindication
Academic	chronologic	pyramid	perspicuity	mediocre
Imbecile	indocility	epileptic	epidemic	intimidation
Combustibility	inquisitorial	impetuosity	individuality	infringement
Parenthetical	hypothetical	apposition	exclamatory	exuberant

Twenty-Third Day.

Abscess	anonymous	aerial	fulfilled	miniature
Parliament	corroborate	concession	circuit	hideous
Soliloquy	suspicion	primer	rheumatism	synonym
Prohibition	nuisance	sedentary	prophecy	prophecy
Queue	sergeant	survivor	siege	seizure
Fascinate	ridiculous	apprentice	acquiesce	procedure
Audacious	mischievous	superficial	invigilator	conscript
Substantial	bleak	dexterous	futile	absolve
Compasses	compass	executor	executioner	scare
Lightning		tongs	tongues	official

Twenty-Fourth Day.

Meddle	tamper	tansitory	inheritance	border
Biliousness	inconsistency	infallible	philosophy	essence
Circumspection	introspection	hostile	appearance	adequate
Adaptation	alliance	inviolable	utterance	interested
Magazine	arsenal	cavalcade	innumerable	commerce
Inestimable	platform	pulpit	vapours	spray
Decipher	grey	cataracts	voluminous	ambassador
Existence	intricate	retrospective	trifling	larceny
Irrational	custody	ceiling	larceny	suspicion
Cynical	preserved	sundry	supreme	splendour
Transient	coherent	irrelevant	invincible	associations

Twenty-fifth Day.

Dungeon	coalesce	tyranny	prerogative	maintenance
Susceptible	malice	sheer	poverty	enthusiasm
Exhilarating	grandeur	barge	effaced	extremity
Symptom	trousers	cigarette	riotous	meadow
Odorous	panicky	journey	celestial	ceased
Scarce	observance	imagery	hollow	relevancy
Ante-room	harmonious	statistician	canvasser	prologue
Employee	subscription	monstrosity	mythology	octavo
Penitent	regicide	omnivorous	octogenarian	digress
Allegiance	amphidexterous	bilingual	ambiguous	

Twenty-sixth Day.

Vaccinate	vacillate	subterranean	mediterranean	stereotype
Psychology	preferred	accumulation	adolescent	assassinate
Negligible	pavilion	perforation	preference	reprieve
Ransack	centipede	cauliflower	cavalier	cenotaph
Scoundrel	script	cullion	tutelage	typhoon
Narcotic	guillotine	glycerine	defalcation	cushion
Caricature	cartridge	boomerang	banquet	bullion
Histrionic	hilarious	homogeneous	hooligan	interpellation.
Kidney	kilometre	languor	parenthesis	panegyric
Pianoforte	pneumatic	pneumonia	phthisis	quintessence

Twenty-seventh Day.

Gospel	annunciation	recompense	recalcitrate	kinetic
Wistful	gorilla	exuberant	explosion	eugenics
Retribution	whisky	upholsterer	urchin	rostrum
Feign	resurrection	resplendent	legendary	league
Incredulous	fabric	fantasy	fierce	ferocity
Nuptial	increment	oppress	occupation	nuisance
Millennium	probation	primeval	preposterous	minimum
Homage	meridian	larynx	hatchet	hollow
Anticlimax	estuary	epigrammatic	emolument	dormant
	calomel	category	cauliflower	census

Twenty-eighth Day.

Cenotaph	auspices	auxiliary	brethren	bulletin
Chaperon	chaotic	connivance	configuration	decree
Esquire	essential	favour	garrison	haven
Heterogeneous	hoax	incessant	ineligible	insidious
Lacerate	laconic	languish	legion	lenient
Malice	magazine	mirage	monastery	morsel
Nebula	nomenclature	oyster	palate	pecuniary
Persevere	pomegranate	reprieve	seize	rhetoric
Sonorous	sovereign	soporific	souvenir	tangent
Tapestry	usurper	vaccinator	vermicelli	yeoman

Twenty-ninth Day.

Abattoir	aberration	barrel	banquet	equivocal
Genealogy	globular	holster	histrionic	miniature
Obstinacy	oblique	perennial	petroleum	physiology
Phenomenon	preposterous	premium	repatriate	reservoir
Retention	rigorous	sacrilege	scrape	scourge
Sedentary	silhouette	sinecure	lacquer	labyrinth
Lethargy	libertine	lobby	literary	mammoth
Manuscript	maroon	mastiff	noose	muffler
Mountebank	hieroglyphic	guerilla	boisterous	devout
Crucible	coquet	borough		bivouac

Thirtieth Day.

Bizarre	syllable	imaginary	mal'icious	journalist
Depreciation	toothache	riddance	cognate	plagiarism
Carburettor	carburetter	hypocrisy	escaped	p'ateau
Philanthropist	philately	pestilence	jasmine	ecstasy
Equestrian	dexterous	differential	extramural	coiffure
Radiance	centipede	equilibrium	collapse	equipoise
Extravagant	pedestrian	incipient	itinerary	jamboree
Bouquet	pensionary	pastel		jeopardise
	cranium	credential		
	sarcasm	sanatorium		

CHAPTER 11.

PAIRS OF WORDS MIS-SPELT DUE TO SUPERFICIAL RESEMBLANCE.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Accept, except. | 19. Bee, be |
| 2. Affect, effect. | 20. Accede, exceed. |
| 3. All ready, already | 21. Envelop, envelope. |
| 4. Council, counsel. | 22. Summer, summary. |
| 5. Cease, seize. | 23. Dependant, dependent |
| 6. Celery, salary. | 24. Credible, credulous. |
| 7. Cemetery, symmetry. | 25. Despair, desperation. |
| 8. Coarse, course. | 26. Advice, advise. |
| 9. Contiguous, contagious. | 27. Bury, berry. |
| 10. Compass, compasses. | 28. Deft, daft. |
| 11. Bail, bale. | 29. Meat, meet. |
| 12. Beet, beat. | 30. Die, dye. |
| 13. Babel, babble. | 31. Continuous, continual. |
| 14. Bald, bawled. | 32. Cereal, serial. |
| 15. Beach, beech. | 33. Cession, session. |
| 16. Bear, bare. | 34. Amber, ember. |
| 17. Been, bean. | 35. Essay, assay. |
| 18. Appraise, apprise. | 36. Feet, feat. |

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 37. Further, farther. | 62. Goal, gaol. |
| 38. Concur, conquer. | 63. Raise, raze. |
| 39. Dairy, diary. | 64. Ring, wring. |
| 40. Dose, doze. | 65. Site, sight. |
| 41. Gauge, gage. | 66. Forth, fourth. |
| 42. Faint, feint. | 67. Scar, scare. |
| 43. Gate, gait. | 68. Tacks, tax. |
| 44. Hole, whole. | 69. Weight, wait. |
| 45. Industrious, industrial. | 70. Tail, tale. |
| 46. Kernel, colonel. | 71. Meddle, Medal. |
| 47. Basis, bases. | 72. Propose, purpose. |
| 48. Axis, axes. | 73. Nebulous, nebular. |
| 49. Border, boarder. | 74. Statue, statute. |
| 50. Idol, idle. | 75. Wary, weary. |
| 51. Burrow, borough | 76. Currant, current. |
| 52. Luxurious, luxuriant. | 77. Oasis, oases. |
| 53. Judicial, judicious. | 78. Ellipse, eclipse. |
| 54. Effective, efficient. | 79. Blue, blew. |
| 55. Weigh, way. | 80. Hue, hew. |
| 56. Cite, site. | 81. Illusion, allusion. |
| 57. Might, mite. | 82. Practice, practise. |
| 58. Seem, seam. | 83. Lose, loose. |
| 59. Waste, waist. | 84. Primitive, primary. |
| 60. Week, weak. | 85. Propriety, property. |
| 61. Sold, soled. | 86. Lightning, lightening |

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| 87. Eminent, imminent. | 113. Wrap, rap. |
| 88. Immigrant, emigrant | 114. Worm, warm. |
| 89. Sweet, suite. | 115. Canvas, canvass. |
| 90. Tied, tide. | 116. Altar, alter. |
| 91. Style, stile. | 117. Access, excess. |
| 92. Tract, tracked. | 118. Antic, antique. |
| 93. Suffrage, sufferance. | 119. Knotty, naughty. |
| 94. Pray, prey. | 120. Speak, speech. |
| 95. Quite, quiet. | 121. Angel, angle. |
| 96. Tongs, tongues. | 122. Berth, birth. |
| 97. Warn, worn. | 123. Hair, hare. |
| 98. Century, sentry. | 124. Heard, herd. |
| 99. Lesson, lessen. | 125. Decent, dissent. |
| 100. Avoid, evade. | 126. Dual, duel. |
| 101. Amiable, amenable. | 127. Plain, plan. |
| 102. Domineer, dominate. | 128. Hoping, hopping. |
| 103. Remember, remind. | 129. Rain, reign. |
| 104. Forth, fourth. | 130. Rein, reign. |
| 105. Sail, sale. | 131. Sight site. |
| 106. Sculpture, sculptor. | 132. Write, rite. |
| 107. Proscribe, prescribe. | 133. Shone, shown. |
| 108. Peace, piece. | 134. Actor, actress. |
| 109. Patients, patience. | 135. Weather, whether. |
| 110. Bans, banns. | 136. Wondering, wandering. |
| 111. Stationary, stationery. | 137. Capital, capitol. |
| 112. Imaginary, imaginative. | 138. Cloths, clothes. |

CHAPTER 12.

PASSAGES FOR DICTATION.

No. 1.

Good rules are splendid things in a baby's life ; but we must never forget that babies are not made for rules. Scientific rules are made to help babies and they must often be altered greatly to meet the varying needs of different infants.

As a young doctor this fact was thrust upon me in a surprising way. I was visiting one of the most perfect Baby Health Clinics in our country to observe the methods of the foremost Baby-doctors of the century. He was lecturing to medical students. His theme that morning was that sometimes a baby who did not thrive on breast feeding would, when weaned, begin to make successful progress.

A young Irish mother was brought before the class, carrying in her arms a five-months-old glorious specimen of boyhood. "Gentlemen," said the professor "this infant was breast-fed for two months and failed on it. As you can see here from his health chart, he developed poorly and was far below par. We, therefore, stopped breast-feeding and put him on cow's milk formula ; and here you see the result. As the professor gave the formula and the students copied it in their note books, the baby smiled at his mother. She answered him with a broad grin and a knowing wink.

No. 2.

My mother was maddened with him. He was a little demon. At the least provocation he flew. You had only to sweep the floor and he bristled and sprang at the broom. Nor would he let go. With his scruff erect and his nostrils snarling rage, he would turn up the whites of his eyes at my mother, as she wrestled at the other end of the broom. "Leave go, Sir, leave go!" She wrestled and stamped her foot and he answered with horrid growls. In the end, it was she who had to let go. Then she flew at him and he was within a hair's breadth of savagely biting her. And she knew it. Yet she always kept sufficient self-control.

No. 3.

When health is once impaired, it cannot be restored in a day. It is a grievous error to look upon disease as a matter of small import, because it is thought a cure can be effected by taking a few doses of some medicine. Most diseases require many days and the expenditure of much effort to effect a cure. Looked at from this viewpoint it is evident that the community as a whole, as well as every individual in the community, should place a very high valuation on life.

It is the first duty of everyone to take care of his own body and keep it in health. This is a duty he owes to himself, to his family, to his neighbours and to his country; and above all it is a duty that he owes to his Creator. It is a mistake to think that sickness is inflicted by the gods, or by evil spirits, or by climatic conditions and so is unavoidable. Neither is life or death decided by fate.

No. 4.

Since then Norman Birkett has not looked back. Again and again, he was briefed for the defence in murder trials. His success was remarkable, his fees ranked among the highest ever paid criminal work. On one occasion, he caught the midnight train for Liverpool only to discover that the action had been settled. He was paid 100 guineas.

Frequently he has accepted briefs which meant losing hundred of pounds. One of those cases was undertaken at the request of a solicitor who was defending a boy charged with the murder of his father. The accused was a humble telephone operator, but no millionaire in all England could have commanded greater eloquence. Women wept as Norman Birkett made his magnificent speech to the jury.

"The home of this family-if it can be called a home-was one where misery, long-drawn, reigned day in and day out. It is impossible to measure the slow corrosion of the years, and I ask you to think, as the head and front of this matter that the dead man was the author of that misery."

No. 5.

One wise old man, when asked what he had to say about life, replied that he knew very little about it, except that it had its ups and downs. Little did he realize that he was expressing a scientific truth, which holds true for all human beings, that is, if preliminary studies made about this subject are correct.

To illustrate: Mr. John Smith is a hard-working, buoyant, successful man. He is generally full of optimism and hope and is quite confident of his ability and power. Friends respect him and regard him as a happy person. And then for

apparently no good reason, the same Mr. Smith seems different. He is gloomy. He neglects his business. He hardly smiles ; he moves lethargically. You ask him, "Are you sick?" He answers, "No."

If you could pry into his soul, you would see awful things going on. John is beaten down and oppressed by terrible fears. What they are, he himself can't say. Mr. Smith is suffering from "the blues" All human beings feel like that at times. It is normal and natural. The trouble is that Mr. Smith believes that he himself and only he like the Biblical Job is accursed by God. That's wrong. Having the 'blues' is general and universal and our Mr. Smith should know this.

No. 6.

When Ronald Colman is not working you will find him almost any day or night somewhere around the home. He will be in the library reading autobiographies or, wading through fictional works, new and old, on the keen look-out for characters which appeal to him. Sometimes he will rush to the telephone, ring his manager, William Hawks, in whose judgment he places tremendous confidence.

He is a sport which brings us to the subject of his own personal relaxation. What are his favourite games? Well, work is one. The other probably is tennis. He is a fiend at the game and can be found almost any morning he is not working slogging away like a Perry. He has a remarkably fine style and although he won't tell you so, Ronald often finds it difficult to get enough good partners to give him a real game. On his private court he invariably wears, English-tailored cream flannels, which seem to slip constantly. No one can sell him a pair of tightly belted American

pants or a set of the tight shorts now in high favour in U. S. A. Quite often he passes a gaily-coloured neckerchief about his middle, much to the amusement of his more Americanised visitors.

No. 7.

The other day a glass manufacturer asked me to stand behind a rather thin sheet of glass. He picked up a revolver and fired point-blank at me. Instinctively I ducked. But to my astonishment, the glass remained intact. The bullet lay on the table in front of me, flattened out. Just a mixture of sand soda and lime ; but it should be the means of saving many lives in the future. Already in the United States police cars have been fitted with this bullet-proof glass.

A British glass appropriately called Armourplate is also incredibly strong. It can be bent about ; kicked or jumped on. It should prove invaluable in Air Raid Precaution Work as it even withstands the shock of heavy gunfire. It does not splinter when broken. The fragments adhere together so that it still remains gas proof. In the home, pastry boards and rolling pins are now fashionable in this new type of glassware. The most up-to-date ovens have an inner door of Armourplate so that you can watch your pastry rise and see when the joint is done to a turn.

No 8.

If you have a mathematical turn of mind and figures intrigue you, the profession of actuary should appeal to you. The activities of an actuary are manifold. He is the fortune-teller of government, industry and business. His exact calculations, based on masses of statistics, turn life insurance from a gamble into a scientifically estimated business. In the transport world, for instance, it is the actuary who estimates inci-

dences of traffic peak, and who is thus responsible for the time-table of the underground railway. He is the vital authority on whom the Chancellor of the Exchequer relies for an estimate of next year's Death Duty Collections. In short, the actuary's job is to make figures speak.

In the line of jobs that deal with figures, it is probably the best paid ; it offers unlimited opportunities for advancement, and as a career, it is far from over-crowded. On the other hand, as befits so important a job it requires a tip-top brain and the keenest of intelligence.

Positions are open at home and abroad, with insurance companies offering the majority and the rest spread amongst government, municipal and private firms. Commencing salary for a gratified actuary is about £400 a year. Top salaries go as high as £5000.

No. 9.

The national language of United States of America is English, though you might doubt it in their interpolation of an exclusively American jargon. If you arrive in America via the railroad not—railway—you descend at the depot—not station and call for a red cap—not a porter. He carries your grips—not your bags—and the taxi takes you to a hotel which is so many blocks—not streets—away. You are taken up to your room in an elevator—not a lift—and your baggage—never luggage—is carried by a belt-hop, who if you called him a page, would think you were nuts—which means mad.

With capital punishment abolished in many states, others vary their method of execution between electrocution, hanging, shooting and the lethal chamber. In the

Southern States, the negro has few or no rights—in the Eastern States, you can be fined or imprisoned for not granting a negro every right. A criminal who flees from one state to another can only be brought to book through extradition proceedings.

No. 10.

The simple things in life are usually the most valuable and it is indeed paradoxical that one of the easiest to obtain, yet most valued factors in the building of health, is secured by only a small percentage of our population. This factor is sun-bathing. People go to the sea-shore, they travel to distant countries ; they take long trips on palatial steamers, often largely for the advantages offered by sun-bathing. And yet there are but few of us who cannot take advantage of everything offered by this health-building measure right in our own home, on our own roof or in our own back-yard. You can, in fact, open a window and on the floor of your room recline in these health-giving and purifying rays. Summer is now upon us, and the sun-heat is often too hot to be pleasant. We frequently seek the shady side of the street, but if we divest ourselves of clothing and lie and absorb the sun light, the influence of this additional vitality will be astonishing.

No. 11.

I think you will be interested in a new portable folding ladder I have discovered. It is made of the best quality steel and is constructed on the trellis work principle. When folded, it packs away into a very small space 12 inches, by 9 inches and can be stowed away with ease under a chair or in the bottom of a cupboard. It can easily be carried in one hand extended, it automatically becomes a rigid and serviceable 9 feet ladder. It is

fitted with rubber pads to prevent injury, either to floor or wall and, if desired, you can have a special top rung shaped so that the ladder will lean against posts and trees without wobbling. A bracket can be supplied which enables the ladder to be pitched firmly to the opening of a loft giving easy access by a far safer method than the ordinary step-ladder.

The awkward business of carrying a pair of steps up and downstairs with the risk of scratching the paint and paper is abolished. Incidentally, for window-cleaners and others who have to carry ladders through the streets, there is a simple carrier which will hold the folded ladder on the back of an ordinary bicycle.

No. 12

The dust that flies in the air and that is seen on the floor and furniture of our houses, is not composed entirely of particles of earth, but contains innumerable disease-producing germs. When this dust is breathed into the lungs along with the air, it passes down into the lungs and remains there. The disease germs multiply and produce such diseases as tuberculosis, pneumonia, influenza and bronchitis. In order to avoid the nuisance and danger of dust, the streets should be sprinkled in dry weather, and people should not spit on the floor or on the street. The sputum of one who has a cold or who has tuberculosis is filled with disease germs, and if one so afflicted spits on the floor or the street, the sputum soon dries and becomes dust. The dust is breathed in by other people and causes them to have colds or tuberculosis. Either expectorate in the gutter by the side of the street, or expectorate in pieces of paper carried for the purpose. This paper should not be thrown away but should be burnt.

No. 13.

If a man is to calm panic in time of war, he must know how to speak. Not to bawl; how to speak up clearly and definitely. Mr. Hamilton is teaching men now. He makes men and women think on their feet. Stops stumbling, nervous mumblings. A. R. P. Wardens are flocking to him. So are barristers, prospective M. P's, clergymen, even "big wigs" already in public life.

He is a godsend to after-dinner speakers; can remove every thorn from the path of prospective best man at a wedding.

You see, Mr. Hamilton, one-time practising barrister not only teaches you how to speak—he will write your speech for you. Spends much of his time writing speeches on any subject, from metaphysics to methylated spirit. Writes the speech in queer fashion, too like a series of headings, some at the marginal side of the paper, some in the middle and some down in column form on the right. Says that is the only way to visualize what you are talking about. Makes pupils read a passage from scriptures—reads the Bible a great deal himself. Then he will switch to poetry, daily newspaper, even catalogues. Overflowing with confidence, he saturates pupils with it. Walks up and down as he talks to them, must cover miles a day in his small room off Regent Street.

No. 14.

A second fault which many writers commit is that of pressing themselves in a roundabout or diffuse way. Probably such people would speak in a simple and clear enough manner. But the moment they endeavour to put their words

on paper, simplicity of expression fades away and they indulge in rhetoric which obscures their thoughts. "It is my unbounded desire to rise", means nothing more than, "I want to get up", and the latter is far easier to understand. We must not think that by using uncommon or stilted words, we are displaying a sense of deep learning; we are merely showing that we cannot handle ordinary words with sufficient skill to express our meaning.

No. 15.

When you come to a good book, you must ask yourself, "Am I inclined to work as an Australian miner would?" Are my pickaxes and shovels in good order, and am I in good trim myself, my sleeves well up to the elbow, and my breath good, and my temper sound? And keeping the figure a little longer, even at cost of tiresomeness for it is a thoroughly useful one. The metal you are in search of being the author's mind or meaning, his words are as the rock which you have to crush and smelt in order to get at it. And your pickaxes are your own care, wit, and learning; your smelting furnace is your own thoughtful soul. Do not hope to get at any good author's meaning without these tools and that fire; often you will need sharpest, finest, chiselling, and patientest fusing, before you can gather one grain of the metal. —*Ruskin*.

No. 16.

