

JIWAJI UNIVERSITY GWALIOR



SELF LEARNING MATERIAL

FOR

B.SC. 1 YEAR Foundation Course

PAPER 2: English Language

PAPER CODE: 102

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WRITER

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Master of Computer Application

UN IT-1

“Where the mind is without fear
and the head is held high,
where knowledge is free.

Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls.

Where words come out from the depth of truth,
where tireless striving stretches its arms toward perfection.

Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way
into the dreary desert sand of dead habit.

Where the mind is led forward by thee
into ever widening thought and action.

In to that heaven of freedom, my father,
LET MY COUNTRY AWAKE!”

— Nobel Prize Winner Rabindranath Tagore, *Gitanjali*

Where the Mind is Without Fear: Line by line Explanation

Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high;

In the very first line, the poet prays to the Almighty that his countrymen should be free from any fear of oppression or forced compulsion. He wishes that everyone in his country has his head held high in dignity. In other words, according to him, in a truly free country every person should be fearless and should have a sense of self dignity.

Where knowledge is free;

In the second line of Where the Mind is Without Fear the poet dreams of a nation where knowledge would be free. Education should not be restricted to the upper class only but everybody should be allowed to acquire knowledge. Not only that, the children should learn freely from the nature and the world around them. They should not be forced memorize some predetermined lessons. And this is Tagore’s typical concept of education.

Where the world has not been broken up into fragments
By narrow domestic walls;

In the next two lines, the poet emphasizes the unity of not only of his countrymen but also of the entire world. He thinks there should be no division among people based on their caste, creed, color, religion or other baseless superstitions. In other words, prejudices and superstitions should not divide the people in groups and break their unity.

Where words come out from the depth of truth;

In line 5 of *Where the Mind is Without Fear*, Tagore wants a nation where people are truthful. They should not be superficial and words should come out from the depth of their hearts.

Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection;

In the sixth line of the poem, the poet wants everyone to work hard to reach their goal, and in the long run to reach perfection. . He thinks they should not be tired by working. People should not be lazy and ignoring their work.

Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way

Into the dreary desert sand of dead habits;

In line 7, the poet compares ‘reason’ or logical thinking to a “clear stream’ and in the next line compares ‘dead habits’ or superstitious beliefs to a ‘dreary desert’. He wants the stream of reason not to lose its way into the desert of prejudices. In short, people’s thought should be monitored by rational thinking, not by superstition; logic should rule over old baseless beliefs.

Where the mind is led forward by thee

Into ever-widening thought and action;

In line 9 and 10 the poet wishes his countrymen to be progressive and broad-minded. He wants that their minds are “led forward” to “ever-widening thought and action” by the Almighty. In short, we should be open-minded and do something unusual or extraordinary, overcoming the narrowness of mind.

Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake

In the final line of the poem, the poet addresses the God as ‘Father’. He asks him to awaken his country into such a ‘heaven of freedom’ where the above conditions meet.

To make it clear, the poet prays to the Almighty (my Father) to raise or lift (awake) his country to such heights where freedom would be realised at its best (a heaven of freedom). In turn, he is actually praying that God awakens his countrymen so that they come out from the darkness of ignorance, prejudices, disunity and all other evils.

A HERO. R.K. NARAYAN

Swami is a young child living in Malgudi with his parents and grandmother

Swami portrays the growing up pangs of a boy who despises school, as he makes excuses and roams around Malgudi with his friends. Swami’s father works in a government office and his

mother is a housewife. At home, Swami shares his adventures with his aged granny, who lovingly addresses him as “Chamy.” Swami also has two close friends: Mani and Rajam

Once while reading the newspaper, his father reads an article about the bravery shown by an 8-year old boy and feels that Swami should do something similar

Swami has the habit of sleeping with his grandmother after listening to a story told by her. This irritates Swami’s father. Swami’s father then challenges, or rather forces, him to sleep in his office.