First of all, I tell you earnestly and authoritatively you must get into the habit of looking intently at words, and assuring yourself of their meaning, syllable by syllable—nay, letter by letter. For though it is by reason of the opposition of letters in the function of signs, to sounds in

functions of signs, that the study of books is called "literature" and that a man versed in it is called by the consent of nations a man of letters instead of a man of books or of words, you may yet connect with that accidental nomenclature this real principle:—that you might read all the books in the British Museum and remain an utterly illiterate uneducated person but that if you read ten pages of a good book, letter by letter—that is to say, with real accuracy—you are for ever—more in some measure an educated person.

Ruskin.

No. 17.

The Mughals were lovers of art. Says a critic :

"The Mughals were great builders. The palaces, forts, mosques, mausoleums and other edifices built by them bear testimony to their great genius and exquisite taste. Before the coming of the Moghuls, there were several styles of architecture in India. each with its peculiar features. The Mughal architecture is a blend of Hindu and Muslim elements. The ancestors of the Mughals borrowed their architectural notions from Persia but in India, they adopted Hindu ideas and therefore it is convenient to call this style, Indo-Persian. The Hindu architect supplied the ground—plan, decorative suggestions, narrow columns and other ornamental features, while the Muslims introduced arches and domes and made use of geometric patterning, arabesque window screens and imposing facades. The elements of the Persian art—which the Mughals favoured were coloured tiles, painting and colour, simplicity and elegance of design, gardens and the use of marbles which was deemed more suitable to bring out prominently colour designs."

No. 18.

The following lines show the love that P. Motilal had for his son :

"Many events followed in close succession and the Indian unrest was deepening at the close of the Great War. The Indian Government reacted by adopting repressive measures. In 1919 the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms came into force. These were greeted with strong opposition on all sides by the Indian people. To stifle all opposition to it, the Rowlatt Act was introduced. The national leaders considered that this Act would imperil the peace of the country. Gandhi Ji condemned it in strong terms. He was then very badly ill. Even in that plight, he applied to the Viceroy not to give his assent to the Bill. But it was passed all the same. Since his return from South Africa Gandhiji had not engaged himself seriously in politics. He now resolved to fight for the repeal of the Act and set himself to organize a movement against it. As the authorities were equally tenacious, he started the Satyagrah Sabha. Jawahar Lal read with great zest Gandhiji's statement to the Press and rejoiced over it. He desired to join Satyagrah League forthwith. But this did not receive the approbation of Moti Lal Nehru. When it was understood that Satyagrah meant disobeying law, going to jail and so forth, Moti Lal viewed it with disfavour. He could not bear to think of his son going to jail."

No. 19.

Fred Astaire is mad on musical instruments. His dressing-room is always an amazing sight. It looks rather like a music shop and there is hardly an instrument that isn't there. He plays them all—and he plays nearly every one of them exceedingly well too.

His modesty is his one failing. He is really one of the most sensible men living. He takes very great care of himself. He has been extremely sensible in his choice of a wife. I don't know of any body who could suit him more perfectly than Mrs Astaire. They have known each other for a long time. I am afraid I can't claim to know her very well. But she struck me the moment I saw her as being wonderfully sweet and wholesome looking. You will often find with shy men that they are really terribly jealous of their rivals. Fred Astaire is the least jealous man you could possibly meet and he is always the first to pay tribute to other peoples' dancing.

No. 20.

Treasure hunting is almost as old as Man, scientific archæology is a modern development, but in its short life of about seventy years, it has done marvels. Thanks to excavation, thousands of years of human history are now familiar which a hundred years ago were a total blank, but this is not all, perhaps not even the most important part. The old histories resting principally on written documents, were largely confined to those events which at every age writers thought most fit to record—wars, political happenings, the chronicles of kings,—with such lights as could be gleaned from the literature of the time. The digger may produce more written records but he also brings to light a mass of objects illustrating the arts and handicrafts of the past, the temples in which men worshipped, the houses in which they lived, the settings in which their lives were spent; he supplies the material for a social history that could never have been undertaken before.

No. 21.

On the third day I heard the sailors observe that, with such a wretch as I was remaining on the board, the vessel must inevitably be lost. The hatches were then

opened : I was hoisted up and cast into the raging sea. The bung of the cask was out, but by suffing by handkerchief in when the whole was under water I prevented the cask from filling ; and when it was uppermost, I removed it for a moment to obtain fresh air. I was dreadfully bruised by the constant rolling in a heavy sea, and completely worn out with fatigue and pain ; I had made up my mind to let the water in and be rid of my life, when I was tossed over and over with such dreadful rapidity as prevented my taking the precaution of keeping out the water. After three successive rolls of the same kind, I found that the cask, which had been in the surf, had struck on the beach. In a moment later, I heard voices, and people came up to the cask and rolled me along. I would not speak, lest they should be frightened and allow me to remain on the beach ; where I might again be tossed about by the waves ; but as soon as they stopped, I called in a faint voice from the bung-hole, begging them for mercy's sake to let me out.

No. 22.

Reports suggesting the possibility of Mahatma Gandhi being arrested on account of his raising the "quit India" slogan have emanated from different quarters. But our special correspondent at Delhi says that the Mahatma will not be touched for a pretty long time to come. It is not because the official circles do not feel perturbed by Mahatma Gandhi's writings in *Harijan* but because they think that the balance of advantage lies in allowing the Mahatma freedom to have his say. They realize that the danger to the peace and order in India is much greater by the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi than by allowing him to say what he feels like saying. We ourselves do not see eye to eye with the Mahatma on many a question. We have

expressed our differences with him on the "quit India" slogan. But we do realize that the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi will only create complications for the Government—complications which should be avoided at the present time. We are therefore glad to learn that the Government are not thinking of interfering with the liberty of the Mahatma.

No. 23.

Can we abolish war? Probably not. Says George Santayana :

"To fight is a radical instinct ; if men have nothing else to fight over they will fight over words, fancies or women, or they will fight because they dislike each other's looks, or because they have met walking in opposite directions. To knock a thing down, especially if it is cocked at an arrogant angle, is a deep delight to the blood. To fight for a reason and in a calculating spirit is something your true warrior despises : even a coward might screw his courage up to such a reasonable conflict. The joy and glory of fighting lie in its pure spontaneity and consequent generosity ; you are not fighting for gain, but for sport and for victory. Victory, no doubt, has its fruits for the victor. If fighting were not a possible means of livelihood the bellicose instinct could never have established itself in any long-lived race. A few men can live on plunder, just as there is room in the world for some beasts of prey ; other men are reduced to living on industry, just as there are diligent bees, ants, and herbivorous kine. But victory need have no good fruits for the people whose army is victorious. That it sometimes does so is an ulterior and blessed circumstance hardly to be reckoned upon."

No. 24.

What is the probable future of mankind ? Says H. G. Wells :

"The present outlook of human affairs is one that admits of broad generalisations and that seems to require broad generalisations. We are in one of those phases of experience which become cardinal in history. A series of immense and tragic events shattered the self-complacency and challenged the will and intelligence of mankind. That easy general forward movement of human affairs which for several generations had seemed to justify the persuasion of a necessary and invincible progress, progress towards greater powers greater happiness, and a continual enlargement of life, has been checked violently and perhaps arrested altogether. The spectacular catastrophe of the Great War has revealed an accumulation of destructive forces in our outwardly prosperous society, of which few of us had dreamt ; and it has also revealed a profound incapacity to deal with and restrain these forces. The two years of want, confusion, and indecision that have followed the Great War in Europe and the uncertainties that have disturbed life even in the comparatively untouched American world, seem to many watchful minds even more ominous to our social order than the war itself. What is happening to our race ? they ask."

No. 25.

"The panegyrist of war places himself on the lowest level on which a moralist or a patriot can stand and shows as great a want of refined feeling as of right reason. For the glories of war are all blood-stained, delirious, and infected with crime ; the combative instinct is a savage prompting by which one man's good is found in another's evil. The existence of such a contradiction in the moral world is the original

sin of nature whence flows every other wrong. He is a willing accomplice of that perversity in things who delights in another's discomfiture or in his own, and craves the blind tension of plunging into danger without reason, or the idiot's pleasure in facing a pure chance. To find joy in another's trouble is, as man is constituted not unnatural, though it is wicked ; and to find joy in one's own trouble, though it be madness, is not yet impossible for man. These are the chaotic depths of that dreaming nature out of which humanity has to grow.—George Santyana.

No. 26.

Writing of laughter Max Beerbohm remarks :

"Many years ago I wrote an essay in which I poured scorn on the fun provided by the music halls, and on the great public for which that fun was quite good enough. I take that callow scorn back. I fancy that the fun itself was better than it seemed to me, and might not have displeased me if it had been wafted to me in private, in presence of a few friends. A public crowd, because of a lack of broad impersonal humanity in me, rather insulates than absorbs me. Amidst the guffaws of a thousand strangers I become unnaturally rave. If these people were the entertainment, and I the audience, I should be sympathetic enough. But to be one of them is a position that drives me spiritually aloof. Also, there is to be something rather dreary in the notion of going anywhere for the specific purpose of being amused. I prefer that laughter shall take me unawares. Only so can it master and dissolve me. And in this respect, at any rate, I am not peculiar."

No. 27.

A modern biographer says of Gordon :

"Lord George Gordon is one of those ambiguous historical personages who, for a brief period flash into sudden significance, and then, having contrived to do incalculable harm, fade away again as suddenly. Their intentions may have been good, though their methods were mistaken : but as individuals they lie so much on the border line that it is difficult to determine whether they are more sane than mad—more fanatic than lunatic. The difficulty of discriminating is not diminished by the absence of biographical data : and as regards Lord George's early life, the recorded facts are only moderately enlightening. He was the third son of the third Duke of Gordon, and was born in London in December 1751. Like Pope's Molly Lepel, he received a military commission when scarcely out of his cradle ; but he ultimately entered the Navy from Eton as a midshipman."

No. 28.

Max Beerbohm says somewhere that he suspects every philosophy of life. This is rather odd. Says he :

"I suffer from a strong suspicion that things in general cannot be accounted for through any formula or set of formulæ, and that any one philosophy, howsoever new, is no better than another. That is in itself a sort of philosophy and I suspect it accordingly ; but it has for me the merit of being the only one I can make head or tail of. If you try to expound any other philosophic system to me, you will find not merely that I can detect no flaw in it (except the one great flaw just suggested), but also that I haven't, after a minute or

two, the vaguest notion of what you are driving at. "Very well," you say, "instead of trying to explain all things all at once, I will explain some little, simple, single thing." It was for sake of such shorn lambs as myself, doubtless, that M. Bergson, sat down and wrote about—Laughter. But I have profited by his kindness no more than if he had been treating of the Cosmos. I cannot tread even a limited space of air. I have a gross satisfaction in the crude fact of being on hard ground again, and I utter a coarse peal of Laughter."

No. 29.

John Galsworthy once said :

"I suppose the hardest lesson we all have to learn in life is that we can't have things both ways. If we want to have beauty, that which appeals not merely to the stomach and the epidermis (which is the function of the greater part of industrialism), but to what lies deeper within the human organism, the heart and the brain, we must have conditions which permit and even foster the production of beauty. The artist, unfortunately, no less than the rest of mankind must eat to live. Now, if we insist that we will pay the artist only for what fascinates the popular uneducated instincts, he will either produce beauty, remain unpaid and starve; or he will give us shoddy, and fare sumptuously every day. My experience tells me this ; An artist who is by accident of independent means can, if he has talent, give the Public what he, the artist, wants, and sooner or later the public will take whatever he gives it, at his own valuation. But very few artists *who have no independent means* have enough character to hold out until they can sit on the Public's head and pull the Public's beard."

No. 30.

Talking of rain a modern essayist says :

"One shower I remember that wrought magic in a London garden. A kind of judicious neglect by the owner had made the garden a kindly party to any unusual trick of the elements. On the lawn was a sundial that made Time an alluring toy. At the bottom of the garden, beyond the lawn, was an enclosed space of warm rank grasses and, rising over them a vapour of cow-parsley flowers. A white steam from the soil faintly misted the grass to the level of the tallest buttercups. Rain was falling and the grasses and overhanging elm trees seemed to be suffering for their quietness and loneliness, to be longing for something, as perhaps Eden also dropped "some natural tears" when left a void. A hot, not quite soothing perfume crept over the lawn. All night I was haunted by those elms which appeared as grey women in cloaks of that strange mist. For the time, that garden was the loneliest place on earth, and I loved and feared its loneliness."

No. 31.

Many years ago H. G. Wells said that the most pressing problem is that of abolishing war :

"The suppression of war is generally regarded as central to the complex of contemporary problems. But war is not a new thing in human experience, and for scores of centuries mankind has managed to get along in spite of its frequent recurrence. Most states and empires have been intermittently at war throughout their periods of stability and prosperity. But their warfare was not the warfare

of the present time. The thing that has brought the rush of progressived envelopment of the past century and a half to a sudden shock of arrest is not the old and familiar warfare, but warfare strangely changed and exaggerated by novel conditions. It is this change in conditions, therefore, and not war itself, which is the reality we have to analyse in its bearing upon our social and political ideas. In 1914 the European Great Powers resorted to war, as they had resorted to war, on many previous occasions to decide certain open issues. This war flamed out with an unexpected rapidity until all the world was involved : and it developed a horror, a monstrosity of destructiveness, and, above all, an inconclusiveness quite unlike any preceding war. That unlikeness was the essence of the matter."

No. 32.

"Now what was this change in conditions that had confronted mankind with the perplexing necessity of abandoning war ? For perplexing it certainly is. War has been a ruling and constructive idea in all human societies up to the present time ; few will be found to deny it. Political institutions have very largely developed in relation to the idea of war ; defence and aggression have shaped the outer form of every state in the world, just as co-operation sustained by compulsion has shaped its inner organisation. And if abruptly man determines to give up the waging of war, he may find that this determination involves the most extensive and penetrating modifications of political and social conceptions that do not at the first glance betray any direct connection with belligerent activities at all."

H. G. W.

No. 33.

Hazlitt has written one of the most learned essays on the ignorance of the learned. At one place he remarks humorously :

"Any one who has passed through the regular gradations of a classical education, and is not made a fool by it, may consider himself as having had a very narrow escape. It is an old remark, that boys who shine at school do not make the greatest figure when they grow up and come out into the world. The things, in fact, which a boy is set to learn at school, and on which his success depends, are things which do not require the exercise either of the highest or the most useful faculties of the mind. Memory (and that of the lowest kind) is the chief faculty called into play in conning over and repeating lessons by rote in grammar, in languages, in geography, arithmetic, etc., so that he who has the most of this technical memory, with the least turn for other things, which have a stronger and more natural claim upon his childish attention, will make the most forward school-boy.

A lad with a sickly constitution and no very active mind, who can just retain what is pointed out to him and has neither sagacity to distinguish nor spirit to enjoy for himself will generally be at the head of his form. An idler at school on the other hand is one who has high health and spirits, who has the free use of his limbs, with all his wits about him, who feels the circulation of his blood and the motion of his heart, who is ready to laugh and cry in a breath, and who had rather chase a ball or a butterfly, feel the open air in his face, look at the fields or the sky, follow a winding path, or enter with eagerness into all the little conflicts and interests of his acquaintances and interests and friends, than doze over a musty spelling book, repeat barbarous distichs after his master, sit so many hours pinioned to a writing desk, and reward for the loss of time and pleasure in paltry prize-medals at Christmas and Midsummer.

CHAPTER 13.
EXERCISES ON SPELLINGS.

EXERCISE No. 1.

Find out the correct spelling in the following pairs of words :—

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Begger, beggar. | 14. Fingure, finger. |
| 2. Actor, acter. | 15. Grammer, grammar. |
| 3. Travellar, traveller. | 16. Summary, summery. |
| 4. Professor, proffesor. | 17. Explaination, explanation. |
| 5. Color, colour. | 18. Seiling, ceiling. |
| 6. Bengalow, bungalow. | 19. Childeren, children. |
| 7. Kichen, kitchen. | 20. Group, groop. |
| 8. Nineth, ninth. | 21. Photos, photoes. |
| 9. Written, writen. | 22. Coming, comming. |
| 10. Metre, meter. | 23. Sweetmeet, sweetmeat. |
| 11. Thousend, thousand. | 24. Parcles, parcels. |
| 12. Library, liabrary. | 25. Pillars, pillers. |
| 13. Ceremoney, ceremony. | |

EXERCISE No. 2.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Skillful, skilful. | 14. Cholera, colera. |
| 2. Tigress, tigeress. | 15. Recieve, receive. |
| 3. Angry, angry. | 16. Treacherous, trecherous. |
| 4. Fulfil, fulfill. | 17. Dictionery, dictionary. |
| 5. Secred, sacred. | 18. Neumonia, pneumonia. |
| 6. Occurence, occurrence. | 19. Beleive, believe. |
| 7. Servant servent | 20. Quarrel. quarell. |
| 8. Truly, truely. | 21. Stomache, stomach. |
| 9. Poetry, peotry. | 22. Extremly, extremely. |
| 10. Illiterate, illterate. | 23. Severely, severely. |
| 11. Biscut, biscuit. | 24. Persuit, pursuit. |
| 12. Tuition, tution. | 25. Censor, sensor. |
| 13. Science, sience. | |

EXERCISE No. 3.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Conquire, conquer, conquer. | 8. Magnificent, magnificent, magnificent |
| 2. Inteligent, intelligent, intelligent. | 9. Exemplary, exemplary, exemplary. |
| 3. Energetic energatic, enargetic. | 10. Primery, primary, primarry. |
| 4. Dilemma, dillema, dilema. | 11. Comittee, commitee, committee. |
| 5. Argument, arguement, argooment. | 12. Ocurred, occured, occurred. |
| 6. Bullatin, bulletin, buletin. | 13. Liquor, liqor, liqour. |
| 7. Galentry, gallentry, gallantry. | |

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 14. Neece, niece, neice. | 20. Airoplane, aeroplane, aeroplan |
| 15. Neighbour, nieghbour, neighbor. | 21. Bargain, bargan, bargain. |
| 16. Ryme, rhyme, rime. | 22. Figar, figure, figur. |
| 17. Necter, nector, nectar. | 23. Abondan, abandon, abendon. |
| 18. Envelope, envelop, envelop | 24. Labourar, laborer, labourer. |
| 19. Bibai, Bible, Byble. | 25. Willful, wilfull, wilful. |

EXERCISE No. 4.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Doller, dollor, dollar. | 14. Burdon, burden, burdan |
| 2. Pleasent, pleasant, plesant | 15. Victam victom, victim. |
| 3. Remamber, remember remembar | 16. Vacum, vacuum, vaccum. |
| 4. Courage, courage, courege. | 17. Stich, stitch, sttich |
| 5. Artical, article, articl. | 18. Hospital, hospitel, hospitle. |
| 6. Writen, written, ritten. | 19. Tresure, treasure, treasur. |
| 7. Burrial, burial, buryal | 20. Magzine, magazine, magzin |
| 8. Benefitted, benifited, benefited. | 21. Engine, engin enjin. |
| 9. Publk, pulick, public. | 22. Surgen, surjon, surgeon. |
| 10. Politician, politicion, politition. | 23. Alright, all right, allright |
| 11. Artificial, artifitial, artfisial. | 24. Madicine, medicin, medicine. |
| 12. Assistant asisstant, assistant. | 25. Nicker, knicker, nikker. |
| 13. Posseses, posesses, possesses. | . |

EXERCISE No. 5.

Complete the following words by adding "ant" or "ent." :—

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Irrit..... | 14. Leni..... |
| 2. Abs..... | 15. Intoxic..... |
| 3. Arrog..... | 16. Pleas..... |
| 4. Inf..... | 17. Excell... |
| 5. Import..... | 18. Intellig... .. |
| 6. Incid | 19. Exorbit..... |
| 7. Ten..... | 20. Perman..... |
| 8. Serv..... | 21. Diverg |
| 9. Flu..... | 22. Presid..... |
| 10. Merch..... | 23. Miscre..... |
| 11. Accid..... | 24. Toler..... |
| 12. Assist..... | 25. Superintend..... |
| 13. Obedi..... | |

EXERCISE No. 6.

Complete the following words by adding "al", "el" or "le." :—

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Artic..... | 6. Hand..... |
| 2. Sign..... | 7. Cast..... |
| 3. Satch..... | 8. Foc..... |
| 4. Topic..... | 9. Intern..... |
| 5. Flann..... | 10. Chann..... |

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 11. Nick..... | 19. Centr..... |
| 12. Scoundr..... | 20. Laur |
| 13. Pinnac..... | 21. Vehic..... |
| 14. Jung | 22. Medd..... |
| 15. Chis..... | 23. Unc..... |
| 16. Typic..... | 24. Voc..... |
| 17. Tunn ... | 25. Nav..... |
| 18. Lab..... | |

EXERCISE No. 7.

Complete the following words by adding "ery", "ary" or "ory" :—

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. His..... | 13. Laborat..... |
| 2. Febru..... | 14. Fi..... |
| 3. Bak..... | 15. Moment..... |
| 4. Compuls..... | 16. Bound..... |
| 5. Vot..... | 17. Audit..... |
| 6. Dormit..... | 18. Dispens..... |
| 7. Brav..... | 19. Gloss..... |
| 8. Orat..... | 20. Begg..... |
| 9. Vict..... | 21. Myst..... |
| 10. Disciplin | 22. Machin..... |
| 11. Curs..... | 23. Migrat |
| 12. Jewell..... | 24. Obitu..... |

EXERCISE No. 8.

Complete the following words by adding "tion" or "sion":—

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Conver..... | 13. Pen..... |
| 2. Atten..... | 14. Inten..... |
| 3. Suspen..... | 15. Reprehen..... |
| 4. Examina..... | 16. Precau..... |
| 5. Ces..... | 17. Expan |
| 6. Preven..... | 18. Asper..... |
| 7. Conven..... | 19. Conten |
| 8. Emul..... | 20. Sanc..... |
| 9. Ten..... | 21. Dimen..... |
| 10. Mer | 22. Subver... |
| 11. Inven..... | 23. Degrada..... |
| 12. Exten..... | 24. Compensa..... |

EXERCISE No. 9.

Complete the following words by adding "ar", "er", "or" or "re."

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. Met..... | 6. Li..... |
| 2. Hung..... | 7. Bowl..... |
| 3. Doct.. ... | 8. Profess.. ... |
| 4. Bugl... .. | 9. Cent |
| 5. Coll..... | 10. Edit..... |

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 11. Err..... | 18. Lun..... |
| 12. Trigg..... | 19. Begg..... |
| 13. Count..... | 20. Prison..... |
| 14. Barrist..... | 21. Pictu..... |
| 15. Pedl | 22. Sna..... |
| 16. Schol..... | 23. Barb..... |
| 17. Manag..... | 24. Conqu..... |

EXERCISE No. 10.

Rewrite the following passages correcting mistakes of spellings.

1. A contmporary English novalist was once asked by a foriegner what was the most inportent crop in England. He ansered without a moment's hezitation: "Rye". Ignorence as complet so this seems to me to be touched with magnificience; but the ignorence even of iiltrate persons is anormous. The everage man who uses a teliphone could not explain how a telephone works. He takes for granted the telephone, the railway train, the airopplane as our ancesstors took for granted the miracals of the Gospels.

2. Repeated uttarances of the leading statasmen of most of the great nations now engaged in war have made it plan that their thought has come to this, that the principal of public right must hencetorth take precedance over the individul interests of perticular nations, and that the nations of the world must in some way band themselves togather to see that right prevaless as against any sort of selfish agression; that henceforth aliance must not be set up âgainst aliance, understanding against

understanding, but that there must be a common agreement for a common object, and that at the heart of that common object must lie the inviolable rights of peoples and of mankind.

3. It was that memorable day in the first summer of the late war, when our navy engaged the Dutch; a day wherein the two most mighty and best-appointed fleets which any age had ever seen disputed the command of the greater half of the globe, the commerce of nations, and the riches of the Universe; while these vast floating bodies on either side moved against each other in parallel lines, and our countrymen under the happy command of His Royal Highness, went breeking, little by little, into the lines of the enemies; the noise of the cannon from both navies reached our ears about the city.

4. The conflagration was so universal and the people so astonished, that, from the beginning, I do not by what despondency, or fate, they hardly stirred to quench it; so that there was nothing heard, or seen, but crying out and lamentation, running, about like distracted creatures without at all attempting to save even their goods; such a strange consternation there was upon them, so as it burned, both in breadth and length, the churches, public halls, Exchange, hospitable, monuments, and ornaments; leaping after a prodigious manner, from house to house, and street to street, at great distances one from the other.

5. There are others who effect a very slow time, and are, in my opinion, much more tunable than the farmer, (the cooper in particular swells his last note in a hollow voice, that is not without its harmony; nor can I forbear being inspired with a most agreeable melancholy when I hear that sad and solum air with which the public

are very ofen asked if they have any chairs to mend ; your own memry may sugest to you many other lamentable ditties of the same nature, in which the musik is wonderfully languishing and mulodious.

6. The week have no esential writes against the strong, nor the strong against the week. The world does not axist for our weeknes but for our strength. And the reel justificacion of democrazy lies in the fect that none of us are alltogether strong nor alltogether week ; for everyone there is a strength though it may be only a little peculiar strength or an undevelopped potentiality.

7. By meens of these cuotations so diverce in there tone, we ment to make it visibal that a great chang had taken place in the morel disposition of the man ; a change from inword imprisonment, dout and discontent, into freedom, beleef and cleer activity : such a chang as, in our oppinion, must take place, more or less continously, in every charactor that, especialy in these times, atains to spiritual manhood ; and in characters posessing any thoughtfulness and sensibility, will seldom take place without a too painful contiousness without biter konflikts, in which the character itself is to ofen not in victry but in defeet, or fatel compromise with the enymy.

8. I never traveled in this jurney above two miles outrite in a day, or thereabouts ; but I took so many turns and returns, to see what diskovaries I could make, that I came veary enough to the place where I resolved to sit down for all night ; and then I either repossed myself in a tree, or surrounded myself with a row of stakes, set uprite in the ground, either from one tree to anothar, or so as no vild creeture could come at me without waking me.

9. I can not expres what a satisfacion it was to me to come into my old hut and lie down in my hamok-bed. This little wandering jurney, without setled place of abod. had been so unp'aisant to me, that my own house, as I called it to myself, was a perfect settlement to me compared to that ; and it rendared everything about me so comfortable, that I reasolved I would never go a great way from it again, while it should be my lot to stay on the iland.

10. Prograis is a very resent invenson. In the age of Quean Elizabeth and William Shakespeare, men be'ieved that the rase was in a state of cronic dekey. In spite of printting, the compas and gunpoder, the earlier was considered the riper world. Those who actualy lived throw what we have learned to regard as one of the most briliant and progresive epoks of all histry, regarded ourselves as men of the dawn and the threshold, an army in advance, not in retreat. It remains to be scene what the judggment of future historians will bee.

PART II
COMMON ERRORS

CHAPTER 1. THE ARTICLE

Wrong.

Right.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>The</i> war is a great calamity. | War is a great calamity. |
| 2. I am of <i>the</i> opinion that we should love our country. | I am of opinion that we should love our country. |
| 3. <i>The</i> science is opposed to <i>the</i> religion. | Science is opposed to religion. |
| 4. The inspector of police received <i>the</i> information about the theft at 6 A.M. | The inspector of police received information about the theft at 6 A.M. |
| 5. He does not know how to behave in <i>the</i> society. | He does not know how to behave in society. |
| 6. Last, but not <i>the</i> least, they failed to pay the tax in time. | Last, but not least, they failed to pay the tax in time. |
| 7. You do not understand <i>the</i> human nature. | You do not understand human nature. |

Wrong.

8. In *the* Sialkot city we have many sports firms.
9. We should not ignore the problem of *the* female education.
10. He came to see me on *the* Christmas day.
11. I am a graduate of *the* Calcutta University.
12. The year before *the* last we had plenty of rain.
13. People of all *the* classes have been affected by the present war.
14. It is *the* one of the biggest cities in India.
15. Civic Guards co-operate with *the* police in maintaining *the* internal order.

Right.

In the city of Sialkot we have many sports firms.

Or

In Sialkot city we have many sports firms. We should not ignore the problem of the education of women.

Or

We should not ignore the problem of female education.

He came to see me on Christmas day.

I am a graduate of Calcutta University.

The year before last we had plenty of rain.

People of all classes have been affected by the present war.

It is one of the biggest cities in India.

Civic Guards co-operate with the police in maintaining internal order.

Wrong.

16. Even *the* educated Englishmen are ignorant of happenings in India.
17. He held *the* British Imperialism to ridicule.
18. *The* yonder hut belongs to a hermit.
19. Pen is mightier than sword.
20. Less said, better.
21. It is a small state in Panjab.
22. To provide you with a job at present is simply out of question.
23. The government has reduced income tax.
24. One thing that impressed me most was his sincerity.
25. You will hear something startling about him in near future.
26. The sun never sets on British empire.

Right.

- Even educated Englishmen are ignorant of happenings in India.
- He held British Imperialism to ridicule.
- Yonder hut belongs to a hermit.
- The* pen is mightier than *the* sword.
- The* less said, *the* better.
- It is a small state in *the* Panjab.
- To provide you with a job, at present is simply out of *the* question.
- The government has reduced *the* income tax.
- The* one thing that impressed me most was his sincerity.
- You will hear something startling about him in *the* near future.
- The sun never sets on *the* British empire.

Wrong.

27. There is a vast scope for an intelligent man in this department.
28. He set sail in spite of an unfavourable weather.
29. In his letter he made a mention of the lost property.
30. The inquiry calls for an early attention.
31. It is decidedly a sacrilege to denounce the scriptures.
32. No one will support such a fallacious reasoning.
33. He considered it a great luck.
34. Industrialisation has not made a rapid progress in India.
35. His reply was couched in an abusive language.
36. There was a talk of dearness allowance being sanctioned.

Right.

- There is vast scope for an intelligent man in this department.
- He set sail in spite of unfavourable weather.
- In his letter he made mention of the lost property.
- The inquiry calls for early attention.
- It is decidedly sacrilege to denounce the scriptures.
- No one will support such fallacious reasoning.
- He considered it great luck.
- Industrialisation has not made rapid progress in India.
- His reply was couched in abusive language.
- There was talk of dearness allowance being sanctioned.

Wrong.

37. Pandit Jawaharlal, *a* worthy son of the great patriot Pandit Motilal that he is, will always stand by his countrymen.
38. *An* orthodox Hindu though Shivaji was, he respected all other religions.
39. This procedure is only *a* part and parcel of the daily routine.
40. *A* very few books are available on the subject.
41. Would you like to have smoke ?
42. Dr. Inder Mohan has large practice.
43. Great many books have been written on the subject.
44. I know good many students at Agra.
45. Handful of military men were responsible for the trouble.
46. We could see the clock tower even from distance of four miles.

Right.

- Pandit Jawahar Lal, worthy son of the great patriot Pandit Moti Lal that he is, will always stand by his countrymen.
- Orthodox Hindu though Shivaji was, he respected all other religions.
- This procedure is only part and parcel of the daily routine.
- Very few books are available on the subject.
- Would you like to have *a* smoke ?
- Dr. Inder Mohan has *a* large practice.
- A* great many books have been written on the subject.
- I know *a* good many students at Agra.
- A* handful of military men were responsible for the trouble.
- We could see the clock tower even from *a* distance of four miles.

*Wrong.**Right.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| 47. Few months later, he was dismissed. | A few months later he was dismissed. |
| 48. There was time when India was at the zenith of glory. | There was <i>a</i> time when India was at the zenith of glory. |
| 49. His fury was like a storm in the tea cup. | His fury was like a storm in <i>a</i> tea cup. |
| 50. He is the resident of a village in Multan. | He is <i>a</i> resident of a village in Multan. |
| 51. He is the honorary worker of the Mission. | He is <i>an</i> honorary worker of the Mission. |
| 52. The proposal like the one suggested should be acceptable to all. | A proposal like the one suggested <i>should</i> be acceptable to all. |
| 53. He is a most popular man in politics. | He is <i>the</i> most popular man in politics. |
| 54. We all know that their plan of settling in India was a thin end of the wedge. | We all know that their plan of settling in India was <i>the</i> thin end of the wedge. |
| 55. The old man had lost <i>the peace of his mind</i> . | The old man had lost <i>his peace of mind</i> . |
| 56. Have you made up <i>the</i> mind to go there? | Have you made up <i>your</i> mind to go there? |

Wrong.

57. We published in *the* last issue an article on Tagore.
58. You should use *a* right word in *a* right place.
59. Will you lend me *the* helping hand in this matter ?
60. We reserve the publication of the report for *the* following issue.

Right.

- We published in *our* last issue an article on Tagore.
- You should use *the* right word in *the* right place.
- Will you lend me *a* helping hand in this matter.
- We reserve the publication of the report for *our* following issue.

More Difficult Exercises.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 61. The servant, in <i>the</i> question, has been arrested by the police. | The servant, in question, has been arrested by the police. |
| 62. No one, on <i>the</i> earth, can do you any harm. | No one, on earth, can do you any harm. |
| 63. He was trembling with fear from <i>the</i> head to <i>the</i> foot. | He was trembling with fear from head to foot. |
| 64. He has a meagre salary and lives from <i>the</i> hand to <i>the</i> mouth. | He has a meagre salary and lives from hand to mouth. |
| 65. He is a crook ; keep him at <i>an</i> arm's length. | He is a crook ; keep him at arm's length. |

Wrong.

66. The washerman goes to the river at *the* peep of day.
67. It will not be, out of *the* place, here to mention his attitude towards his superiors.
68. He described the horrors of war in such frightful language that it made my hair stand on *the* end.
69. He did not give *the* ear to my advice.
70. He left *the* college to become a photographer.
71. In *the* point of service, he is senior to me.
72. Please keep to point. Do not side-track the issue.
73. He is influential only in *the* name.
74. He came on *the* purpose to pick a quarrel with me.

Right.

- The washerman goes to the river at peep of day.
- It will not be out of place here to mention his attitude towards his superiors.
- He described the horrors of war in such frightful language that it made my hair stand on end,
- He did not give ear to my advice.
- He left college to become a photographer.
- In point of service, he is senior to me.
- Please keep to *the* point. Do not side-track the issue.
- He is influential only in name.
- He came on purpose to pick a quarrel with me.

*Wrong.**Right.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>75. The offender was brought to <i>the</i> book.</p> <p>76. The draft is payable at <i>a</i> sight.</p> <p>77. I was totally in dark about the matter.</p> <p>78. You are in wrong.</p> <p>79. The regiment was put to test by the commander after it had completed the course of training.</p> <p>80. Sohrab met Rustom with <i>a</i> drawn sword.</p> <p>81. A cliff of <i>an</i> immense height overlooks the lake.</p> <p>82. It was a case of love at <i>the</i> first sight.</p> <p>83. He distinguished himself in the debate of <i>the</i> last night.</p> <p>4. Columbus set <i>the</i> foot on American soil in 1492.</p> | <p>The offender was brought to book.</p> <p>The draft is payable at sight.</p> <p>I was totally in <i>the</i> dark about the matter.</p> <p>You are in <i>the</i> wrong.</p> <p>The regiment was put to <i>the</i> test by the commander after it had completed the course of training.</p> <p>Sohrab met Rustom with drawn sword.</p> <p>A cliff of immense height overlooks the lake.</p> <p>It was a case of love at first sight.</p> <p>He distinguished himself in the debate of last night.</p> <p>Columbus set foot on American soil in 1492.</p> |
|--|--|

*Wrong.**Right.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| 85. He sent <i>a</i> word that he would not be able to attend the meeting. | He sent word that he would not be able to attend the meeting. |
| 86. He is in <i>the</i> jail these days. | He is in jail these days. |
| 87. He was taken to <i>the</i> prison in a lorry. | He was taken to prison in a lorry. |
| 88. Everything cannot be decided by rule of <i>the</i> thumb. | Everything cannot be decided by rule of thumb. |
| 89. This deer is fleet of <i>the</i> foot. | This deer is fleet of foot. |
| 90. We cannot call to <i>the</i> mind all our unpleasant experiences. | We cannot call to mind all our unpleasant experiences. |
| 91. He bought a copy of Bible. | He bought a copy of <i>the</i> Bible. |
| 92. Mountains are situated to north of <i>the</i> country. | Mountains are situated to <i>the</i> north of the country. |
| 93. My first publication saw light of <i>the</i> day in June last. | My first publication saw <i>the</i> light of day in June last. |
| 94. He said quite contrary of what he had stated before. | He said quite <i>the</i> contrary of what he had stated before. |
| 95. Sugar is sold by seer in India. | Sugar is sold by <i>the</i> seer in India. |

Wrong. .

96. It is the duty of the watchman to give alarm when some one tries to enter the premises of the building.
97. The inmates of the house raised alarm when they saw a dacoit scaling a wall of the house.
98. No officer should forget that public wants to be humoured occasionally.
99. The way to *the* hell is paved with good intentions.
100. Handsome jobs are offered in navy these days.

Right.

- It is the duty of the watchman to give *the* alarm when some one tries to enter the premises of the building,
- The inmates of the house raised *an* alarm when they saw a dacoit scaling a wall of the house.
- No officer should forget that *the* public wants to be humoured occasionally.
- The way to hell is paved with good intentions.
- Handsome jobs are offered in *the* navy these days.
-

CHAPTER 2. THE ADJECTIVE.

Wrong.

1. I am too tired to attend to *some* work.
2. *Any* man with some idea of respectability would not behave in this manner.
3. Children are not brought up according to *some* sound system.
4. In his recent book, he has not treated of *some* particular branch of the subject.
5. In every town of *some* importance we find a primary school.
6. Every one with *some* pretension to art will appreciate this picture.

Right.

- I am too tired to attend to *any* work.
- Any* man with any idea of respectability would not behave in this manner.
- Children are not brought up according to *any* sound system.
- In his recent book, he has not treated of *any* particular branch of the subject.
- In every town of *any* importance we find a primary school.
- Every one with *any* pretension to art will appreciate this picture.

Wrong.

7. We must go to an Indian village to study the condition of a peasant to *some* advantage.
8. Unless *any* such system is followed, there will be chaos in the world.
9. These signboards might have *any* value for an educated man who has eyes to see.
10. We hope that the literary league or *any* society will take up the question of language reform.
11. *These both* cases were tried by the same magistrate.
12. The physical appearance of a child who is still in the womb of its mother, can be predicted by considering the features of its *both the* parents.
13. Since *both these* happenings, much water has flowed under the bridges.

Right.

- We must go to an Indian village to study the condition of a peasant to *any* advantage.
- Unless *some* such system is followed, there will be chaos in the world.
- These signboards might have *some* value for an educated man who has eyes to see.
- We hope that the literary league or *some* society will take up the question of language reform.
- Both* these cases were tried by the same magistrate.
- The physical appearance of a child who is still in the womb of its mother, can be predicted by considering the features of *both its* parents.
- Both these* happenings took place long ago.

Wrong.

14. The scales of pay differ widely in *both* provinces.
15. Only *a few number* of students went to witness the match.
16. When interrogated regarding the missing amount, the clerk answered *most gentlemanly*.
17. We are *glad with* your views on the subject.
18. It is *happy to note* that the quality of cloth manufactured by your mill is absolutely unvarying.
19. He is prepared to undergo hardships *lifelong*.
20. He stood up *manly* before the crowd.
21. The larger the number of patients, the *more* the necessity of doctors.
22. Out of total number of 500 students, *as much as* 25 are boarders.

Right.

- The scales of pay differ widely in the *two* provinces.
- Only a *small number* of students went to witness the match.
- When interrogated regarding the missing amount, the clerk answered in a *most gentlemanly manner*.
- We are *pleased with* your views on the subject.
- It is *gratifying to note* that the quality of cloth manufactured by your mill is absolutely unvarying.
- He is prepared to undergo *lifelong* hardships.
- He stood up before the crowd in a *manly* manner.
- The larger the number of patients, the *greater* the necessity of doctors.
- Out of a total number of 500 students, *as many as* 25 are boarders.

Wrong.

23. We are going to vacate this building *early next morning*.
24. We are glad to note that you will be reaching the place *next morning*.
25. During the past *one* week, many changes took place.
26. Within the last *one* month, he paid three visits to this place.
27. For the last *one* decade, they have been trying to overthrow the foreign rule.
28. Not a single of the objections raised by him was admitted.
29. Such people *who* try to deceive others get into trouble.
30. Many of the drawbacks of our school such for example the lack of funds and lack of rooms are much to be deplored.
31. He arrived here at 9 p. m. and that very night he left for Colombo.

Right.

- We are going to vacate this building *to-morrow morning*.
- We are glad to note that you will be reaching this place *to-morrow morning*.
- During the past week, many changes took place.
- Within the last month, he paid three visits to this place.
- For the last decade they have been trying to overthrow the foreign rule.
- Not a single *one* of the objections raised by him was admitted.
- Such people *as* try to deceive others get into trouble.
- Many of the drawbacks of our school such for example *as* the lack of funds and lack of rooms are much to be deplored.
- He arrived here at 9 p. m. and *the same* night he left for Colombo.

Wrong.

32. *The whole Lahore* went to see the cricket match.
33. *The great whole continent* is peopled by divers races.
34. He resented *their very* presence in the hall.
35. The lighting arrangements are so imperfect in the bazaar that one cannot read the *very* names on signboards.
36. He is *more* stronger than you.
37. Mohan Lal is a *best* player of hockey.
38. This is the *most* unkindest cut of all.
39. I wrote a great deal than any other competitor.
40. The lion is a *fiercest* animal of all.
41. This pen is superior *than* that.
42. The teacher gave Rashid a *tight* slap.
43. He got *passing* marks in geography.

Right.

- The whole of Lahore* went to see the cricket match.
- The whole great* continent is peopled by drivers races.
- He resented *their mere* presence in the hall.
- The lighting arrangements are so imperfect in the bazaar that one cannot read *even* the names on signboards.
- He is stronger than you.
- Mohan Lal is a *very* good player of hockey.
- This is the unkindest cut of all.
- I wrote a great deal *more* than any other competitor.
- The lion is *the most* fierce animal of all.
- This pen is superior *to* that.
- The teacher gave Rashid a *smart* slap
- He got *pass* marks in geography.

Wrong.

44. *These all apples* are rotten.

45. An able-bodied beggar must do *some*
or other work.

46. Of the two routes, this is the *shortest*.

47. I remain, your *lovely* friend, Romesh
Chander.

48. This profession is much *more* better
than law.

49. In the mathematics paper, Abraham
got nearly *cent per cent* marks

50. He is *hopeless* to win the scholarship.
He *has no hope of winning* the scholar-
ship.

Right.

All these apples are rotten.

An able-bodied beggar must do *some*
work or other.

Of the two routes this is the *shorter*.

I remain, your *loving* friend, Romesh
Chander.

This profession is much better than law.

In the mathematics paper, Abraham got
nearly *full* marks.

He *has no hope of winning* the scholar-
ship.

CHAPTER 3. THE ADVERB.

Wrong.