When Swami tells his friends of the ordeal, his friends warn him about a ghost living near the office.

Swami ask his friends for advice on how to escape from his father’s challenge. They tell him to go to bed before his father comes home from work.

However, his father does not let him sleep at home, wakes him and takes him there

Swami tries to negotiate with his father to let him sleep in the house in a separate room. But his father refuses. However, he lets Swami sleep with the door and windows open

When Swami sleeps in his father’s office he has nightmares about the ghost and wakes up with a start. At the same time, Swami spots an intruder breaking into the office. Mistaking him for the ghost, Swami grabs the intruder’s leg and yells for help.

The family members catch the thief and hand him over to the police.

The police appreciate him and want him to join the police force but Swami wants to work as an Engine driver or Bus conductor.

Tryst with Destiny speech made by Pt Jawaharlal Nehru

Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure, but very substantially. At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom. A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends, and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance.

It is fitting that at this solemn moment we take the pledge of dedication to the service of India and her people and to the still larger cause of humanity.

At the dawn of history India started on her unending quest, and trackless centuries which are filled with her striving and the grandeur of her success and her failures. Through good and ill fortune alike she has never lost sight of that quest or forgotten the ideals which gave her strength. We end today a period of ill fortune and India discovers herself again.

The achievement we celebrate today is but a step, an opening of opportunity, to the greater triumphs and achievements that await us. Are we brave enough and wise enough to grasp this opportunity and accept the challenge of the future?

Freedom and power bring responsibility. The responsibility rests upon this assembly, a sovereign body representing the sovereign people of India. Before the birth of freedom we have endured all the pains of labour and our hearts are heavy with the memory of this sorrow. Some of those pains continue even now. Nevertheless, the past is over and it is the future that beckons to us now.

That future is not one of ease or resting but of incessant striving so that we may fulfil the pledges we have so often taken and the one we shall take today. The service of India means the service of the millions who suffer. It means the ending of poverty and ignorance and disease and inequality of opportunity.

The ambition of the greatest man of our generation has been to wipe every tear from every eye. That may be beyond us, but as long as there are tears and suffering, so long our work will not be over.

And so we have to labour and to work, and work hard, to give reality to our dreams. Those dreams are for India, but they are also for the world, for all the nations and peoples are too closely knit together today for anyone of them to imagine that it can live apart.

Peace has been said to be indivisible; so is freedom, so is prosperity now, and so also is disaster in this one world that can no longer be split into isolated fragments.

To the people of India, whose representatives we are, we make an appeal to join us with faith and confidence in this great adventure. This is no time for petty and destructive criticism, no time for ill will or blaming others. We have to build the noble mansion of free India where all her children may dwell

The appointed day has come - the day appointed by destiny - and India stands forth again, after long slumber and struggle, awake, vital, free and independent. The past clings on to us still in some measure and we have to do much before we redeem the pledges we have so often taken. Yet the turning point is past, and history begins anew for us, the history which we shall live and act and others will write about.

It is a fateful moment for us in India, for all Asia and for the world. A new star rises, the star of freedom in the east, a new hope comes into being, a vision long cherished materialises. May the star never set and that hope never be betrayed!

We rejoice in that freedom, even though clouds surround us, and many of our people are sorrow-stricken and difficult problems encompass us. But freedom brings responsibilities and burdens and we have to face them in the spirit of a free and disciplined people.

On this day our first thoughts go to the architect of this freedom, the father of our nation, who, embodying the old spirit of India, held aloft the torch of freedom and lighted up the darkness that surrounded us.

We have often been unworthy followers of his and have strayed from his message, but not only we but succeeding generations will remember this message and bear the imprint in their hearts of this great son of India, magnificent in his faith and strength and courage and humility. We shall never allow that torch of freedom to be blown out, however high the wind or stormy the tempest.

Our next thoughts must be of the unknown volunteers and soldiers of freedom who, without praise or reward, have served India even unto death.

We think also of our brothers and sisters who have been cut off from us by political boundaries and who unhappily cannot share at present in the freedom that has come. They are of us and will remain of us whatever may happen, and we shall be sharers in their good and ill fortune alike.

The future beckons to us. Whither do we go and what shall be our endeavour? To bring freedom and opportunity to the common man, to the peasants and workers of India; to fight and end poverty and ignorance and disease; to build up a prosperous, democratic and progressive nation, and to create social, economic and political institutions which will ensure justice and fullness of life to every man and woman.

We have hard work ahead. There is no resting for any one of us till we redeem our pledge in full, till we make all the people of India what destiny intended them to be.

We are citizens of a great country, on the verge of bold advance, and we have to live up to that high standard. All of us, to whatever religion we may belong, are equally the children of India with equal rights, privileges and obligations. We cannot encourage communalism or narrow-mindedness, for no nation can be great whose people are narrow in thought or in action.

To the nations and peoples of the world we send greetings and pledge ourselves to cooperate with them in furthering peace, freedom and democracy.

And to India, our much-loved motherland, the ancient, the eternal and the ever-new, we pay our reverent homage and we bind ourselves afresh to her service. Jai Hind .

Indian Weavers

WEAVERS, weaving at break of day,
Why do you weave a garment so gay? . . .
Blue as the wing of a halcyon wild,
We weave the robes of a new-born child.

Weavers, weaving at fall of night,
Why do you weave a garment so bright? . . .
Like the plumes of a peacock, purple and green,
We weave the marriage-veils of a queen.

Weavers, weaving solemn and still,
What do you weave in the moonlight chill? . . .
White as a feather and white as a cloud,
We weave a dead man's funeral shroud.

Indian Weavers (Poem Analysis)

The poem Indian Weavers was written by Sarojini Naidu. The poem talks about weavers making three types of garments. In the morning, they make a garment of children that are blue, during the day, they make marriage veils of the queen, and at night, they stay calm making white clothes. This is an indication of the different stage of human life: childhood, being a youth and death. Sarojini uses different poetic devices such as symbolism and imagery to bring out the central idea that human beings pass through different phases of life that are characterized by sorrows and joy.

The widely used poetic device is symbolism. The first stanza talks about weavers making blue garments and when the poetess asks them the reason as to why they are making such beautiful clothes, they claim that they are made to be worn by a newborn. Therefore, these garments are a symbol of someone's childhood. In life, children have nothing much to worry about, and therefore, the largest part of their life is characterized by joy. Their days on earth are as bright as the blue color. As well, their garments are being made at the break of the day. This is another symbolism of a bright life because, during the break of the day, the sun shines brightly to take away the sadness of the darkness. It like a stage in someone's life whereby, happiness is all that surrounds their life.

As well, the second stanza is full of symbolism which is portrayed by the weavers weaving garments that are bright and of the purple and green color. When asked as to why they make such garments, they argue out that they are marriage veils of a queen. This is a depiction of the youth life of an individual. It is the stage in life whereby most people get married and begin a family. Two different colors represent the stage. The poetess chose to mix this colors to indicate the fact that a person's youth is characterized by both sorrows and joy. Purple color shows royalty, and therefore, it could be the indication of a happy life. This is the excitement that is brought about by love and the idea of beginning a family. On the other hand, green is not such a bright color as compared to purple and, therefore, it is an indication of the other side of a youth's life. The goals that a young person achieves does not come easily, and they have to work hard to achieve them. During the process of achieving such goals and making ends meet in life, there comes sorrow which is made to keep them strong and make them push ahead in life. Hence, this symbolism depicts the second [phase of a humans life whereby their mind is wide open to the challenges of the world.

In addition to symbolism is the garments that the weavers make at night when it is calm. They weave garments that are white as the feathers and clouds and claim that they are garments worn by a dead man during their funeral. This is the final stage of life which is death. The calmness of the weavers is a representation of the mood that people have during funerals because they feel sad to have lost one of them. The white color shows purity and peace. In real life, a dead man does not feel the pain of the world, and people assume that the person is resting in peace.