1. The officer was *too glad* to get rid of me.
2. This novel is *much* amusing.
3. He is *very* ill to attend the Church.
4. You have *once* to write to me and I shall send you the book.
5. Will you lend me a five-rupee note *once* ?
6. When you hear a speech delivered by our professor, you are swept *away* from your feet.
7. In the Legislative Assembly, the Congress party tried to break the Opposition.

Right.

- The officer was *very* glad to get rid of me.
- This novel is *very* amusing.
- He is *too* ill to attend the Church.
- You have *only* to write to me and I shall send you the book.
- Will you *just* lend me a five-rupee note.
- When you hear a speech delivered by our professor, you are swept *off* your feet.
- In the Legislative Assembly the Congress party tried to break *down* the Opposition.

Wrong.

8. We cannot draw *out* any line of demarcation between right and wrong.
9. This cloth will wear *off* soon.
10. I have found *out* the book that you had lost.
11. Mohan Lal passed *out* his M. A. last year.
12. He pointed defects in teaching of English in India.
13. The policeman spotted *out* the pick-pocket from among the audience.
14. He decided to starve *out* rather than to beg
15. You continue to harp on the same worn *out* theme.
16. The people gathered *together* to think out some solution of the problem.

Right.

- We cannot draw any line of demarcation: between right and wrong.
- This cloth will wear *out* soon.
- I have found the book that you had lost.
- Mohan Lal passed his M.A. last year.
- He pointed *out* defects in the teaching of English in India.
- The policeman spotted the pick-pocket from among the audience.
- He decided to starve rather than to beg.
- You continue to harp on the same worn theme.
- The people gathered to think out some solution of the problem.

Wrong.

17. The present war might take up ten years to come to an end.
18. The example set by the Punjab should be followed up in other provinces.
19. The sign-board in the Lawrence gardens reads: Do not pluck up flowers.
20. He held to ridicule the suggestions made by the previous speaker.
21. He threw water on Mohan in order to pick up a quarrel with him.
22. He stuck up to his decision.
23. The fact that he stole the missing registers will be circulated all over.
24. He is known all over.

Right.

- The present war might take ten years to come to an end.
- The example set by the Punjab should be followed in other provinces.
- The sign-board in the Lawrence gardens reads: Do not pluck flowers.
- He held up to ridicule the suggestions made by the previous speaker.
- He threw water on Mohan in order to pick a quarrel with him.
- He stuck to his decision.
- The fact that he stole the missing registers will be circulated everywhere
Or
will be circulated all over the province.
- He is known everywhere.
Or
He is known all over the country.

Wrong.

25. His almost ignorance of facts is much to be deplored.
26. I know him almost *since the day* he came to this town.
27. *Almost not* a man, who has qualified as an actuary is unemployed.
28. The dispute can *alone* be settled by a judge.
29. He means to bring out a magazine better than those already *extant*.
30. You should try to make up your differences with the opposite party *anyhow*.
31. The considerations that have held him *backward* from joining the navy are really very amusing.
32. Even the petty shop-keeper is richer than he was ten years *before*.
33. It is the Japanese who can *but* be held responsible for the Sino-Japanese war

Right.

- His almost *complete* ignorance of facts is much to be deplored.
- I know him almost *from the day* he came to this town.
- Hardly* a man, who has qualified as an actuary, is unemployed.
- The dispute can *only* be settled by a judge.
- He means to bring out a magazine better than those already *existing*.
- You should try to make up your differences with the opposite party *somehow*.
- The considerations which have held him *back* from joining the navy are really very amusing.
- Even the petty shop-keeper is richer than he was ten years *ago*.
- It is the Japanese *only* (or It is only the Japanese) who can be held responsible for the Sino-Japanese war.

Wrong.

34. The new agrarian laws cannot be hailed by the public as beneficial by all means.
35. Mohan Lal is by far *and away* the brightest student in his class.
36. In tournaments, it is generally our college that *always* wins the trophy.
37. He has hardly *several* years experience at his back.
38. A few months *hence* I met him in Calcutta.
39. It is very difficult to carry on a war these days and *highly* more so under trying circumstances.
40. I know Mr. Smith *more* than you do
41. What is *more* understood by a person than his own writings?
42. He is *so much* annoyed with your behaviour.

Right.

- The new agrarian laws cannot be hailed by the public as *altogether* beneficial.
- Mohan Lal is by far the brightest student in his class.
- In tournaments, it is generally our college that wins the trophy.
- He has hardly *two* (or three or five etc.) years experience at his back.
- A few months *ago*, I met him in Calcutta
or, A few months *afterwards* (or A few months *later*) I met him in Calcutta.
- It is very difficult to carry on a war these days and *much more* so under trying circumstances.
- I know Mr. Smith *better* than you do.
- What is *better* understood by a person than his own writings.
- He is *very much* annoyed with your behaviour.

Wrong.

43. Dogs of this particular breed are *much* serviceable to charitable institutions.
44. You will experience how *much* difficult it is to address an unruly crowd.
45. Had you been in my place, you would not have acted *much* differently.
46. *Much* more openings are reserved for an actuary.
47. This scheme is *as much* important as the one suggested by the president.
48. Industrially India is not *as much* advanced as other countries of the world.
49. I was *very* shocked to hear the news of your brother's death.

Right.

- Dogs of this particular breed are *very* serviceable to charitable institutions.
- You will experience how *very difficult* it is to address an unruly crowd.
- Had you been in my place, you would not have acted *very differently*.
- Many* more openings are reserved for an actuary.
- This scheme is *as important as* the one suggested by the president.
- Industrially India is not *as advanced as* other countries of the world.
- I was *very much* shocked to hear the news of your brother's death.

Wrong.

50. It is *nearly about* 10 o'clock.
51. The railway station is situated two miles off *from* the town.
52. He is the *only best* boy in this class.
53. Your scheme will not be approved by the people. *On the other hand*, it will evoke severe criticism.
54. He is *quite younger than* myself.
55. He *rarely ever* comes here.
56. He was looking *rather very* tired.
57. He comes to see me *so off and on*.
58. I have been *so long* putting off the matter.
59. He is not *so altogether* incorrigible.
60. Partly owing to mis-management, but more *so to* lack of funds the institution was ruined.

Right.

- It is *nearly* 10 o'clock.
Or
It is *about* 10 A.M.
- The railway station is situated two miles *away* from the town.
- He is the *best* boy in this class.
- Your scheme will not be approved by the people. *On the contrary*, it will evoke severe criticism.
- He is *much* younger than myself.
- He *hardly ever* comes here.
- He was looking *rather* tired.
Or
He was looking *very* tired.
- He comes to see me *off and on*.
- I have been *so far* putting off the matter.
- He is not *altogether* incorrigible.
- Partly owing to mis-management but more to lack of funds, the institution was ruined.

Wrong.

61. The Principal was very kind enough to grant me leave for ten days.
62. We scarcely come across an unselfish social worker.
63. To tell in brief, he is innocent in this matter.
64. Reinforcements are rushed to the defence line soon.
65. He related the incident in details.
66. If you are dismissed from service, you will be nowhere.
67. Mohan Lal gave a grand dinner yesterday in the night.
68. He leads a life of luxury but his brother lives miserly.
69. Never we have come across such a fool.
70. He boasted of his physical strength but when it was put to test, he behaved cowardly.

Right.

- The Principal was kind enough to grant me leave for ten days.
- We rarely come across an unselfish social worker.
- In short, he is innocent in this matter.
- Reinforcements are rushed to the defence line quickly.
- He related the incident in detail.
- If you are dismissed from service, you will be ruined.
- Mohan Lal gave a grand dinner yesterday evening.
- He leads a life of luxury but his brother lives in a miserly way.
- Never have we come across such a fool.
- He boasted of his physical strength but when it was put to the test, he behaved in a cowardly manner.

CHAPTER 4.

THE CONJUNCTION.

Wrong.

1. Though he is a graduate, yet his ignorance about common things of life is colossal.
2. Though I am not an artist, yet I can appreciate a good picture.
3. Though we are poor, but we are honest.
4. As he is ill, so he cannot attend to office-work to-day.
5. If he knows you, then he will say so.
6. Because he is guilty, therefore he begs for mercy.
7. As I admonished him at that time, he apologized to Mohan.

Right.

1. Though he is a graduate his ignorance about common things of life is colossal.
2. Though I am not an artist, I can appreciate a good picture.
3. Though we are poor, yet we are honest.
4. As he is ill, he cannot attend to office-work to-day.
5. If he knows you, he will say so.
6. Because he is guilty, he begs for mercy.
7. As I admonished him, he apologized to Mohan.

Wrong.

8. Until he does not work hard, he must be fined.
9. No sooner I had broken the news to him than he fell down.
10. Neither he pays nor he promises to clear off his debt.
11. Not only he will talk against you but also he will do some harm to your reputation.
12. We purchased many toys such as tops and balls etc.
13. Mohan is interested in many hobbies as for example photography.
14. He wanted to know as to why he had been dismissed.
15. He called his neighbour as a rogue.
16. He was feeling out of sorts and therefore I sent for the doctor.

Right.

- He must be fined until he works hard.
Or
He must be fined so long as he does not work hard.
- No sooner had I broken the news to him than he fell down.
- Neither does he pay nor does he promise to clear off his debt.
- Not only will he talk against you but he will also do some harm to your reputation.
- We purchased many toys such as tops and balls.
- Mohan is interested in many hobbies, for example, photography.
- He wanted to know why he had been dismissed.
- He called his neighbour a rogue.
- He was feeling out of sorts and so I sent for the doctor.

Wrong.

17. I was busy counting the money, at that time he tried to snatch the money-bag from me.
18. Supposing if you are attacked, what will you do ?
19. There is no college which possesses a larger building as our college.
20. Nothing is more shocking as the sudden death of a near relation.
21. It would be difficult for anyone else to state more clearly the aspirations of the Indian people as Mahatma Gandhi.
22. The prices of eatables have gone up so high as every one is feeling the pinch.
23. There are people who are so simple as can be made to believe anything.

Right.

- While I was busy counting the money, he tried to snatch the money-bag from me.
- Supposing you are attacked what will you do ?
- There is no college which possesses a larger building than our college.
- Nothing is more shocking than the sudden death of a near relation.

Or

- Nothing is so shocking as the sudden death of a near relation
- It would be difficult for any one else to state more clearly the aspirations of the Indian people than Mahatma Gandhi.
- The prices of eatables have gone up so high that every one is feeling the pinch.
- There are people who are so simple that they can be made to believe anything.

Wrong.

24. He imagines as if an aeroplane can be constructed in an hour.
25. The parents may not be invited before Christmas holidays are over.
26. It is alleged that he but not his brother is responsible for the murder.
27. I am not sure if he will let you down.
28. We are not sure if any useful purpose will be served by adopting the new system of taxation.
29. So great a patriot like the late Pandit Moti Lal Nehru differed with this view.
30. He has neither sent the goods nor he has replied our letter.
31. When you confess your fault, you must pay the fine.

Right.

- He imagines that an aeroplane can be constructed in an hour.
- The parents may not be invited until Christmas holidays are over.
- It is alleged that he and not his brother is responsible for the murder.
- I am not sure that he will let you down.
- We are not sure that any useful purpose will be served by adopting the new system of taxation.
- So great a patriot as the late Pandit Moti Lal Nehru differed with this view.
- He has neither sent the goods, nor has he replied our letter.
- Since you confess your fault, you must pay the fine.

*Wrong.**Right.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>32. I am going to Lahore because I may appear in the B.A. examination.</p> <p>33. Six hundred twenty men were killed in to-day's engagement.</p> <p>34. Until you stay at home, you will know nothing about the world.</p> <p>35. He asked that how much I paid for the watch.</p> | <p>I am going to Lahore in order that I may appear in the B A. examination.</p> <p>Six hundred and twenty men were killed in to-day's engagement.</p> <p>So long as you stay at home, you will know nothing about the world.</p> <p>He asked how much I paid for the watch.</p> |
|---|---|
-

CHAPTER 5. THE NOUN.

Wrong.

1. Germany sent an ultimatum to Poland to surrender or accept the consequence.
2. The finance of the society is in a very deplorable state.
3. He had no issues from his first wife.
4. He gave his son many advices.
5. Forbidden fruits are sweet.
6. Each one of its sentences is full of meanings.
7. His statement evoked no comments.
8. The hall resounded with applauses.
9. He is a crook. You should never take him at his words.

Right.

- Germany sent an ultimatum to Poland to surrender or accept the consequences.
- The finances of the society are in a very deplorable state.
- He had no issue from his first wife.
- He gave his son many pieces of advice.
- Forbidden fruit are sweet.
- Each one of its sentences is full of meaning.
- His statement evoked no comment.
- The hall resounded with applause.
- He is a crook. You should never take him at his word.

Wrong.

10. Many foolish peasants run into debts.
11. He saw visions of a greater India.
12. The people took great interests in the new scheme.
15. This is a book of outstanding merits.
14. The suburbs are parts and parcels of the main city.
15. He has a large number of offsprings.
16. Do not find faults with everybody.
17. The counsels for the defendent put in an application for bail.
18. He was plucking fruits from the trees.
19. He is a pauper these days and has not a pence in his pocket.
20. Villages after villages were converted to Christianity.
21. The British forces gained victories after victories in the Middle East.
22. Our dog has velvety hairs.

Right.

- Many foolish peasants run into debt.
- He saw a vision of a greater India.
- The people took great interest in the new scheme.
- This is a book of outstanding merit.
- The suburbs are part and parcel of the main city.
- He has a large number of children.
- Do not find fault with everybody.
- The counsel for the defendent put in an application for bail.
- He was plucking fruit from the trees.
- He is a pauper these days and has not a penny in his pocket.
- Village after village was converted to Christianity.
- The British forces gained victory after victory in the Middle East.
- Our dog has velvety hair.

Wrong.

23. The sceneries of Kulu Valley have been much praised.
24. Before going to bed we should wish our parents.
25. Under the circumstance, I cannot lend you one hundred rupees.
26. The magistrate passed order for his immediate release.
27. The hall was packed to its capacity and there was no place for another person.
28. He is punished often because he does mischiefs in the class-room.
29. He does not know even the alphabets of English.
30. The machineries for the new mill were imported from England.
31. He hurled abuses at me.
32. He sounded alarms.
33. I bought furnitures for my house from Calcutta.

Right.

- The scenery of Kulu Valley has been much praised.
- Before going to bed, we should wish our parents good night.
- Under the circumstances, I cannot lend you one hundred rupees.
- The magistrate passed orders for his immediate release.
- The hall was packed to its capacity and there was no room for another person.
- He is punished often because he does mischief in the class-room.
- He does not know even the alphabet of English.
- The machinery for the new mill was imported from England.
- He hurled abuse at me.
- He sounded an alarm.
- I bought furniture for my house from Calcutta.

Wrong.

34. He is at home in mathematic.
35. He had a private business with the manager.
36. We have to study the behaviours of this dog,
37. He takes a keen interest in gymnastic.
38. He is an authority on phonetic.
39. She went into hysteric over the death of her son.
40. From advice received from our head office, we learn that we must stop all payments.

Right.

- He is at home in mathematics.
 - He had a piece of private business with the manager.
 - We have to study the behaviour of this dog.
 - He takes a keen interest in gymnastics.
 - He is an authority on phonetics.
 - She went into hysterics over the death of her son.
 - From advices received from our head office, we learn that we must stop all payments.
-

CHAPETER 6.

THE VERB.

Wrong.

1. The director, no less than the other members of the service, *are* affected by the new rules
2. Neither of the professors *were* consulted.
3. He is one of those persons who *says* one thing and *does* another
4. Neither his brothers nor his father *were* present there.
5. Mohan, and not his uncles, *are* responsible for the tragedy.
6. It *are* always hooligans who create disturbance in peaceful meetings.
7. The cause of his death *were* several wounds that he received on the battle-field.

Right.

- The director, no less than the other members of the service, *is* affected by the new rules.
- Neither of the professors *was* consulted.
- He is one of those persons who *say* one thing and *do* another.
- Neither his brothers, nor his father, *was* present there.
- Mohan, and not his uncles, *is* responsible for the tragedy.
- It *is* always hooligans who create disturbance in peaceful meetings.
- The cause of his death *was* several wounds that he received on the battle field.

Wrong.

8. Bread and butter *are* served in clean dishes.
9. Either I or Mohan *am* to³blame.
10. There *has* been many men who laid down their lives for the sake of their country.
11. Smith, together with his friends, *plan* to visit Calcutta next week.
12. Another remarkable feature of this book *are* illustrations.
13. Neither Ahmad nor Mahmud *are* liars.
14. There *is* many reasons for opening another school.
15. The president and founder of the institution *were* present there.
16. It *are* many miles away from the city.
17. Any one who spreads disaffection among His Majesty's subjects, *are* liable to prosecution.

Right.

- Bread and butter *is* served in clean dishes.
- Either I or Mohan *is* to blame.
- There *have* been many men who laid down their lives for the sake of their country.
- Smith, together with his friends, *plans* to visit Calcutta next week.
- Another remarkable feature of this book *is* illustrations.
- Neither Ahmad nor Mahmud *is* a liar.
- There *are* many reasons for opening another school.
- The president and founder of the institution *was* present there.
- It *is* many miles away from the city.
- Any one who spreads disaffection among His Majesty's subjects *is* liable to prosecution.

Wrong.

18. This is one of those theories that *has* been discredited by scientists.
19. You, who *is* a well-behaved student, are not expected to call others names.
20. Everyone in this village *keep* a milch cow.
21. Heavy rains *was* the cause of many railway accidents.
22. Either a maidservant or a man-servant *answer* the call.
23. The public-prosecutor, assisted by three lawyers, *have* been conducting this case for the last three days.
24. Gambling and robbery *is* the only *occupation* that interest him.
25. The most regrettable fact was that neither of the clerks *were* willing to be transferred to Calcutta.
26. In this town, nobody *want* to sell his house.

Right.

- This is one of those theories that *have* been discredited by scientists.
- You, who *are* a well-behaved student, are not expected to call others names.
- Every one in this village *keeps* a milch cow.
- Heavy rains *were* the cause of many railway accidents
- Either a maid-servant or a man-servant *answers* the call.
- The public-prosecutor assisted by three lawyers *has* been conducting this case for the last three days.
- Gambling and robbery *are* the only *occupations* that interest him.
- The most regrettable fact was that neither of the clerks *was* willing to be transferred to Calcutta.
- In this town, nobody *wants* to sell his house.

Wrong.

27. Birla, and not the other directors, *feel* the necessity of opening another factory.
28. Jupiter, as well as the other planets, *are* millions of miles away from the earth.
29. His choice of books *are* praiseworthy.
30. The crowd *were* asked to disperse immediately.
31. Any one who does not clear off his debts, *have* no credit in the market.
32. One of the great advantages of leading a simple life *are* that you do not run into debt.
33. None of the shop-keepers *were* prepared to pay the taxes imposed by the government.
34. It was the president, and not the other members, who *were* opposed to the resolution.

Right.

- Birla, and not the other directors, *feels* the necessity of opening another factory.
- Jupiter, as well as the other planets, *is* millions of miles away from the earth.
- His choice of books *is* praiseworthy.
- The crowd *was* asked to disperse immediately.
- Any one who does not clear off his debts *has* no credit in the market.
- One of the great advantages of leading a simple life *is* that you do not run into debt.
- None of the shop-keepers *was* prepared to pay the taxes imposed by the government.
- It was the president and not the other members, who *was* opposed to the resolution.

Wrong.

35. One of the most disgusting pictures that *was* ever screened was this film.
36. The happy life of town people with all their joys and sorrows *are* depicted graphically in this book.
37. Either Ahmad or Mahmud *were* asked to preside over the function.
38. The use of a thermometer and a lactometer *are* not difficult to understand.
39. Ever since that incident, he *talked* against you.
40. I *have received* your letter yesterday.
41. He *has taken* so many public examinations that he was not the least nervous.
42. He should have liked to *have been* invited to the function.
43. He *planned to have* erected the building before summer vacation.

Right.

- One of the most disgusting pictures that *were* ever screened was this film.
- The happy life of the town people with all their joys and sorrows *is* depicted graphically in this book.
- Either Ahmad or Mahmud *was* asked to preside over the function.
- The use of a thermometer and a lactometer *is* not difficult to understand.
- Ever since that incident, he *has talked* against you.
- I *received* your letter yesterday.
- He *had taken* so many public examinations that he was not the least nervous.
- He should have liked to *be* invited to the *function.
- He *planned to erect* the building before the summer vacation.

Wrong.

44. The path was so steep that we *couldn't* hardly reach the top of the cliff.
45. He was either tired or unwilling to accompany me.
46. By the end of the term, the courses were finished and difficult portions revised.
47. Books have always, and probably always will be, the best means to while away our leisure
48. He is an honest shopkeeper and highly spoken of by all people.
49. During the last month, the foundations of the buildings were laid and walls *erected*.
50. The mill-owners have decided to provide the labourers more facilities than they had in the past.
51. This practice *shall* obviate all chances of an error.

Right.

- Bhe path was so steep that we could *hardly* reach the top of the cliff.
- He was either tired or *was* unwilling to accompany me.
- By the end of the term the courses were finished and difficult portions *were* revised.
- Books have always *been*, and probably always will be, the best means to while away our leisure.
- He is an honest shopkeeper and *is* highly spoken of by all people.
- During the last month, the foundations of the buildings were laid and walls *were erected*.
- The mill-owners have decided to provide the labourers more facilities than they had *done* in the past.
- This practice *will* obviate all chances of an error.

Wrong.

52. The students unions *shall* never forget the invaluable work done by the retiring president.
53. To win the masses to their side the Unionists *shall* have to abolish irksome regulations.
54. Since long you have been advocating this scheme, but when *shall* you put it into practice?
55. The report of the Economic Board of Enquiry *shall* be published very shortly.
56. So long as we do not keep our account in a systematic manner, we *will* not be able to check it.
57. As you sow, so *will* you reap.
58. We *will* never grow rich if we do not take risks.
59. The more we work, the more we *will* be applauded.

Right.

- The students union *will* never forget the invaluable work done by the retiring president.
- To win the masses to their side, the Unionists *will* have to abolish irksome regulations.
- Since long you have been advocating this scheme but when *will* you put it into practice?
- The report of the Economic Board of Enquiry *will* be published very shortly.
- So long as we do not keep our account in a systematic manner, we *shall* not be able to check it.
- As you sow, so *shall* you reap.
- We *shall* never grow rich if we do not take risks.
- The more we work, the more we *shall* be applauded.

Wrong.

60. It is desirable that the police *must* investigate the case.
61. I wish you *must* act as the manager of the shop.
62. He *must* not have been discourteous to you.
63. Sardar Bahadurship *must* have come to him two years earlier.
64. He *must* have known that law is not a paying profession these days.
65. No one knows how this problem *must* be solved.
66. It was contended that the resolution *must* have been circulated before being placed before the assembly.
67. It is difficult to say what you *must* have done in such a situation.
68. We do not desire *for* a change in our staff.
69. We ordered *for* a coach.

• Right.

- It is desirable that the police *should* investigate the case.
- I wish you *should* act as the manager of the shop.
- He *should* not have been discourteous to you.
- Sardar Bahadurship *should* have come to him two years earlier.
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- It is difficult to say what you *should* have done in such a situation.
- We do not desire a change in our staff.
- We ordered a coach.

Wrong.

70. The shop keepers demanded *for* a reduction in the income-tax.
71. You are unduly labouring *on* this point.
72. I do not remember *of* such incidents taking place in the heart of the city.
73. When questioned by the committee as to his negligence in the matter, he attempted *at* a lengthy explanation.
74. Abraham Lincoln contested *for* the election.
75. The speech did not produce the result desired *for*.
76. If you do not take interest in the business, naturally you cannot claim *for* an equal share in the profit.
77. We do not lack *in* patriotic men in India.
78. The sight was so touching that we could not help *for* weeping.

Right.

- The shop-keepers demanded a reduction in the income-tax.
- You are unduly labouring this point
- I do not remember such incidents taking place in the heart of the city.
- When questioned by the committee as to his negligence in the matter, he attempted a lengthy explanation.
- Abraham Lincoln contested the election.
- The speech did not produce the result desired.
- If you do not take interest in the business naturally you cannot claim an equal share in the profit.
- We do not lack patriotic men in India.
- The sight was so touching that we could not help weeping.

Wrong.

79. We regret *at* the error in the accounts.
80. He tried to hit *at* the target.
81. The subjects can petition *to* the king.
82. He emphasized *on* the necessity of opening more factories.
83. His appeal for mercy was not heeded *to*.
84. Let us discuss *on* the advantages of this scheme.
85. He suggested *for* a change in the machinery of government.
86. The police warned that they should disperse.
87. This notion pervades *through* his mind.
88. The main building comprises of ten big rooms and four small rooms.
89. The scheme advocated by him has much to recommend *in* it.

Right.

- We regret the error in the accounts.
- He tried to hit the target.
- The subjects can petition the king.
- He emphasized the necessity of opening more factories.
- His appeal for mercy was not heeded.
- Let us discuss the advantages of this scheme.
- He suggested a change in the machinery of government.
- The police warned the *people* that they should disperse.
- This notion pervades his mind.
- The main building comprises ten big rooms and four small rooms.
- The scheme advocated by him has much to recommend *it*.

Wrong.

90. In his speech, he did not even broach *on* the subject.
91. You have to learn to adapt to the changed environments.
92. After the compromise the students will have nothing to complain.
93. I desisted him from teasing his neighbour.
94. The management cannot be dictated by the employees.
95. Mohan Lal is a regular bully ; he is always troubling me.
96. I *told* the superintendent to send the servant to my room.
97. I gave the examination day before yesterday.
98. He was so much annoyed that he would not *hear* anybody.
99. He does not *put on* a coat in summer.

Right.

- In his speech he did not even broach the subject.
- You have to learn to adapt *yourself* to the changed environments.
- After the compromise the students will have nothing to complain *of*.
- I induced him to desist from teasing his neighbour.
- The management cannot be dictated to by the employees.
- Mohan Lal is a regular bully ; he is always giving me trouble.
- I asked the superintendent to send the servant to my room.
- I took (or appeared in) the examination day before yesterday.
- He was so much annoyed that he would not *listen to* anybody,
- He does not *wear* a coat in summer.

Wrong.

100. I *persuaded* him to stay for another day but he did not.
101. He asked me *that* when I *will* return his book.
102. The teacher inquired who *went* out.
103. He said that *he has* given up smoking.
104. He realized that he *has been* the victim of a conspiracy.
105. He told me that he *is* reading an interesting novel *these* days.
106. He asked me whether I *have been* to Calcutta.
107. He asked me *as to* why I am late.
108. He asked me *that* how many children *had I*.
109. The teacher asked the student *where is* his book.
110. He inquired of me *who is* this man.
111. He remarked *what a beautiful scene is it*.

Right.

- I *tried to persuade* him to stay for another day but he did not.
- He asked me when I *would* return his book.
- The teacher inquired who *had gone* out.
- He said that he had given up smoking.
- He realized that he *had been* the victim of a conspiracy.
- He told me that he *was* reading an interesting novel *those* days.
- He asked me whether I *had been* to Calcutta.
- He asked me why I *was* late.
- He asked me how many children I *had*.
- The teacher asked the student where his book was.
- He inquired of me who *that* man was.
- He remarked *that it was a beautiful scene*.

Wrong.

112. He exclaimed how pleasant it is.
113. I *stood* 5th in the University.
114. He *laid* on the grass in the garden.
115. He denied to accompany me to the river.
116. All the inmates of the boat were *sunk*.
117. Many ships *were drowned* in the Atlantic Ocean.
118. He did not *avail* of this golden opportunity.
119. We went to the fair and *enjoyed* very much.
120. *Standing at the gate*, a mad dog bit him.
121. *Walking on the road*, we met a soldier.
122. Those students who won't pay their fees, they will be fined.

Right.

- He explained that it was very pleasant.
- I *was* 5th in the University.
- He *lay* on the grass in the garden.
- He refused to accompany me to the river.
- All the inmates of the boat were *drowned*.
- Many ships *were sunk* in the Atlantic Ocean.
- He did not *avail himself* of the golden opportunity.
- We went to the fair and enjoyed *ourselves* very much.
- While he was standing at the gate*, he was bitten by a mad dog.
- While we were walking on the road*, we met a soldier.
- Those students who won't pay their fees, will be fined.

Wrong.

123. Clever rogues sometimes overreach.
124. If you *overeate* you will fall ill.
125. I have great pleasure to accept your invitation.
126. In spite of my warning, he insisted *to create* disturbance in the class.
127. I am sorry to learn that you still persist to spread rumours against me.
128. You cannot prevent me to go there.
129. He is desirous to become an engineer.
130. I have succeeded to convince him of my sincerity.

Right.

- Clever rogues sometimes overreach *themselves*.
- If you overeat yourself, you will fall ill.
- I have great pleasure in accepting your invitation.
- In spite of my warning he *insisted on creating* disturbance in the class.
- I am sorry to learn that you still persist in spreading rumours against me.
- You cannot prevent me from going there.
- He is desirous of becoming an engineer.
- I have succeeded in convincing him of my sincerity.
-

CHAPTER 7.

THE PRONOUN.

Wrong.

- 1 The man who works hard, *he* is rewarded.
- 2 We enjoyed during Christmas holidays.
- 3 *I and he* helped Mohan.
- 4 *He and I* are to blame.
- 5 He is taller than *me*.
- 6 Everyone will know the incident, when *they read* the newspaper.
- 7 *None of* Mohan and Sohan knows the facts.
- 8 The depth of the sea is greater than the river.
- 9 The fault is mine and not of Jagdish.

Right.

- The man who works hard, is rewarded.
- We enjoyed *ourselves* during Christmas holidays.
- He and I* helped Mohan.
- I and he* are to blame.
- He is taller than *I*.
- Everyone will know the incident, when *he reads* the newspaper.
- Neither of* Mohan and Sohan knows the facts.
- The depth of the sea is greater than *that of* the river.
- The fault is mine and not *that of* Jagdish.

Wrong.

10. Sultana Razia Begam married to whom she had taken a fancy.
11. I cannot support *them* slipping away from the class-room.
12. The landlords are pleased since the government has given *themselves* many concessions.
13. We regret to inform you that we have no conveyance arrangement of *ours*.
14. He has great regard for me *who* is not fit to be even his servant.
15. You are mistaken if you think that you will get all *what* you want.
16. This is the minimum *what* I expect you to contribute.
17. India wants more power than *what* England is prepared to part with at present.
18. The task is much more difficult than *what* you imagine.

Right.

- Sultana Razia Begam married *the person* to whom she had taken a fancy.
- I cannot support *their* slipping away from the class-room.
- The landlords are pleased since the government has given *them* many concessions.
- We regret to inform you that we have no conveyance arrangement of *our own*.
- He has great regard for me *who am* not fit to be even his servant.
- You are mistaken if you think that you will get all *that* you want.
- This is the minimum *that* I expect you to contribute.
- India wants more power *than* England is prepared to part with at present.
- The task is much more difficult than you imagine.

Wrong.

19. The Urdu journalists sometimes write extravagantly whatever trash *that* strikes them.
20. No one knows *which* patriots the journal is referring to.
21. *Any* of the other two gentlemen will vote for you.
22. The child does not receive that sort of training at home *as* may enable him to move in the world.
23. Even such persons *who* could pay the tax, were exempted.
24. He studied all along in such institutions *which* impart very imperfect training.
25. Only such cases will be decided by magistrates *which* do not relate to money matters.

Right.

- The Urdu journalists sometimes write extravagantly *them*.
- No one knows *what* patriots the journal is referring to.
- Either* of the other two gentlemen will vote for you.
- The child does not receive that sort of training at home *which* may enable him to move in the world.
- Even such persons *as* could pay the tax, were exempted.
- Or*
Even those persons who could pay the tax, were exempted
- He studied all along in such institutions *as* impart very imperfect training.
- Only such cases will be decided by magistrates *as* do not relate to money matters.

Wrong.

26. Even such a great man like Mahatma Gandhi is opposed to war.
27. The traders are supported in their demand by such able men *like* Sardar Sant Singh.
28. This student keeps *himself* away from college almost every day.
29. I reached his house with *somewhat* difficulty.
30. We will see you at *yours* tomorrow morning.
31. We cannot endure your separation.
32. If *some* of you cannot bear the expenses he may not join the party.
33. The rioters met *some* day and chalked out a plan of attack.
I bought a house and sold *the same* for one thousand rupees.
35. I require a servant *which* should be honest.

Right.

- Even such a great man *as* Mahatma Gandhi is opposed to war.
- The traders are supported in their demand by such able men *as* Sardar Sant Singh.
- This student keeps away from college almost every day.
- It reached his house with *some* difficulty.
- We will see you at *your house* tomorrow morning.
- We cannot endure separation from you.
- If *any* of you cannot bear the expenses, he may not join the party.
- The rioters met *one* day and chalked out a plan of attack.
I bought a house and sold it for one thousand rupees.
- I require a servant *who* should be honest.

*Wrong.**Right.*

36. I want a chair *who* should be durable. I want a chair *which* should be durable.
37. Who is there ? Me. Who is there ? I.
38. Between you and I, Romesh is a liar. Between you and me, Romesh is a liar.
39. The man, *whom* was arrested yesterday is in Jail. The man *who* was arrested yesterday is in jail.
40. This is the boy *who* we want to see. This is the boy *whom* we want to see.
-

CHAPTER 8.

THE PREPOSITION

Wrong.

Right.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The clerk was busy in office work. | The clerk was busy at office work. |
| 2. He was conscious about failure. | He was conscious of failure. |
| 3. He was assured about his success on the very outset. | He was assured of his success at the very outset. |
| 4. Little good will come out from this plan. | Little good will come out of this plan. |
| 5. Success in life is difficult for attainment. | Success in life is difficult of attainment. |
| 6. L. Sohan Lal is a man with good reputation in business circles. | L. Sohan Lal is a man of good reputation in business circles. |
| 7. Mohan took a fancy for that gramophone. | Mohan took a fancy to that gramophone. |
| 8. The librarian must insist for silence in the library. | The librarian must insist on silence in the library. |

*Wrong.**Right.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>9. I do not know of any remedy of this disease.</p> <p>10. My clerk suffers from a grave defect to his eyesight.</p> <p>11. The temple is adjacent with my house.</p> <p>12. The Principal agreed with the suggestion that the captain made.</p> <p>13. If we compare the total expenditure of the College to the total income, the difference is not very large.</p> <p>14. We do not realize the grim determination of England not to part from power in India.</p> <p>15. An aneroid barometer is very susceptible of atmospheric change.</p> <p>16. Jawahar Lal felt tired with the dullness and monotony of life at the bar.</p> | <p>I do not know of any remedy for this disease.</p> <p>My clerk suffers from a grave defect in his eyesight.</p> <p>The temple is adjacent to my house.</p> <p>The Principal agreed to the suggestion that the captain made.</p> <p>If we compare the total expenditure of the College with the total income, the difference is not very large.</p> <p>We do not realize the grim determination of England not to part with power in India.</p> <p>An aneroid barometer is very susceptible to atmospheric change.</p> <p>Jawahar Lal felt tired of the dullness and monotony of life at the bar.</p> |
|--|--|

Wrong.

17. Pandit Madan Mohan's style is in complete contrast with that of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.
18. This building stands in striking contrast from the rest.
19. The day's programme was so full with events that it cannot be fully reported.
20. The provinces of India were asserting their claim to virtual independence from Central Government's control.
21. Phosphorus is kept under water to prevent it catching fire.
22. His opponent tried to prevent him delivering his first lecture.
23. He set up another school with a view to competing against his rivals.
24. The labourers cannot compete against the capitalists.

Right.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17. Pandit Madan Mohan's style is in complete contrast with that of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. 18. This building stands in striking contrast from the rest. 19. The day's programme was so full with events that it cannot be fully reported. 20. The provinces of India were asserting their claim to virtual independence from Central Government's control. 21. Phosphorus is kept under water to prevent it catching fire. 22. His opponent tried to prevent him delivering his first lecture. 23. He set up another school with a view to competing against his rivals. 24. The labourers cannot compete against the capitalists. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pandit Madan Mohan's style is in complete contrast to that of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. This building stands in striking contrast to the rest. The day's programme was so full of events that it cannot be fully reported. The provinces of India were asserting their claim to virtual independence of Central Government's control. Phosphorus is kept under water to prevent it from catching fire. His opponent tried to prevent him from delivering his first lecture. He set up another school with a view to competing with his rivals. The labourers cannot compete with the capitalists. |
|---|---|

Wrong.

25. The Russians are offering a determined resistance against the Germans.
26. By lowering the custom duty, the government delivered a blow against homemade goods.
27. The real cause of the Japanese hostility against us is nothing more nor less than our assistance to her enemies.
28. The statement of the agitators raises no objections against the general principles of the Act.
29. Few British statesmen realize the depth and bitterness of German antipathy against England.
30. The danger of a Japanese attack against India is very real.
31. He is never tired of sneering against his opponents.

Right.

- The Russians are offering a determined resistance to the Germans.
- By lowering the custom duty, the government delivered a blow to home-made goods.
- The real cause of the Japanese hostility to us is nothing more nor less than our assistance to her enemies.
- The statement of the agitators raises no objections to the general principles of the Act.
- Few British statesmen realize the depth and bitterness of German antipathy to England.
- The danger of a Japanese attack on India is very real.
- He is never tired of sneering at his opponents.

Wrong.

32. He did not take up that clerkship in the Army. His brother dissuaded him against it
33. The headmaster was angry at students for creating disturbance in the school compound.
34. He knew that his friends and relatives would be delighted at his choice
35. He was not ashamed at having discovered that his son had stolen the missing articles.
36. I shall not pretend at ignorance of these happenings in my neighbourhood.
37. He is not the sort of fellow to complain at what he doesn't try to alter.
38. There was a good deal of comment at the fact that well-to-do people were exempted from payment of the tax.

Right.

- He did not take up that clerkship in the army. His brother dissuaded him from it.
- The headmaster was angry with students for creating disturbance in the school compound.
- He knew that his friends and relatives would be delighted with his choice.
- He was not ashamed of having discovered that his son had stolen the missing articles.
- I shall not pretend ignorance of these happenings in my neighbourhood.
- He is not the sort of fellow to complain of what he doesn't try to alter.
- There was a good deal of comment on the fact that well-to-do people were exempted from payment of the tax.

Wrong.

39. His furniture was sold at auction on Monday.
40. His father agreed to his proposal, having got over his dislike at the idea of teaching him English customs and manners.
41. The premier agreed to the suggested amendments in the Act at his own responsibility.
42. We covered our furniture by paper and white cloth.
43. With whose authority did you publish this pamphlet?
44. The whole day was taken up with schemes for the future.
45. He illustrated his theory with various examples from the past history of the country.
46. The floor of the room is covered by a number of rugs.

Right.

- His furniture was sold by auction on Monday.
- His father agreed to his proposal, having got over his dislike of the idea of teaching him English customs and manners.
- The premier agreed to the suggested amendments in the Act on his own responsibility.
- We covered our furniture with paper and white cloth.
- By whose authority did you publish this pamphlet?
- The whole day was taken up by schemes for the future.
- He illustrated his theory by various examples from the past history of the country.
- The floor of the room is covered with number of rugs.

Wrong.

47. Many Indians measure others with Indian standards.
48. The Japanese filled the gap by heaps of dead bodies.
49. Having threatened their neighbours by an ultimatum, the Germans attacked them.
50. The whole year was occupied by planning for an attack.
51. The way to hell is paved by good intentions.
52. He imbibed a profound aversion to religious rites.
53. People are averse to taking responsibilities.
54. I differ from your interpretation of this passage.
55. People fancy Mahatma Gandhi to be altogether some other being from what he is.

Right.

- Many Indians measure others by Indian standards.
- The Japanese filled the gap with heaps of dead bodies.
- Having threatened their neighbours with an ultimatum, the Germans attacked them.
- The whole year was occupied with planning for an attack.
- The way to hell is paved with good intentions.
- He imbibed a profound aversion from religious rites.
- People are averse from taking responsibilities.
- I differ with your interpretation of this passage.
- People fancy Mahatma Gandhi to be altogether some other being than what he is.

Wrong.

56. You have to serve him in another capacity to that of a clerk.
57. He writes articles under another name to that familiar to his friends
58. His smile belongs to another world from that of ordinary human beings
59. He took another view of the situation from the one taken by others.
60. When the officer is in an angry mood, he seems another person from the kind and good-natured Mr. Wooster.
61. She dresses her hair in another fashion from the one in vogue.
62. The building presented another appearance from the one it did before.
63. Buy any other book but this author's.

Right.

- You have to serve him in another capacity than that of a clerk.
- He writes articles under another name than that familiar to his friends
- His smile belongs to another world than that of ordinary human beings.
- He took another view of the situation than the one taken by others
- When the officer is in an angry mood, he seems another person than the kind and good-natured Mr. Wooster.
- She dresses her hair in another fashion than the one in vogue.
- The building presented another appearance than the one it did before.
- Buy any other book than this author's.

Wrong.

- 64 The illiterate person knows no other distinction between a doctor and a quack but this that the former is a well-dressed man.
65. His behaviour calls for no other punishment but dismissal.
66. You do not seem to realize that anybody else than his neighbour might have done this act.
67. Let us see if we can get any other piece of information than this one from him
68. He is anything than a liberal person.
- 69 We would prefer mangoes than peaches.
70. Nothing is more absurd than this statement of yours.
71. We have no thought than the welfare of the institution.
72. There was no other alternative than submission.

Right.

- The illiterate person knows no other distinction between a doctor and a quack than this that the former is a well-dressed man.
- His behaviour calls for no other punishment than dismissal.
- You do not seem to realize that anybody else but his neighbour might have done this act.
- Let us see if we can get any other piece of information but this one from him
- He is anything but a liberal person.
- We would prefer mangoes to peaches.
- Nothing is as absurd as this statement of yours.
- We have no thought but the welfare of the institution.
- There was no alternative to submission.

Wrong.

73. There was nothing for me than to return home.
74. He forgets all else about a picture than the songs.
75. The school is situated in exactly the opposite direction from my own house.
76. My experience has been opposite than that of yours.
77. In confusion, he said the opposite of what he had premeditated.
78. His appearance was quite the opposite of his clerk's.
79. His speech produced the opposite effect from that which he intended.
80. These facts are opposite from those he stated in the lower court.
81. He lives on opposite side of university ground from myself.

Right.

- There was nothing for me but to return home.
- He forgets all else about a picture but the songs.
- The school is situated in exactly the opposite direction to my own house.
- My experience has been opposite to that of yours.
- In confusion, he said the opposite to what he had premeditated.
- His appearance was quite the opposite to his clerk's.
- His speech produced the opposite effect to that which he intended.
- These facts are opposite to those he stated in the lower court.
- He lives on opposite side of university grounds to myself.