As well, Sarojini has incorporated the use of imagery in the poem to emphasize on the fact that life is made of different stages characterized by sorrow and joy. An example is an emphasis that she puts on the colors of the garments. Such colors enable the reader to understand more about the meaning of the garments that the weavers were making. Blue is a bright color and, therefore, it emphasizes on the joys of life and a stage whereby one does not face sorrow. As well, a combination of purple and green is a representation of different experiences of both joy and sorrow that are experienced by youth since they have known the meaning of life. Besides, the white color shows the peace that a person is assumed to have attained once they die. They no longer face challenges of the world.

Concisely, Sarojini successfully brought the meaning of life through the use of symbolism and imagery. Human beings were created to face different stages in life from childhood to being a youth and then death. These stages portray different aspects of life in an individual and, every person should be prepared to overcome whatever challenges that come their way. Being a youth in life is one of the most challenging phases because one has dreams that need to achieve to be successful in life. Hence, this poem is an allegory to the happenings of the real life of a person.

The Portrait of a Lady Summary

By Khushwant Singh

The Portrait of a Lady' is written in first person and is in the biographical mode. In this story, the writer gives a detailed account of his Grandmother with whom he had a long association. Khushwant Singh recalls his

Grandmother as short, fat and slightly bent. Her silver hair was scattered untidily on her wrinkled face. She hobbled around the house in white clothes with one hand resting on her waist and the other telling the beads of her rosary. Khushwant Singh remembers her as not very pretty but always beautiful. He compares her serene face to that of a winter landscape, During their long stay in the village, Grandmother woke him up in the morning, plastered his wooden slate, prepared his breakfast, and escorted him to school. While he studied alphabets, she read the scriptures in the temple attached to the school. On their way back home she fed stale chapattis to stray dogs. The turning point in their relationship came when they went to live in the city. Now, the author went to a city school in a motor bus and studied English, law of gravity, Archimedes' principle and many more things which she could not understand at all.

Grandmother could no longer accompany him to school nor help him in his studies. She was upset that there was no teaching of God and scriptures at city school. Instead he was given music lesson which, according to her, was not meant for gentlefolk. But she said nothing.

When Khushwant Singh went to a university, he was given a separate room. The common link of their friendship was snapped. Grandmother rarely talked to anyone now. She spent most of her time sitting beside her spinning wheel, reciting prayers, and feeding the sparrows in the afternoon. When the author left for abroad, Grandmother did not get disturbed. Rather, she saw him off at the railway station. Seeing her old age, the narrator thought that it was his last meeting with her. But, contrary to his thinking, when he returned after a span of five years, Grandmother was there to receive him. She celebrated the occasion by singing songs of the home coming of warriors on an old dilapidated drum, along with the ladies of the neighbourhood.

Next morning she got ill. Although the doctor said it was a mild fever and would go away soon, she could foresee that her end was near. She did not want to waste time talking to anyone. She lay peacefully in bed praying and telling the beads till her lips stopped moving and the rosary fell from her lifeless fingers. To mourn her death thousands of sparrows flew in and sat scattered around her body. There was no chirruping and when Khushwant Singh's mother threw breadcrumbs to the sparrows, they took no notice of the bread. They flew away quietly when the dead body of Grandmother was carried away for last rites.

The Solitary Reaper

BY WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

Behold her, single in the field,
Yon solitary Highland Lass!
Reaping and singing by herself;
Stop here, or gently pass!
Alone she cuts and binds the grain,
And sings a melancholy strain;
O listen! for the Vale profound
Is overflowing with the sound.

No Nightingale did ever chaunt
More welcome notes to weary bands
Of travellers in some shady haunt,
Among Arabian sands:
A voice so thrilling ne'er was heard
In spring-time from the Cuckoo-bird,
Breaking the silence of the seas
Among the farthest Hebrides.