Wrong.

82. Progressive views, opposed though they be with prevalent customs must be supported.
83. He was not adverse from having all the doors open.
84. The uniforms worn by the dacoits were not dissimilar from those used by the policemen.
85. Such a talk was quite foreign from his mind.
86. She always dressed differently perhaps to mark in the most definite way her unlikeness from her neighbours.
87. The cool breeze of Simla afforded a pleasant change to the heat of the plain.
88. Mahatma Gandhi has always professed a strong disinclination from violent measures.

Right.

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Wrong.

89. The news of the opening of a new market acted as a permanent discouragement from all such high hopes.
90. He quoted many an exception from the general rule stated by me.
91. He contended that he had the same claim to the property of his father as any other member of the family.
92. The Nizam of Hyderabad in distinction to the other Rajahas bears a different title.
93. Every member of his party bears a badge in distinction to all others.
94. The leaders tried to uplift the masses of squalor and misery.
95. A man stripped from all his clothes looks like a brute.
96. One of the noticeable features of the present generation is the modern youngman's relish in pictures and restaurants.

Right.

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Wrong.

97. You have given an account of the happening which has little or no relation in fact.
98. He deposited his money into the Punjab National Bank.
99. His speeches might inspire some prejudice against the government into the minds of its loyal supporters.
100. Had he been at the helm of affairs, he would have landed us into trouble.
101. His aim was to provoke his audience into acts of terrorism.
102. People continued to exchange ideas with one another by whispers.
103. He is deeply concerned by the risks that his brother has taken upon himself.
104. The translation piece set this year is easy by comparison with that set last year.

Right.

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Wrong.

105. Mahmud showed great courage by invading a country • peopled by millions.
106. He has a talent of delineating character in the fewest words.
107. He had a passion of learning foreign languages.
108. He is sorry of the inconvenience caused to his guest.
109. The high-caste people have a natural antipathy for the people of depressed classes.
110. His many services for the cause of education, social reform and social uplift of the people will long be remembered.
111. He has a tendency of madness and melancholia.
112. The weather shows a tendency for rain.

Right.

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Wrong.

113. All this is immaterial for the object we have in view.
114. Their appeal for the patriotism and loyalty of the agitators, fell flat on them.
115. His defiance of college and hostel rules was resented by the principal.
116. His activities were considered to be subversive to the war effort.
117. His solution to the problem was simply ludicrous.
118. Many people renounce this world in pursuit for real happiness.
119. The Punjab Government has decided to give every encouragement for food production.
120. He began to despair for his success in the examination.
121. The child is oblivious to the, worldly cares and worries.

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Wrong.

122. A clever and shrewd clerk will never feel unequal for the task assigned to him.
123. The arbitrary orders passed by the magistrate were considered to be subversive to the administration of justice.
124. He is outwardly sensible to his poverty and low origin.
125. The next year is pregnant of great events.
126. There will be general approval with the criticism levelled against the present government.
127. A general feeling of the sickness with war prevails in China.
Every generation is impatient with the ideals and beliefs of the preceding one.
129. Clive's early years in the service of the Company were full of disgust of the sedate life as a clerk.

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Every generation is impatient of the ideals and beliefs of the preceding one.
- Clive's early years in the service of the Company were full of disgust with the sedate life as a clerk.

Wrong.

130. India is a country teeming of millions of people.
131. He was somewhat sparing with his praise of his assistants.
132. My experience with such people has convinced me that they deserve no pity.
133. After gaining experience with methods of warfare, they become able to defend their own country.
134. The responsibility of maintaining law and order rests on the local officers.
135. The responsibility for preventing the disturbance rests upon the Government.
136. The result of moving about in the blazing sun was disastrous upon his health.
137. He put forward a scheme that was found unacceptable by the board of directors.

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Wrong.

138. These brothers bear a marked resemblance with each other.
139. The similarity in style and expression with his other writing, confirms the belief that he wrote these letters.
140. A similarity with the circumstances of the previous murder leads one to believe that the murderer was the same in both cases.
141. The Indians have always been particularly sympathetic to Mahatma Gandhi's ideals.
142. The Royal Commission to India should contain some member sympathetic to the interests of the country.
143. The Anglo-Indian press is strongly sympathetic to the Unionist Government.
144. The ruralists are more sympathetic to the ideals of the present Government than the urbanists.

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Wrong.

145. John prepared a model identical to the sketch supplied by Edison.
146. The arguments advanced by the counsel were identical to those given by me in the lower court.
147. My version of the story is identical to that reported by the policeman.
148. The dacoit had used a revolver identical to the one shown in the court.
149. When she saw a woman bearing a close resemblance to her mother, she ran to confide the discovery of her identity to her mother.
150. We were obliged to conform with the orders of our officer.
151. His present statement involves no contradiction with what he had promised to do.
152. He is not amenable by reason or arguments.

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Wrong.

153. The Chinese were seized by panic and started fleeing from the town.
154. His accession to the throne was marked with simplicity and dignity.
155. The old furniture was replaced with new and costly furniture.
156. People wished to replace him with a more experienced gentleman.
157. The College was affiliated with the Calcutta University.
158. His head-dress was in incongruity to his general appearance.
159. Steps were taken to make the port impregnable by attack from the land, the sea and the air.
160. The recommendations of the present committee run counter with those of the previous committee.
161. The story of the withdrawal of the British troops will rank by the greatest heroic stories of the world.

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Wrong.

162. By reason of the proximity of the land with the market, its value is enhanced.
163. The most notable acquisition to the museum consists of images of Lord Buddha.
164. The principal preferred him over his opponent.
165. The shop-keepers were heart-broken over being forced to pay heavy taxes.
166. Hitler has tried to prove the in-born superiority of the German race over other races of the world.
167. He talked about his superiority over other people in a very aggressive tone.
168. This house belongs to him with right from inheritance.
169. He received a gold watch on the occasion for his wedding day.

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Wrong.

170. The Government have acceded with the request of the shop-keepers.
171. I owe an apology to the members of the club of my lateness.
172. He was indifferent from both worldly success or failure.
173. He was awarded a gratuity for consideration of his long service for the Government.
174. The Company pays him commission in addition with his salary.
175. We acted in compliance to your orders.
176. His mode of living is not in keeping of his social status.
177. I hoped of better things with a man of your intelligence.
178. Some philosophers are of opinion that riches are not necessary to happiness.

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Wrong.

179. I am charging the minimum price consistent of such high quality.
180. There has been very little abatement from the fever up till now.
181. He took advantage over my mistake.
182. By starting your work earlier, you gained an advantage of me.
183. The change suggested by him was decidedly advantageous for him.
184. He is ashamed at his failure in the examination.
185. He has no capacity of hard work.
186. Indian poets have compared the beauty of a pretty girl with that of the moon.
187. He is over age and so is disqualified of competing for the job.
188. He exulted over the misfortune of his rival.

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Wrong.

189. True sportsmanship consists in not exulting in a defeated opponent.
190. On hearing the news of his brother's death, he was overwhelmed by grief.
191. The boat overturned and was overwhelmed with the waves.
192. His witty remarks provoked the audience with fits of laughter.
193. You can be hauled up before a court of law if you trespass through someone's house.
194. The officer was indignant with the clerk for his laziness.
195. His fondness of wrestling landed him in trouble
196. He was enamoured with her looks.
197. He has a genius in Algebra.
198. He perished by the mountainous country.
199. He is well versed with the art of black-mailing.

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Wrong.

200. He rejoiced at his own success in the examination.
201. He is slow at making up his mind about everything.
202. Such serious charges against an individual derogate to his reputation.
203. His life-story is in striking contrast with that of his father.
204. Harsha's earlier career may well be contrasted to that of Akbar.
205. He was converted into Christianity.
206. He took three months leave preparatory with retirement.
207. He was afflicted by misfortunes which had no end
208. The officer ordered for the dismissal of the clerk.
209. The employee was asked to sign to that agreement form.

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Wrong. •

210. Since he violated against the college rules, he will most probably be expelled
211. The police is vigorously investigating into the case.
212. The coaching given by the tutor benefited to him.
213. He has resigned from his post in this office.
214. The Deputy Commissioner recommended for me to the recruiting officer.
215. The accused hindered me to do my official duty.
216. He was prohibited by his officer to report the matter to the higher authorities.
217. Our team was confident to win the match.
218. He has no chance to succeed in the competition this year.

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*Wrong.**Right.*

- | | |
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| 219. We tried to dissuade him to go by the other route. | We tried to dissuade him from going by the other route. |
| 220. He assisted me to finish my work. | He assisted me in finishing my work |
| 221. He insisted on me to accompany him to the pictures. | He insisted on my accompanying him to the pictures. |
| 222. He persisted to harass his neighbours. | He persisted in harassing his neighbours. |
| 223. He has a passion to study all the scripture. | He has a passion for studying all the scriptures. |
| 224. Are you desirous to study further ? | Are you desirous of studying further ? |
| 225. He asked him so many times to refrain to speak ill of others. | I asked him so many times to refrain from speaking ill of others. |
| 226. He is bent to do us incalculable harm. | He is bent on doing us incalculable harm, |
| 227. He is fortunate to win a scholarship this year. | He is fortunate in winning a scholarship this year. |
| 228. His officer told him that he must dispense his services. | His officer told him that he must dispense with his services. |
| 229. The king was hated because he tyrannized his subjects. | The king was hated because he tyrannized over his subjects. |

Wrong.

230. He mused the incident for a pretty long time.
231. When we arrived in Calcutta, a policeman told us to beware pick-pockets.
232. He comes to my house every day and encroaches my leisure.
233. He prevailed him to cast his vote in favour of his brother.
234. It is no use telling him the whole story. He is aware it.
235. You do not listen what I have got to say in the matter.
236. He was advised to apply the superintendent for a job.
237. He always keeps his word and you can depend his word of honour.
238. On account of mis-conduct, he was debarred to sit in the examination.

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Wrong.

239. He is blind from one eye.
240. The road to success is beset by difficulties.
241. If we were to take in consideration, all these facts, we would arrive at a different conclusion.
242. Do not pry in the affairs of others.
243. We are obliged to import in India foreign goods.
244. He is thought by his friends to be a man who was never firm of opinion.
245. He professes to be honest for his dealings with the people.
246. He was drenched by rain.
247. He was delighted at the prospect of having a beautiful life-partner.
248. Surrender congratulated Mohini for her success in the B.T. examination.

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*Wrong.**Right.*

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| <p>249. The people were amazed by his folly.</p> <p>250. It is incumbent for the head of an institution to look to the cleanliness of the building and its surrounding area.</p> <p>251. You have not so far complied to the order sent by me.</p> <p>252. Consequent over the rise in the price of commodities, the cost of living has gone up.</p> <p>253. This religious order enjoins its members to lead a life of piety and celibacy.</p> <p>254. He decided for a course of action which was approved by all.</p> <p>255. This statement of the premier is not uniform to his previous utterances.</p> <p>256. We must show some sympathy to a person in such straitened circumstances.</p> | <p>The people were amazed at his folly.</p> <p>It is incumbent on the head of an institution to look to the cleanliness of the building and its surrounding area.</p> <p>You have not so far complied with the order sent by me.</p> <p>Consequent upon the rise in the price of commodities, the cost of living has gone up.</p> <p>This religious order enjoins upon its members to lead a life of piety and celibacy.</p> <p>He decided upon a course of action was approved by all.</p> <p>This statement of the premier is not uniform with his previous utterances.</p> <p>We must show some sympathy with a person in such straitened circumstances.</p> |
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*Wrong.**Right.*

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| <p>257. He was always indulgent with his children.</p> <p>258. The remaining part of his army perished by hunger and starvation.</p> <p>259. A buffalo was struck with lightning and died.</p> <p>260. It is obligatory for all porters to wear the prescribed uniform.</p> | <p>He was always indulgent to his children.</p> <p>The remaining part of his army perished with hunger and starvation.</p> <p>A buffalo was struck by lightning and died.</p> <p>It is obligatory on all porters to wear the prescribed uniform.</p> |
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CHAPTER 9.

ERRORS OF CONSTRUCTION.

W

Correction.

1. The two opposite parties, the Unionists and the Congressites, tried for the victory of their candidate.
Add the word 'respective' between 'their' and 'candidate.'
2. I rarely find something wrong with my college.
Change 'something' into 'anything.' The word rarely has a negative meaning.
3. Lahore has less inhabitants than Calcutta.
Change 'less' to fewer.'
4. Every troop was blended under the name of a new regiment.
Say "all troops were blended" or 'every troop was blended with every other troop.'
5. In point of accommodation, our college takes precedence of all colleges.
Change 'all' to 'other.'
6. The directors have taken proper steps to ensure that in future the progress of the company will be known to them and to all concerned after regular periods.
Add the word 'other' after 'all.'

Wrong.

7. We have suffered hardships but not more than any nation in the world.
8. The three different parties are fighting with each other to capture the maximum number of seats in the legislature.
9. The whole of the nations of the world have entered the present war.
10. He relies for information on his clerk and heresy.
11. The headman of our village pays more revenue than every other villager put together.
12. The Conservatives and the Liberals were lead by two very able statesmen of Ireland and Scotland.
13. The new laws passed by our government will adversely affect the relations between the money-lenders and the farmers and the country people and the towns men.
14. I have not come across such scholars in any other Indian or European school.

Right.

- Add the word 'other' after 'any.'
- Change 'each other' to 'one another.'
- Say 'all nations.'
- Insert the word 'on' after the word 'and.'
- Say 'all other villagers' for 'every other villager.'
- Add the word 'of' before the word Scotland.
- Add the words 'those between' before the words 'the country people.'
- Say, in any other Indian or in any other European school.

Wrong.

15. The habit of drinking secures the fastest hold on the mind to any other.
16. The one thing which has done more than anything in making us aware of our social position is the spread of western education and western ideas.
17. Karachi abounds like most Indian cities in beautiful mosques and temples.
18. The Maharaja of Patiala commands more respect than any living Raja.
19. Mahatma Gandhi commands the respect and admiration of all Indians to an extent as great as any Indian leader has enjoyed.
20. The legal maxim, that the King can do no wrong, separates him from all other of mankind.
21. Shakespeare based his plays either on historical or legendary tales.
22. We, the English, are the equal of any nation in fighting.

Right.

- Say, a faster hold on the mind than any other habit.
- Add the word 'else' after the word 'anything.'
- Insert the word 'other' after 'most.'
- Insert 'other' after 'any.'
- Say 'to as great an extent as any *other* Indian leader has enjoyed.'
- Say, 'from every other man in the world.'
- Add the word 'on' after the word 'or.'
- Insert 'other' after the word 'any.'

Wrong.

23. He described the late Mr. Pande as deserving of all men he had ever known to be characterized as a gentleman.
24. The Congress party in India, formerly looked for its chiefest power to the lawyer class and the big mill owners.
25. Happiness in the world would be more universal if every individual had a substantial income.
26. Akbar has been described as the most cultured of Moghul Emperors.
27. Three proposals were put before the president for collecting money for the war fund—(1) By fresh taxation (2) by sale of land (3) by voluntary subscription. The president accepted the latter proposal.
28. Harrison and John opposed the imposition of new taxes, the former the most vehemently.
29. This clerk is guilty of fewer irregularities in accounts.

Right.

- Say, 'as deserving as any man he had known' or say 'the most deserving of all men.'
- The word chief has no superlative degree say 'chief power.'
- Say 'general' instead of 'universal.'
- Say 'as more cultured than any of the other Moghul Emperors.'
- Change 'latter' to 'last.'
- Change 'most' to 'more.'
- Add the words, 'than any other.'

*Wrong.**Right.*

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| <p>30. Calcutta is the most populous of any Indian city.</p> | <p>Say the most populous of all the Indian cities or more populous than any other Indian city.'</p> |
| <p>31. During the course of my travels, I met Arabs, Persians and Indians and I must confess that I found the latter most talkative.</p> | <p>Change 'latter' to 'last.'</p> |
| <p>32. How different are the townsmen from the village folk who find their chiefest joy in rough horse play !</p> | <p>Change 'chiefest ' to ' chief.'</p> |
| <p>33. A man of far inferior abilities than the present minister of agriculture would have foreseen the impending danger to the crops.</p> | <p>Say, A man of far inferior abilities to those possessed by the present minister or 'of abilities far inferior to those of the present minister.'</p> |
| <p>34. The countries, which are spending money freely on armaments, will prove to be the stronger competitors in the future wars.</p> | <p>Change ' stronger ' to 'strongest.'</p> |

Wrong.

Right.

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| <p>The second principle, which is in fact, the most important is that the customers should not be treated indifferently or discourteously.</p> | <p>Change 'most' to 'more.'</p> |
| <p>36. I had to face the bitterest criticism that I ever did before.</p> | <p>Say 'that I had ever faced before.'</p> |
| <p>7. The speaker described our College as perfect of all others.</p> | <p>Say 'of all colleges.'</p> |
| <p>38. The air force, the navy and the army the former of which is the most powerful are co-operating with one another in a remarkable manner.</p> | <p>Change 'former' to 'first.'</p> |
| <p>39. Laziness, in a word, is the most universal disease from which majority of the people suffer.</p> | <p>Change 'universal' to 'general.'</p> |
| <p>40. The students who have not taken the annual examination, they are liable to forfeit their examination fee.</p> | <p>Omit 'they' and put a comma after 'the students'</p> |
| <p>41. Seleukos, because he wanted to be assured of Chandra Gupta Maurya's friendship, he gave him the hand of his daughter.</p> | <p>Omit the pronoun he' following the word 'friendship.'</p> |
| <p>42. Indeed himself and Jagjit had so much in common that they soon became fast friends.</p> | <p>Change 'himself' to 'he.'</p> |

Wrong.

43. One must not be proud of his achievements.
44. There is no job so under-paid or humiliating as a clerk.
45. My own views, on the subject, are in accordance with the traders' union.
46. The best way of killing one's time is that of newspapers.
47. They that are well have no need of a physician but they that are sick.
48. We refer to two different statements which were issued by the premier and are published.
49. The doctor attended to the injuries he sustained as a result of the accident and which proved fatal.
50. The soldier carried a bag full of provisions and slung from his shoulders.
51. Some of the new rules and which are framed by the directors are unacceptable to the clerical staff.

Right.

- Change 'his' to 'one's.'
- Say 'as that of'
- Say, 'with those of the traders' union.'
- Insert the word 'afforded by' instead of 'that of.'
- Change 'they' to those.'
- Insert 'which' after the word 'and.'
- Insert 'which' after the word 'injuries.'
- Insert 'which was' after the word 'bag' and again after the word 'and.'
- Omit the words, 'and which are.'

Wrong.

52. Such of the prisoners who escaped from the Central Jail last night, have been fined.
53. The Viceroy is invested with the same powers exercised by the King.
54. Joginder suddenly got up, he struck against the stool and fell down.
55. There are others who must have witnessed the accident who can give the facts.
56. The prisoners were locked in one room. They began to fight. Five of them hit themselves, one very badly.
57. On this subject there is nothing which is discussed by the members of the committee.
58. Who can imagine their plight whose bodies were first pierced with spears and then were cut to pieces.

Right.

- Change ' who ' to ' as.'
- Insert the words ' as those' between ' powers ' and ' exercised.'
- Omit the word ' he.'
- There are others who must have witnessed the accident; they can give the facts.
- Say, five of them hit one another and in one instance very badly.
- Say, ' On this subject nothing is discussed by the members of the committee.
- Omit ' their ' and say ' the plight of those whose.'

Wrong.

59. You are aware of the defects in Indian institutions and not of European institutions.
60. It is desirable that college students should understand the unemployment problem they will be called upon to face at no distant date.
61. If you are allowed to behave the way you behaved in the last meeting, you will become an incorrigible individual some day.
Te pen-portraits of the ministers are well conceived but the premier is inadequate.
63. He gave an evasive reply when asked why when himself was in office, he did not introduce those changes.
64. The principal fined heavily such students who apologise for their mis-demeanour and bad behaviour in the class.
65. The policeman was not in a position to state the speed the cyclist was going,
66. We all laugh at the way he addresses public meetings.

Right.

- Say, 'and not aware of those in European institutions.'
- Insert 'which' after problem.'
- Change 'the way' to 'in the way in which.'
- Say 'but the premier's' portrait is inadequately drawn.'
- Insert 'he' between 'when and himself.'
- Change 'who' to 'as.'
- Insert the words 'at which' after 'speed.'
- Insert the words 'in which' after 'way.'

Wrong.

67. The accused complained of the way the police treated him when he was in its custody.
68. The question of seniority can be settled by taking into account the order they joined their respective posts.
69. No one is more fully conversant with the rules of the company than himself.
70. The members of the rising generation, which will be called upon to take upon itself these heavy responsibilities : o be trained thoroughly in this art.
71. All that one can do in such a situation is that he may report the matter to the police.
72. Is the firm referred to the same firm which was involved in a profiteering case last year ?
73. The delta of the Ganges, having a rich alluvial soil, it grows all the jute produced in the world.

Right.

- Insert the words ' in which ' after ' way.'
- Insert ' in which ' after the word ' order.'
- Change ' himself ' to ' he.'
- Change ' which ' to ' who.'
- Change ' he ' to ' one.'
- Omit the word ' firm ' occurring after the word ' same' and insert the words ' as that ' after ' same.'
- Omit the word ' it '

*Wrong.**Right.*

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| <p>74. I may not agree with the principal on many points, but I admire the way he supervises the work of the institution.</p> | <p>Insert ' in which ' after ' the way. '</p> |
| <p>75. I know scores of cases of men who had no schooling, who distinguished themselves as great writers.</p> | <p>Say, I know scores of cases of men who, though they had no schooling, have distinguished themselves as great writers.</p> |
| <p>76. Rahim and Akbar are the only witnesses, which the police produced in the court.</p> | <p>Change ' which ' to ' whom. '</p> |
| <p>77. The government will levy no new taxes and will collect only those formerly existing.</p> | <p>Instead of 'those formerly existing' say 'those which formerly existed.'</p> |
| <p>78. The rainfall yesterday was 7 inches, which is 2 inches more than Friday last.</p> | <p>Say ' than the rainfall of Friday last. '</p> |
| <p>79. Our navy, as compared with Germany and U. S. A. is certainly very powerful.</p> | <p>Say, ' as compared with that of Germany and U. S. A. '</p> |
| <p>80. The new management has framed new rules which show that in future every document should pass through their hands.</p> | <p>Change ' management ' to ' managers. '</p> |

*Wrong.**Right.*

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| 81. For the history of the early Aryans records exists of equal authority as those regarding the Rajputs. | Change ' equal ' to ' such. ' |
| 82. He bore the same love for the Congress with his friend. | Change ' with ' to ' as. ' |
| 83. No doubt he is a man of forgiving nature yet there be limits to his generosity. | Change ' be ' to ' are. ' |
| 84. He has and is acting as the superintendent of the college hostel. | Say, ' he has been. ' |
| 85. Such situations always have and must tax the patience of those faced with them. | Add ' taxed ' after the word ' have. ' |
| 86. No citizen can or ought to be unaware of the lighting restrictions imposed by the government. | Add ' be ' after ' can. ' |
| 87. Three passengers were killed and a dozen injured by the accident to the Karachi Mail. | Add ' were ' after ' dozen. ' |
| 88. Resin is used for making turpentine oil and its other products for making boot-polish. | Insert ' are used ' after ' products. ' |
| 89. Many years before this article was published has appeared the invaluable book of Dr. Khare. | Omit ' has. ' |

Wrong.

90. It is now about ten years since he has been thrown out of employment.
91. Censorship has been imposed on almost any book that has, is or will be published.
92. We should persuade other people to take the same precautionary measures which we have.
93. If ever there were a boy who disregarded the wishes of his parents and always opposed them it was Smith.
94. I have received your affectionate letter yesterday.
95. The police party chased the gang of dacoits and eventually killed the leader who is believed to be responsible for a large number of dacoities.
96. It is hoped that the University shall not prescribe in future such books as contain obscene passages.
97. If we turn over the pages of our ancient history, we will find examples of men who sacrificed their lives in the pursuit of their ideals.

Right.

- Change 'has been' to 'was.'
- Omit 'is' and add 'been' after 'has.'
- Change 'which we have' to 'that we have taken.'
- Change 'were' to 'was.'
- Omit 'have.'
- Change 'is' to 'was.'
- Change 'shall' to 'will.'
- Change 'will' to 'shall.'

*Wrong.**Right.*

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| 98. The magistrate announced that he should not arrest those who were not guilty of any crime. | Change 'should' to 'would.' |
| 99. It shall go hard with the employees if they are not given any dearness allowance. | Change 'shall' to 'will.' |
| 100. If the committee had not appointed this man, its accounts should not have been in a mess. | Change 'should' to 'would.' |
| 101. I waited for the porter thinking that he should bring my luggage. | Change 'should' to 'would.' |
| 102. I would think twice if I have to rent a house of this type. | Change 'would' to 'should.' |
| 103. In the face of the strike resorted to by three thousand workers, who will say that their employers are paying them adequate wages ? | Change 'will' to 'shall.' |
| 104. Not until the agreement is written on a stamped paper, will we have any security of our jobs. | Change 'will' to 'shall.' |
| 105. Inquire, investigate and search, for the lost book and perhaps you shall light on a clue to the same. | Change 'shall' to 'will.' |
| 106. We will see the same thing happens in almost all factories—the employers want to pay less and the labourers want to get more. | Change 'will' to 'shall.' |

*Wrong.**Right.*

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| <p>107. Complaint has been made that the district authorities should have ill-treated the traders.</p> <p>108. I am not able to devote so much time to such petty problems as I will be compelled to devote in future.</p> <p>109. When the correspondent shall have thoroughly understood the situation and shall have known all facts, he will report.</p> <p>110. The worst of it is we have paid him the price and have also returned the goods and we do not know how we will get our money back</p> <p>111. To my mind, we will have a better man for the post if we advertise the job.</p> <p>112. How shall they get food-stuffs in times of famine, if all the railway lines were removed ?</p> <p>113. If we qualify in these stiff examinations, we will be richly rewarded for our labours by the insurance world.</p> <p>114. There is need for training the youth of the country in the art of warfare lest when the need comes, no one is ready.</p> | <p>Omit ' should have.'</p> <p>Change ' will ' to ' shall.'</p> <p>Use ' has ' for ' shall have in both places.</p> <p>Change ' will ' to ' shall.'</p> <p>Change ' will ' to ' shall.'</p> <p>Change ' shall ' to ' will.'</p> <p>Change ' will ' to ' shall.'</p> <p>Change ' is ' to ' should be.'</p> |
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*Wrong.**Right.*

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| 115. | If the village folk are made aware of the heavy cost of litigation, we will hear of little litigation of which we hear now a great deal | Change 'will' to 'shall.' |
| 116. | He trusted that the two parties will unite after the discussion. | Change 'will' to 'would.' |
| 117. | His partiality in one or two instances does not matter much provided he were not in principle opposed to selection by merit. | Change 'were' to 'be.' |
| 118. | A student without books reminds one of a soldier who has no sword or gun. | Change 'reminds' to 'reminded' and has to 'had.' |
| 119. | The speaker spoke so fast that no one can follow him and very few understand the purport of his lecture. | Change 'can' to 'could' and 'understand' to 'understood' |
| 120. | I was told that the hill men sold their wives to any one who wanted to buy a wife but a hill woman whom I asked denied that this is so. | Change 'this is so' to 'this was so.' |
| 121. | As a result of the conciliatory speeches made by the leaders of both parties I felt confident that the dispute will be amicably settled. | Change 'will be' to 'would be.' |

Wrong.

122. The government recommended that if the electric supply company will agree to abide by the new laws, it will be granted a licence for another ten years.
123. His very talk revealed the fact that he is not satisfied with the existing state of affairs.
124. The Emperor of Japan has issued a proclamation that no one of his subjects could be molested for his religious views.
125. The people who had settled in the suburbs of the city, belong to a very low caste.
126. He expressed the fear that Poland will be conquered before help is sent to it.
127. The result of the negotiations was that the question is settled once for all.
128. I understand on good authority that the prisoners in the jail are insufficiently fed and had no vegetables for the last two months.
129. It will be justifiable if one or more of the investigators were publicly flogged.

Right.

- Change 'will agree' to 'agreed' and 'will be granted' to 'should be granted.'
- Change 'is' to 'was.'
- Change 'could' to 'shall.'
- Change 'belong' to 'belonged.'
- Change 'will' to 'would' and 'is' to 'was.'
- Change 'is' to 'was.'
- Change 'are' to 'have been.'
- Change 'will be' to 'would be.'

*Wrong.**Right.*

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| 130. | His jealous brothers encouraged him in his ignorance and illiteracy. They always patted him on the back and told him what a nice fellow he was. | Change " he was " to " he is." |
| 131. | The question of the possession of land stirred up religious sentiments at a time when the rivalries of the communities bid fair to end. | Change 'bid' to 'bade.' |
| 132. | The teachers' conference expressed the hope that the education department will introduce modifications into the curricula of the teachers' training schools. | Change 'will' to 'would.' |
| 133. | It was not deemed proper that the news regulations will be published but these were communicated to all the high officials. | Change 'will' to 'would.' |
| 134. | The speaker opined that all capitalists deserve to be hung. | Change 'deserve' to 'deserved' and change 'hung' to 'hanged.' |
| 135. | It has been reiterated by experts that there was no dearth of labourers in Cawnpore. | Change 'was' to 'is.' |

Wrong.

136. Why should the students be not allowed to sleep out-doors if they want to ?
137. I do not object to you staying in the hostel.
138. He would not have dared to have taken this step if you had not instigated him.
139. Communal riots should be discouraged but having taken place, the causes should be explored.
140. The Terrorist fired at the Governor—that is, he tried to, but he was grappled with and overpowered by a policeman.
141. He was suffering from a fever accompanied by shivering which pointed to it being due to consumption.
142. Economics is easier to be taught than mathematics.
143. He had founded the institution, had run it for twenty years and was now aghast at it being so soon up-rooted.

Right.

- The sentence should be completed by the addition of 'do so' after 'if they want to.'
- Change 'you' to 'your.'
- Change 'have taken' to 'take.'
- Change 'but having taken place' to 'but since a riot has taken place.'
- Add 'fire' after the words 'he tried to.'
- Change 'it' to 'its.'
- Change 'to be taught' to 'read' or say 'is more easily taught.'
- Change 'it' to 'its.'

*Wrong.**Right.*

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| <p>144. The obstacles in his way prevent him making satisfactory progress in his art.</p> <p>145. He is not an efficient hand and I must protest against him being promoted over my head.</p> <p>146. One correspondent speaks of them having been given too much liberty up till now</p> <p>147. The real danger of it being circulated among the public is that it will give a bad name to the institution.</p> <p>148. On pretence he was relieved of the registers that he was incapable of keeping accounts.</p> <p>149. He turned to the members seated on the dais.</p> <p>150. The friendship between India and Afghanistan may lead to them uniting against a foreign power.</p> <p>151. Those engaged in the teaching profession will all be on the side of the new bill in the event of it being rejected by the assembly.</p> | <p>Say, 'prevent him from making' or 'prevent his making.'</p> <p>Change 'him' to 'his.'</p> <p>Change 'them' to 'their.'</p> <p>Change it' to 'its.'</p> <p>On pretence that he was incapable of keeping accounts he was relieved of the registers.</p> <p>Change 'seated ' to ' who were seated.'</p> <p>Change 'them' to 'their.'</p> <p>Change 'it' to 'its.'</p> |
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Wrong.

152. The positions held by the enemy were captured without our army suffering any great loss.
153. The servant bringing the lost purse is an evidence of his honesty.
154. Any stick is good enough to beat a dog.
155. The success of a dictator depends on the people accepting his dictation
156. We had a year to finish it and we have not completed even half of it.
157. He suggested the formation of a civil defence force, his suggestion being rejected.
158. So much money spent, the people have a right to ask what has been accomplished,
159. He pointed to his wretched condition and his mean mentality and asked with a look of scorn if the grandfather of such a man could be a ruler of a state.

Right.

- Say 'without any great loss to our army' instead of 'without our army suffering any great loss.'
- The bringing of the lost purse by the servant is an evidence of his honesty.'
- Add 'with' after the dog or better still say, 'Any stick is good enough to use for beating a dog.'
- Change 'people' to 'people's'
- Add the word 'in' after 'finish it.'
- Say, but his suggestion was rejected.
- Say, so much money having been spent.
- Change 'be' to 'have been.'

*Wrong.**Right.*

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| <p>160. There was no lack of bidders come to buy the land that was being auctioned.</p> <p>161. I could not conceive him withholding payment to me.</p> <p>162. Upon it being pointed out that his credit balance in the bank exceeded the amount stated by him, he replied that he must have made some mistake in the calculation.</p> <p>163. He was confident of the fact that his qualifications being the highest, the committee would not ignore them.</p> <p>164. In a dozen previous letters, sanction was asked for to employ two peons.</p> <p>165. The salaries will be disbursed the 10th day of this month.</p> <p>166. What mischief did he do to necessitate you giving him violent fist blows?</p> <p>167. Captain Scott found that he had not enough food to feed his sailors.</p> | <p>Insert 'who had' 'bidders' and 'come.'</p> <p>Change 'him' to 'his.'</p> <p>Change 'it' to 'its.'</p> <p>Say, his qualifications, being the highest, he would not be ignored by the committee.</p> <p>Say, 'sanction to employ two peons was asked for.'</p> <p>Add 'on' after 'disbursed.'</p> <p>Change 'you' to 'your.'</p> <p>Add 'with' after 'sailors' or change 'to feed' to 'for.'</p> |
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Wrong.

168. The ministers cannot claim to have done anything in the interest of the under-dog without it being denounced by the public.
169. He being already annoyed with one illiterate peon, he could not think of employing another uneducated person.
170. Do not worry about me being sad and gloomy ; you happiness is more dear to me than anything else in the world.
171. Do you remember him asking your permission to publish this incident in the newspaper ?
172. When I asked him to see the manager of the company, he said he did not want to.
173. There is no train or bus service between the two stations. Passengers are however carried in rickshaws if desired.
174. I asked him if he would like to accompany me to Mohan's house. He replied he did not like to.

Right.

- Change 'it' to 'its.'
- Omit 'he' preceding the word 'could.'
- Change 'about me' to 'about my.'
- Change, 'him' to 'his.'
- Add the word 'do so' after the words 'want to.'
- Change 'if desired to' 'if this is desired.'
- Add the word 'do so' after 'did not like to.'

*Wrong.**Right.*

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| 175. The stormy weather would prevent him sowing seeds in the garden. | Say 'prevent him from sowing' or prevent his sowing seeds.' |
| 176. Since appointed principal of this institution, I have been doing all that I could possibly do. | Add 'I was' after since. |
| 177. Next to the Lawrence gardens, the Shalamar is a delightful place to spend a merry evening. | Add 'in which' after 'place.' |
| 178. Prior to you getting the appointment, the job was offered to another candidate who did not turn up. | Change 'you' to 'your.' |
| 179. He bade me to stay with him for a day or so. | Cancel 'to' It is not used after the verb 'bid.' |
| 180. Let him say what he wants to openly. | Let him openly say what he wants to say. |
| 181. One of the objects in founding this college was to provide facilities for youngmen desirous of learning arts and crafts. | Say, 'One of the objects we had in view when founding this college.' |

CHAPTER 10.

WORDS COMMONLY CONFUSED.

<i>Words.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Illustrative Sentences.</i>
1. (a) Affect(verb)	(i) To have effect on. (ii) To pretend	(i) The severe heat of the plains affected his health. (ii) The accused affected madness in the court.
(b) Effect (noun)	Influence	His speech had no effect on the audience.
Effect (verb)	Accomplish; bring about.	Babar effected the conquest of India.
2. (a) Alter	Change	In the beginning of the session, every school alters its time-table many times in the first month. "Love is not love which alters when it alteration finds." The employees cannot alter the hours of work at will.

<i>Words.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Illustrative Sentences.</i>
(b) Altar	Table in a church	The bride and the bridegrooms kneel down at the altar and pray to God. He gave up his life at the altar of patriotism.
3. (a) Advice (noun)	Opinion	He paid no heed to his father's words of advice.
(b) advise (verb)	To give advice	I advised him to keep away from bad company.
4. (a) Ascent	Slope	The ascent to the top of the cliff is very steep.
(b) Assent	Sanction	The Governor has given his assent to this bill also.
5. (a) Allusion	Indirect reference ; hint.	In his speech, the inspector made no allusion to the good work done by the Headmaster. His speech was full of allusions which few people could understand.
(b) Illusion	Deceptive appearance statement or belief.	The old man is not in his senses and sees illusions of his dead wife almost every day.
6. (a) Access	Approach	He was a poor man and had no access to the Maharaja.

<i>Words.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Illustrative Sentences.</i>
(b) Excess	Amount by which a thing exceeds.	The excess of the luggage (over the luggage allowed free) should be booked. The Raja committed many excesses against his subjects.
7. (a) Adopt	(i) Choose	He adopted a wrong line of action and had to repent in the end.
	(ii) To take as one's child.	He had no child and adopted his sister's son.
(b) Adapt	Suit, modify.	We have to learn to adapt ourselves to our circumstances.
(c) Adept	Expert	He is an adept in the art of drafting applications.
8. (a) Air	gas	The air enters a room through the doors and windows and goes out of the ventilators.
(b) Airs		He affects the airs of a big man.
9. (a) Birth	Origin, beginning	I do not remember my date of birth. The news about the birth of a son to the Maharaja was received with loud cheers.
(b) Berth	Seat.	I got a first class berth reserved for you in the Frontier Mail but you did not turn up.

	<i>Words.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Illustrative Sentences.</i>
10.	(a) Bail	Security for a prisoner.	His bail application was rejected by the Magistrate.
	(b) Bale	bundle	Millions of bales of cotton are shipped to foreign countries from India.
11.	(a) Bare	naked	The peasants are black because their bare skins are scorched by the heat of the sun.
	(b) Bear	endure	Not every Englishman can bear the heat of the plains.
	(c) Bear	yield	These trees will bear fruit next year.
12.	(a) Bore	a talkative person	He is a regular bore and has got endless stories to relate. I felt bored after listening to his talk for an hour.
	(b) Boar	Name of an animal	A boar is a thick furred Indian animal.
13.	(a) Bath	washing	A bath gives a tone to health.
	(b) Bathe	to have a bath	We went to bathe in the Ravi yesterday.
14.	(a) Born	took birth	Akbar the Great was born at Amarkot.
	b) Borne		The travelling expenses shall be borne by you.

	<i>Words.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Illustrative Sentences.</i>
15.	(a) Cannon	gun	On hearing the roar of cannons the soldiers rushed to the trenches.
	(b) Canon	principle	Judged by the canons of morality, this practice is very detestable.
16.	(a) Counsel	(i) pleader	The counsel for the accused put up an application for bail.
		(ii) advice	He gave many a good counsel to his parting sister.
	(b) Council	Assembly	The council has been adjourned till next Saturday.
17.	(a) Coarse	rough, uneven	Mahatma Gandhi advocates the use of coarse cloth.
	(b) Course	(i) line of action	He adopted a wrong course and suffered a heavy loss.
18.	(a) Canvas	A kind of cloth	I like to wear canvas shoes.
	(b) Canvass	To ask for votes	He came here to canvass for his brother for the coming election.

<i>Words.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Illustrative Sentences.</i>
19. (a) Corpse	Dead body	The corpse of the general has not been found.
(b) Corps	A military force, or- ganized body.	He is a member of the camel corps.
20. (a) Cheque	Written order to pay money.	I gave him a cheque for Rs. 100.
(b) Check	To examine or to stop.	The auditor came to check the accounts of the company.
21. (a) Cite	Quote	The pleader cited many cases to prove that his client had committed no crime.
(b) Site	Ground	The site for the new school has been selected.
(c) Sight	Place	The sight of a burning corpse made me very sad.
22. (a) Ceiling	Inside of a roof	The ceiling of this room is decorated with stars.
(b) Sealing	To seal or close	The sealing of University papers is done by the superintendent.
23. (a) Compliment	Polite expression	Pay my best compliments to your father. He complimented me on my work.

	<i>Words.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Illustrative Sentences.</i>
	(b) Complement	What completes	The complement of an angle of sixty degree is an angle of thirty degrees.
24.	(a) Current (adj.)	(i) still going	During the current month, we admitted a hundred boys into our school.
		(noun) (ii) flow of water	He was carried away by a swift current of water.
	(b) Currant	Dried grapes	We freely use currants in our sweet dishes.
25.	(a) Discover	To find out	Columbus discovered America in the year 1492.
	(b) Invented	Devise	Edison invented the electric bulb.
26.	(a) Deny	Declare untrue	The accused denied the charge.
	(b) Refuse	Not accept, reject	He refused to comply with my request.
27.	(a) Deprecate	Plead against	In his speech, he deprecated the custom of child marriage in vogue among the people.
	(b) Depreciate	Disparage, lower in value.	He depreciated the virtues of the previous headmaster out of sheer enmity.
28.	(a) Diseased	Suffering from a disease.	He bought a diseased horse.

	<i>Words.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Illustrative Sentences.</i>
	(b) Deceased	Died	His father who deceased in last June was a great scholar.
29.	(a) Drown	Go down into water (animate objects.)	The whole marriage party was drowned in the river.
	(b) Sink	Go down into water (inanimate objects).	The boat sank in the river within fifteen seconds.
30.	(a) Dying	Participle of die	His dying declaration was recorded by the Magistrate.
	(b) Dyeing	Participle of dye	The laundry man is dyeing the clothes.
31.	(a) Desirable	Worth wishing for	He is not a desirable person to be kept in the service of the company.
	(b) Desirous	Eager	He is desirous of studying further.
32.	(a) Difference	Disagreement	There is no difference of opinion between James and his father.
	(b) Deference	Respectful conduct	He is a very respectful boy and treats all his elders with due deference.
33.	(a) Dependent (adjective).	Subordinate	This poor boy is dependent on the charity of his class-mates.

	<i>Words.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Illustrative Sentences.</i>
	(b) Dependant (noun).	One who depends on another.	I have many dependants to support.
34	(a) Differ	Disagree	In this matter, I beg to differ with you.
	(b) Defer	Postpone	The payment of the bill has been deferred to the next month.
35.	(a) Eminent	Distinguished	Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is an eminent lawyer.
	(b) Imminent	About to happen soon.	The danger of an air attack on Ceylon is imminent.
36.	(a) Elicit	To draw out	The bill has been circulated to elicit public opinion.
	(b) Illicit	Illegal	(i) The police raided his house and recovered twenty seers of illicit wine. (ii) He had illicit connection with a woman of bad character.
37.	(a) Envious	Full of envy	He was envious of my brilliant success in the examination.
	(b) Envable	Calculate to excite envy.	He was gifted by nature with an enviable disposition.