Will no one tell me what she sings?—
Perhaps the plaintive numbers flow
For old, unhappy, far-off things,
And battles long ago:
Or is it some more humble lay,
Familiar matter of to-day?
Some natural sorrow, loss, or pain,
That has been, and may be again?

Whate'er the theme, the Maiden sang
As if her song could have no ending;
I saw her singing at her work,
And o'er the sickle bending;—
I listened, motionless and still;
And, as I mounted up the hill,

The music in my heart I bore,
Long after it was heard no more.

UNIT-2

VOCABULARY SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

WORD RELATIONSHIPS	
<p>People learn new words by relating them to words they already know. Explicitly teaching these word relationships is a very effective way to teach vocabulary.</p>	
<p>Antonyms: words with opposite meanings (<i>big-little; cold-hot; up-down</i>)</p>	<p>Antónimos: palabras que expresan lo opuesto. (<i>grande pequeño; frio-calor; arriba-abajo</i>)</p>
<p>Synonyms: words with similar meanings (<i>happy, joyful</i>)</p>	<p>Sinónimos: palabras que tienen un significado parecido. (<i>contento, alegre</i>)</p>
<p>Multiple meanings: words that have more than one meaning. (<i>play, draw, drop</i>)</p>	<p>Significado Múltiples: palabras que tienen más de un significado. (<i>pata, hoja, saco</i>)</p>
<p>Shades of Meaning: words that express degrees of a concept or quality. (<i>like, love, adore</i>)</p>	<p>Grados de Significados: grupo de palabras que expresan grados de un mismo concepto. (<i>querer, amar, adorar</i>)</p>
<p>Levels of Specificity: words that describe at different levels of precision. (<i>living things, animal, mammal, domestic, cat</i>)</p>	<p>Niveles de Especificación: grupo de palabras que describen niveles o categorías de un mismo concepto. (<i>ser viviente, animal, mamífero, doméstico, gato</i>)</p>
<p>Analogies: pairs of words that have the same relationship. (<i>fork: rake as spoon: shovel</i>)</p>	<p>Analogías: dos palabras que tienen la misma relación. (<i>tenedor: rastrillo es como cuchara: pala</i>)</p>
<p>Compound Words: words comprised of two or more words. (<i>mailman, cowboy</i>)</p>	<p>Palabras compuestas: palabras que se componen de otras dos palabras. (<i>sacapuntas, parasol</i>)</p>
<p>Homographs: words that are spelled the same but have different meanings. (<i>saw, play, like</i>)</p>	<p>Homógrafos: palabras que se escriben iguales, pero tienen significados diferentes. (<i>como, gato, pata</i>)</p>
<p>Homophones: words that sound the same but have different spellings and meanings. (<i>sea-see; write-right</i>)</p>	<p>Homófonos: palabras que suenan iguales, pero se escriben diferente y tienen significados diferentes. (<i>bienes-vienes; Maya-malla; bota-vota</i>)</p>
<p>Base Word Families: words that that have the same base word and related meaning. (<i>paint, painter, painting, painted</i>)</p>	<p>Palabras relacionadas: palabras que tienen la misma palabra base y se relacionan por su significado. (<i>pinta, pintor, pintura, pintaba</i>)</p>

<p>Prefixes: an affix attached before a base word that changes the meaning of the word.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Prefix</u></th> <th><u>Meaning</u></th> <th><u>Example</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>anti-</td> <td>against</td> <td>antibacterial</td> </tr> <tr> <td>de -</td> <td>contrary to</td> <td>desegragate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>extra -</td> <td>outside of</td> <td>extraterrestrial</td> </tr> <tr> <td>pre-</td> <td>before</td> <td>predict</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Example</u>	anti-	against	antibacterial	de -	contrary to	desegragate	extra -	outside of	extraterrestrial	pre-	before	predict	<p>Prefijos: parte de una palabra que se une al principio de una palabra simple y a su vez le cambia el significado.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Prefijo</u></th> <th><u>Significado</u></th> <th><u>Ejemplo</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>anti-</td> <td>contra</td> <td>antibacteria</td> </tr> <tr> <td>des-</td> <td>contrario de</td> <td>descuidar</td> </tr> <tr> <td>extra-</td> <td>fuera de</td> <td>extraterreste</td> </tr> <tr> <td>pre-</td> <td>antes</td> <td>predecir</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Prefijo</u>	<u>Significado</u>	<u>Ejemplo</u>	anti-	contra	antibacteria	des-	contrario de	descuidar	extra-	fuera de	extraterreste	pre-	antes	predecir
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<p>Cognates: cognates are words that are related through the same origin. They have the same meaning and are spelled almost the same in two different languages.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>English</u></th> <th><u>Spanish</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>president</i></td> <td><i>presidente</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>institute</i></td> <td><i>instituto</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>artist</i></td> <td><i>artista</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>grace</i></td> <td><i>gracia</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>education</i></td> <td><i>educación</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>English</u>	<u>Spanish</u>	<i>president</i>	<i>presidente</i>	<i>institute</i>	<i>instituto</i>	<i>artist</i>	<i>artista</i>	<i>grace</i>	<i>gracia</i>	<i>education</i>	<i>educación</i>	<p>Cognados: los cognados son palabras que se relacionan por origen morfológico. Estas palabras tienen el mismo significado y se deletrean casi igual en dos idiomas diferentes.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Español</u></th> <th><u>Inglés</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>presidente</i></td> <td><i>president</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>instituto</i></td> <td><i>institute</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>artista</i></td> <td><i>artist</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>gracia</i></td> <td><i>grace</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>educación</i></td> <td><i>education</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Español</u>	<u>Inglés</u>	<i>presidente</i>	<i>president</i>	<i>instituto</i>	<i>institute</i>	<i>artista</i>	<i>artist</i>	<i>gracia</i>	<i>grace</i>	<i>educación</i>	<i>education</i>						
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WORD GROUPING

Relating words to other words enables students to understand and expand their vocabulary.

- Concept Vocabulary:** key words that help develop understanding of a concept
- Contextual Word Lists:** grouping words by subject or categories to help students connect or associate their meaning and use.
- Derivational Word lists:** grouping words derived from a particular language or with a specific root or affix to reinforce meaning and spelling.
- Semantic Mapping:** expanding understanding of by creating a word map that relates a word to other words or concepts
- Semantic Feature Analysis:** used to compare and contrast similar types of words within a category.

VOCABULARY STRATEGIES

- Define:** explaining or looking up the definition or meaning of the word
- Select Key Word:** selecting and relating to specific words that convey an important concept
- Context Clues:** learning the possible meaning of a word from understanding other words in the text around it.
- Word Structure:** examining prefixes, roots and suffixes of words - breaking down word into meaningful parts.

SYNONYMS & ANTONYMS

WORD

abandon
abbreviate
ability
able
above
abundant
accurate
achieve
active
adamant
add
adequate
adjourn
adult
advocate
after
 afraid
 aggressive
aid
always
amateur
ambitious
antagonize
apparent
approve
arrive
arrogant
artificial

SYNONYMS

desert, forsake
shorten, condense
skill, aptitude
capable, qualified
overhead
ample, sufficient
correct, right
accomplish, attain
energetic, animated, lively
firm, unyielding
increase, total
sufficient, enough, ample
postpone, recess
grown-up
support, recommend
following, next
 frightened, scared
 assertive, pushy, militant
 help, assist
 forever
 beginner, novice
 aspiring, driven
 provoke, embitter
 obvious, evident
 accept, ratify, endorse
 reach, come
 haughty, stuck-up
 fake, synthetic