	<i>Words.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Illustrative Sentences.</i>
38.	(a) Eligible	Suitable	As he is over twenty-five, he is not eligible for a government job.
	(b) Illegible	Un-readable	His handwriting is utterly illegible.
39.	(a) Expenditure	Amount expended	He has prepared a statement of the expenditure and income of the company.
	(b) Expenses	Cost, charge	The travelling expenses will be paid to you by the company.
40.	(a) Elder	Of greater age, senior	His elder brother has sent him a present on his birth day.
	(b) Older	More old than	He is older than my father.
41.	(a) Fair	Gathering	The Baisakhi fair is held every year near the Ravi.
	(b) Fare	Cost of conveyance	The railway fare from Lahore to Karachi is about ten rupees.
42.	(a) Force	Strength	The sandstorm was blowing with full force and fury.
	(b) Forces	Army	The British forces are sure to defeat the enemy with the help of the Chinese army.

<i>Words.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Illustrative Sentences.</i>
43. (a) Gracious	Kindly, merciful	The king was gracious enough to grant him an audience.
(b) Graceful	Attractive, full of charm.	She has a graceful gait.
44. (a) Goal	Points won	Our team defeated the Islamia School team by two goals to nil.
(b) Gaol	Jail	The Magistrate sent him to the gaol for three years.
45. (a) Gait	manner of walking	Mark his gait ! How like a lord he walks.
(b) Gate	entrance	The gates of the city were thrown open when the fighting ceased.
46. (a) Great	large in bulk or number.	Tilak was a great scholar of Sanskrit.
(b) Big	large	I have got a big room all to myself.
47. (a) Hoard	stock, amass.	The miser had hoarded a fabulous amount of gold and silver.
(b) Horde	gang, troop of nomads.	In the past, hordes of warlike nomads came into India from the north-west.

	<i>Words.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Illustrative Sentences.</i>
48.	(a) Herd	a number of cattle	The people of Steppes rear herds of sheep and cattle.
	(b) Heard	past tense of hear	I heard a noise and rushed to find out its cause.
49.	(a) Habit	tendency of body or mind.	Habit is second nature. Spitting is a bad habit.
	(b) Custom	practice	The custom of child marriage is prevalent among the uncultured people even to-day.
50.	(a) Honorary	unpaid	He acts as the honorary secretary of the society.
	(b) Honourable	respectable	The function was attended by the ministers and the honourable judges of the High Court.
51.	(a) Hear	perceive with ear	I heard him talking outside the office.
	(b) Listen	give ear to	You do not listen to what I say.
52.	(a) Hope	feel hope	I hope to see you again during the next month.
	(b) Expect	anticipate, look for	We expect the inspector here any moment.
53.	(a) Human	belonging to the human race.	Human nature is the same all the world over.

	<i>Words.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Illustrative Sentences.</i>
	(b) Humane	benevolent	Asoka the great was a very humane and kind ruler.
54.	(a) Healthful	health giving	You will get a healthful drink in this hotel.
	(b) Healthy	conducive to good health.	Our school is situated in a healthy locality.
55.	(a) Hole	gap	Do not pick holes in other people's coats. The rats made a hole in the wall.
	(b) Whole	total amount of something.	The whole of his money was lost in speculation.
56.	(a) Hair	growth on the head etc.	The old man had a long beard and grey hair.
	(b) Hare	name of animal	He runs with the hare and hunts with the hounds.
	(c) Heir	person entitled to property.	The heir to the throne of Bikaner was born in 1895.
57.	(a) Idle	unoccupied	He is out-of-work and remains idle throughout the day.
	(b) Lazy	averse to work	He cannot finish his work in time as he is a lazy chap.

	<i>Words.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Illustrative Sentences.</i>
58.	(a) Industrial	Having industries	Srinagar is an industrial town.
	(b) Industrious	Hard working; diligent.	He is an industrious and hard-working lad.
59.	(a) Imaginative	full of imagination.	An imaginative child as he was, he constantly dreamt of wild adventures.
	(b) Imaginary	unreal	A timid person is prey to many imaginary fears.
60.	(a) Imperial	of an empire, supreme, majestic.	The policy of imperial preference was discontinued after some time.
	(b) Imperious	domineering	Napoleon was a man of imperious will.
61.	(a) Knotty	puzzling	This arithmetic book contains many knotty problems.
	(b) Naughty	mischievous	He is a naughty lad and is always out to do some mischief.
62.	(a) Lightning	flash of light in the clouds.	The sky was overcast with clouds and the lightning flashed now and again.
	(b) Lightening	reduce weight of	He thought of lightening his burden by leaving some of the faggots in the jungle.

	<i>Words.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Illustrative Sentences.</i>
	(c) Lighting		He was lighting the lamp when I called on him.
63.	(a) Lose	Be deprived of	He lost his dog in the fair.
	(b) Loose (verb)	to let loose	When he loosed his dog, it ran away towards the house of its previous master.
	(c) Loose (adj.)	not tight	This coat is too big for me. It is very loose.
64.	(a) Letter	written message	The post man brought a letter for me.
	(b) Latter	second	Of Mohan and Sohan, the latter is more diligent.
	(c) Later	After some time	This question can be settled later on.
65.	(a) Lovely	charming	The scenery here is lovely.
	(b) Lovable	inspiring affection	He is a jovial fellow and has a lovable disposition.
66.	(a) Medal	coin like metal disc	I was awarded a gold medal on the result of M. A. Examination.
	(b) Meddle	to interfere in	Do not meddle with other people's affairs.
67	(a) Practice	exercise to improve skill.	Practice makes a man perfect.

	<i>Words.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Illustrative Sentences.</i>
	(b) Practise	put in practice	Practise what you preach.
68.	(a) Popular	favourite	He is a popular figure in the Congress circle.
	(b) Populous	full of people	Calcutta is a populous city.
69.	(a) Principle	rule	The principle of give and take should be followed in life.
	(b) Principal	chief	Mr. Garrett was once the principal of Government College, Lahore.
70.	(a) Practical	concerned with action	He gave a practical demonstration of his work.
	(b) Practicable	That can be done	His suggestion is not at all practicable.
71.	(a) Prescribe	advise, use of	The University has prescribed three books for the Matriculation examination.
	(b) Proscribe	disallow	The Government has proscribed this book as it contains many objectionable passages.
72.	(a) Pitiable	deserving of pity	His condition is pitiable.
	(b) Pitiful	compassionate, stirring pity.	In pitiful terms, he described his condition.
73.	(a) Physics	branch of science	I studied physics up to the Intermediate standard.

	<i>Words.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Illustrative Sentences.</i>
	(b) Physic	The medical art or profession.	He is well versed in physic.
74.	(a) Quiet	silent	He is a quiet sort of person and takes no interest in other people's affairs.
	(b) Quite	Completely, altogether.	I quite understand your point of view.
75.	(a) Respectful	full of respect for others.	He is a respectful boy and has never been guilty of misbehaviour.
	(b) Respectable	deserving respect	He is an honest and respectable gentleman.
76.	(a) Rob	Violently deprive	The poor woman was robbed of her ornaments in the jungle.
	(b) Steal	secretly carry off	The thieves broke into his shop and stole away all valuable goods.
77.	(a) Return	Pay back	I will return your book day after to-morrow
	(b) Returns	statements	The returns of income and expenditure have been prepared for the year 1942.
78.	(a) Stationery	Writing material, exercise books etc.	This book-seller sells stationery also.

	<i>Words.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Illustrative Sentences.</i>
	(b) Stationary	motionless	The sun is stationary and the earth moves round it.
79.	(a) Sensible	having good sense	Our officer is a sensible man and is never unduly hard on any one.
	(b) Sensitive	touchy, quick to take offence.	He is a sensitive chap and is likely to take offence at trifling remarks.
80.	(a) Say		I said to him, "You say you are a pious man but your actions do not bear out your statement."
	(b) Tell		I told him to clear off from the place bag and baggage.
81.	(a) Seek		Seek and ye shall find.
	(b) Search		Search for truth is the noblest of occupations.
82.	(a) Temper	disposition, mood	He lost his temper when his servant abused him.
	(b) Tamper	meddle	Do not tamper with electric wires.
83.	(a) Vacant	free	He is vacant in this period.
	(b) Empty	contains nothing	This jar is empty.

	<i>Words.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Illustrative Sentences.</i>
84.	(a) Value		The value of the estate comes to two million dollars.
	(b) Price		What is the price of this book ?
85.	(a) Wilful	intentional	This wilful negligence on his part is indeed regrettable.
	(b) Willing	ready.	He was willing to undertake this task.
86.	(a) Weather	climatic condition	The weather is singularly pleasant to-day.
	(b) Whether	if	I do not know whether he has left for Amritsar or not.
87.	(a) Weak	unwell	He is still too weak too move about.
	(b) Week	period of seven days	During the last week, we had four holidays.
88.	(a) Waste	to while away	Do not waste your time.
	(b) Waist	part of human body	He wears a loin-cloth round his waist.
89.	(a) Walk	...	We go out for a walk evèry day.
	(b) March	...	He marched into the enemy land along with his soldiers.
90.	(a) Piece	fragment, part	Give me a piece of paper.

	<i>Words.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Illustrative Sentences.</i>
	(b) Peace	cessation of war, good relations	There is perfect peace and order in the city.
91.	(a) Plane	tool for smoothing surface	The carpenter uses a plane to smooth rough surfaces.
	(b) Plain (adj.)	straight-forward, ordinary.	He is a plain man and has never deceived any one.
	Plain (adj.)	evident	It is plain to every one that some one set his house on fire.
	Plain (noun)	level country	The Ganges passes through a fertile plain.
92.	(a) Brake	apparatus for checking motion of wheels.	My cycle is fitted with effective brakes.
	(b) Break	crush, divide in two pieces.	Who broke my pitcher ?
93.	(a) Prey	victim	The tiger follows its prey stealthily.
	(b) Pray	worship	We pray to God almost every day.
94.	(a) Floor	...	The floor is covered with a carpet.
	(b) Flour	...	We have many flour mills in our city.
			With the rise in the price of wheat the price of flour has gone up.

	<i>Words.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Illustrative Sentences.</i>
95.	(a) Pore	holes in the skin	Sweat comes out of our bodies through the pores.
	(b) Pour	throw	Pour some water into this jar.
96.	(a) Patrol	to keep watch	British warships are petrolling the seas.
	(b) Petrol	refined petroleum	Petrol is a highly inflammable liquid.
97.	(a) Prophecy (verb.)	to make a prophecy	I prophesy that a famine will break out in this country during this year.
	(b) Prophecy	prediction	The prophecy made by the fortune-teller proved to be correct.
98.	(a) Licence (noun.)		Before you start a factory, you must get a licence.
	(b) License (verb)		This porter is licensed to carry the luggage of passengers.
99.	(a) President	chairman	He is the president of our society.
	(b) Precedent		He quoted many precedents to show that his viewpoint was correct.
100.	(a) Vain	proud	He is a vain and boastful fellow.
	(b) Vein	temporary mood	He made all these remarks in a lighter vein.

<i>Words.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Illustrative Sentences.</i>
Vein	tube through which blood flows.	The blood comes out of a vein in a steady flow.
101. (a) Famous	well-known	This city is famous for its temples.
(b) Notorious	known to deserve an ill-name	He is a notorious swindler and has robbed many simple folk.
102 (a) Opposite		His house is opposite to mine.
(b) Apposite	appropriate to the point.	His remarks were not only judicious but also apposite.
103. (a) Artistic		She is rather of artistic temperament.
Artful	sly	He is a very cunning and artful person.
104. (a) Continuous	uninterrupted	We had a continuous shower for full two hours.
(b) Continual	occurring on every occasion.	His continual visit were suspected to be full of evil designs.
105. (a) Tall	...	He is six feet tall.
(b) High	...	He stood first in high jump.
106. (a) Clear	...	This fact is as clear as day light.
(b) Clean	...	The mind of a young child is like a clean slate.
107. (a) Snow	...	The Himalayas are covered with snow.
(b) Ice	...	We always add a piece of ice to a glass of soda water.

CHAPTER 11.

CORRECT THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES

Exercise No. I

1. If I remember rightly you borrowed this book from me.
2. After a day's hard work, the peasant fell soundly sleep.
3. His story might have struck you strangely.
4. She sings very melodious.
5. The doctor said that he would charge him no fee that is he would treat him freely.
6. The captain looked hardly at the suspected passenger.
7. The storm was raging and waves were rising highly.
8. I knew whom he was.
9. Try to find out whom that man is.
10. The principal wanted to punish whomever was at fault.

11. He has selected a man as a captain who a few weeks back he would have expelled from the team.
12. We don't like a book which contains much which is useless.
13. It is Shelley the poet who draws our attention to this problem.
14. Between you and I, they are fabulously rich.
15. You know this story as well as me.
16. You are not as rich as him.
17. We came across many women like her but not she.
18. There are only Satish and me left.
19. The commander flew from the battle-field.
20. The wreaths were lain on her tomb.
21. The officer asked him to, in a sentence, say, why he had left the station without leave.
22. He told him to quietly go home.
23. "Thou wilt not steal".
24. Will I marry this girl ?

Exercise No. 2.

1. "Will you be late for the dinner Sir", asked the servant.

2. I will be glad to supply you the necessary information.
3. If the labourers can muster up courage they will succeed.
4. It is the duty of the nurse to tend to the sick in the hospital.
5. I examined into his reasons and found them flimsy.
6. Being an unselfish worker, he has never sought for office.
7. Our country to-day lacks for armament.
8. This thought permeates through his writings.
9. The clerk was chided at for his negligence.
10. Who can probe into the mystery of death.
11. He resigned from the post of the secretary.
12. As a protest he resigned from the presidentship of the committee.
13. The old man was not willing to part from his property.
14. When I parted with my friend, I felt depressed.
15. The father said, "Of course, I do not forbid you from playing".
16. We do not aim to give a detailed account of the incident.
17. He always hesitates from taking any responsibility.
18. He is angry at me for my disobeying him.
19. I know that you would be delighted at the behaviour of the cook.

20. This fact can be illustrated with a number of interesting examples.
21. I am not satisfied by his behaviour.
22. The rest of the month was taken up by hunting big game in the forest.
23. Germany threatened Poland by an ultimatum before attacking it.
24. The peaks of the Himalaya are capped by snow.

Exercise No. 3.

1. The ditches were filled by a large number of dead conspirators.
2. This building is different than all others.
3. There was nothing for me than to give in.
4. Let us find if we can get anything else from milk than butter.
5. This is an exception from the general rule.
6. The speaker provoked the audience into acts of rebellion.
7. If you are hoarse you should carry on conversation by whispers.
8. His complexion is dark by comparison with that of negroes.
9. He showed great bravery by attacking a den of lions.
10. The final decision does not rest on the sub-committee.
11. He is not amenable by reason.

12. His account of the incident is identical to that of the other witness.
13. Your conduct*must conform with the rules of service.
14. I admit that he was justified in getting annoyed at Mr. Johnson being rude.
15. I remember him protesting against the resolution.
16. There is no reason to despair of England winning the war.
17. It was magnificent for him to found a charity hospital.
18. He was an old man and suffered with asthma.
19. His rival was all the time laughing up his sleeve.
20. What from hunger and what from exposure the soldiers died in thousand.
21. I have taken up this question on the request of the public.
22. The girl was head to heels in love with her cousin.
23. At my advice he was given the next grade.
24. The railway authorities have struck an arrangement for transporting goods.
25. The enemy seized possession of an important port.

Exercise No. 4.

1. Rahim is as good if not better than Hamid.
2. He is an honourable man and who is respected by everybody.

3. You never have and never will obey me.
4. He wanted to buy a beautiful table and which should be durable.
5. I want to engage a reliable servant and who should be hard-working as well
6. What to speak of tennis he does not know how to play even badminton.
7. I will move earth and heaven to get him arrested.
8. Have you disposed off your car ?
9. You are going to London. Is it not ?
10. I hope you are keeping good health.
11. The room was furnished with luxuriant carpets.
12. What will I loose if you don't go there.
13. The climate of this country has adversely effected my health.
14. At last the prisoner succeeded in affecting his escape.
15. The shopkeepers are selling necessities of life at very high rates.
16. The besieged knew that the hour of delivery was at hand.
17. His ridiculous appearance invokes laughter.
18. I have not been able to understand the tenure of his message.
19. All of us listened to the speaker in wrapt attention.
20. Youngmen consume fewer sugar than children.

21. Less students are present to-day than yesterday.
22. The difficulties of procuring wheat are less than those of procuring sugar.
23. There is no such poet which you mention in your essay.
24. Everything now depends on the success or otherwise of the scheme.
25. I hope I will not survive this disease.

Exercise No. 5,

1. There is a party hostile to the chairman, who always protests against his decision.
2. This germ is the cause of a number of diseases which shorten life including malaria.
3. There was water. in which he bathed before going to bed, in the tub.
4. There is one entrance and exit to this room.
5. We regret at the delay in replying your letter.
6. This window, is requested to be kept closed.
7. Not to have attended this meeting is a treat that should not be missed.
8. Of the two brothers who do you like more ?
9. One of the boys were fined two rupees.
10. Who broke this glass ? Me.

11. The murderer was hung yesterday in the Central Jail.
12. The four first boys will be awarded scholarships.
13. I reached home alright that evening.
14. Neither of these five girls is beautiful.
15. The price of books were not paid by me.
16. Everybody held their breath when the man dived into the water.
17. As she stammers, she cannot speak clear.
18. He was laying on the grass when I entered the garden.
19. I am going now; at some time or another, I will come again.
20. I am sure it was not her.
21. This line occurs in a poem of Milton's.
22. I met a poet which I began to like.
23. No, I do not like these sort of things.
24. The tomb is a historical building.
25. You run faster than your friend.
26. I wish I could sing as beautifully like you.
27. I want to further clear this point.
28. Yes, I have got this book at home.

29. You are kindly requested to answer this letter.
30. I am sure you will do the needful.
31. He is very enamoured with his child.
32. You should be ashamed at your cowardice.

Exercise No. 6.

1. He came here for the purpose to buy a book.
2. All what happened was published in the paper.
3. I doubt that he will return the money which he has borrowed from you.
4. Five years back he has been arrested.
5. I this morrning received your letter.
6. I have the regret of returning the bill.
7. What else was that than meanness ?
8. With the slightest provocation, he flies in a rage.
9. His father was died before he reached home.
10. It was seemed that he would recover from the disease.
11. Again, he was failed in the examination.
12. She envies her class mates for their intelligence.

13. He does not take care for his health.
14. You should care of your friends.
15. We were discussing about the principle of wireless telegraphy
16. The poors are always neglected by the government.
17. He inquired how was it that I had resigned the post.
18. He congratulated me for standing first in the one mile race.
19. I do no feel the necessity for a bicycle.
20. Can I know your name ?
21. He tells that he is buying a new car.
22. He said me a fool.
23. The pond abounds in a large number of frogs.
24. I like this book equally as well as the other.
25. He was our mutual friend.

Exercise No. 7.

1. Fair out this letter at home.
2. We use to go to the river every day.
3. You will not get this job, until you do not pass the test.

4. I scarcely had entered the shelter than the bombs began to drop.
5. No sooner I saw him*then I recognized him.
6. Many a man have died of cholera.
7. One should stand by his friends.
8. Neither of the boys has brought their books.
9. None of Mohan and Sohan require any introduction at my hands.
10. He is a very famous gambler.
11. If cold milk does not suit the child, boil it.
12. Idlers generally kick at the pricks of life.
13. You should not jump at a conclusion so hastily.
14. The fate of Russia is shaking in the balance.
15. Don't allow the child to wander out of the door.
16. He is so short tempered that he picks up a quarrel with every one.
17. The guilt of the clerk was brought into light.
18. The poor teacher had to pocket up an insult.
19. He is so poor that he cannot make both his ends meet.
20. He lives from mouth to hand.
21. I am leaving by 6-30 o'clock train.

22. I have an important business with him.
23. He is a man of his words.
24. I fear I will not get even passing marks in English.
25. Rahim and Hamid went to the bazaar where the latter brought a watch.

Exercise No. 8.

1. Educated at Oxford, he did not live long enough to fulfil his ambition.
2. The shop needs repairs and is situated at a short distance from the clock tower.
3. Brought up in a village, he was a blacksmith up to the age of twenty.
4. He said that they should either come in January or February.
5. I only have one case to defend tomorrow.
6. The food was eaten by the dog that was intended for the cat.
7. Tagore is a great poet and he has written many excellent books.
8. Your amusing letter was received by me this Friday.
9. If you aspire to be a journalist, you will not be out of the place.
10. The thief was caught by the villagers easily near the forest.
11. The subject of my lecture deals with the causes of the present war.
12. I then became a clerk in a firm, a position which I held for twenty years.

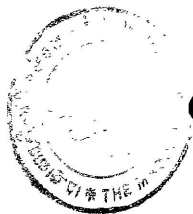
13. If you buy this book, it will be found very helpful.
14. Because you are late is no assurance that you were indisposed.
15. The reason why he failed in the examination was because he never studied.
16. The principal appointed Mahmud and I as proctors.
17. All except he were absent.
18. He is the man who I referred to in my talk.
19. Who are you inviting to the dinner ?
20. You should not defy the college's rules.
21. He was elected as the city's mayor.
22. There is no doubt about him stealing the book.
23. It was him who answered the call.
24. I am proud of him attaining this distinction in the competition.
25. Every one would have been surprised to have read the report.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR

ENGLISH IDIOMS

AND

CORRECT ENGLISH



DOABA HOUSE, LAHORE,

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