ANTONYMS

keep
lengthen, increase
incompetence, inability
incapable
below
scanty, insufficient
wrong
fail
lethargic, idle, sluggish
maneuverable, yielding
subtract
insufficient, sparse
recommence, continue
child
oppose
before
 courageous, brave
 passive, peaceful
 hinder
 never
 professional
 lazy, indifferent
 soothe, tranquilize
 hidden, obscure
 disapprove, censure
 depart, leave
 humble, modest
 real, authentic

WORD	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
ask	question, inquire	answer
atrocious	dreadful, contemptible, vile	kind, wonderful
authentic	genuine, real, factual	false, artificial
average	ordinary, fair	unusual, exceptional
awful	dreadful, atrocious	pleasant
awkward	clumsy, uncoordinated	graceful
ban	prohibit, forbid, outlaw	allow, permit
barren	unproductive, infertile	fertile, productive
bashful	shy, timid	outgoing, assured
beautiful	pretty, attractive, lovely	ugly
before	prior, earlier	after, behind
beginning	start, initiate	finish, end
believe	trust, accept	doubt, distrust
below	under, lower	above
beneficial	helpful, useful, advantageous	harmful, adverse
best	finest, choice	worst
birth	beginning	death, end
blend	combine, mix	separate
bottom	base, foundation	top
brave	courageous, bold, heroic	cowardly, timid
break	fracture, burst	repair, heal
brief	short, concise	long
broad	wide, expansive	narrow
busy	active, occupied, working	idle, inactive
buy	purchase	sell
calm	quiet, tranquil, still	excited, turbulent
capture	apprehend, seize, arrest	free, release
care	concern, protection	neglect
careful	cautious, watchful	careless, reckless
cease	stop, discontinue	continue, recommence
certain	positive, sure, definite	uncertain, unsure
charming	delightful, appealing, enchanting	obnoxious, gross, vulgar
chilly	cool, nippy	warm
chubby	plump, pudgy	thin, skinny
clarify	explain, simplify	confuse
close	shut, fasten	open
close	near, imminent	far

coarse	bumpy, rough	fine, smooth
colossal	enormous, immense, mammoth	tiny, insignificant, trivial
combine	blend, unite, join	separate
comical	amusing, funny, humorous	tragic, sorrowful
complex	complicated, intricate	simple
competent	capable, qualified	incompetent, inept
comprehend	understand, grasp	confuse, misinterpret
complete	conclude, finish	incomplete
complex	complicated, intricate	simple
compress	crush, condense, squeeze	expand
concrete	real, tangible, solid	abstract, flimsy
concur	agree, cooperate	disagree
condemn	censure, denounce	approve
condense	compress, concentrate	expand, enlarge
confess	admit, acknowledge	deny
confine	contain, enclose, restrain	free, release
conflict	oppose, differ, clash	agree
conflict	fight, battle, struggle	peace, harmony
conform	comply, submit	dissent, dispute
confuse	complicate, muddle, jumble	clarify
congested	overcrowded, stuffed	empty, unfilled
connect	join, link, attach	separate, disconnect
conscientious	scrupulous, virtuous	neglectful, careless
conscious	aware, cognizant	unaware, unconscious
consecutive	successive, continuous	interrupted
conservative	cautious, restrained	radical, extreme
considerate	thoughtful, sympathetic, mindful	thoughtless, selfish
constantly	always, continually	scarcely, seldom
contaminate	pollute, defile, infect	purify
contented	satisfied, pleased	dissatisfied, unhappy
continue	persist, persevere	discontinue, stop
convalesce	recuperate, recover, heal	relapse
convenient	handy, accessible	inconvenient
conventional	customary, traditional	unusual
correct	accurate, right, proper	wrong, incorrect
courage	bravery, valor	cowardice
courteous	polite, civil	rude

cover	conceal, hide	expose
cozy	comfortable, snug, homey	uncomfortable
cranky	cross, irritable	good-humored
crazy	insane, daft, mad	sane
cruel	mean, heartless, ruthless	kind, humane
cry	sob, weep	laugh
dally	loiter, linger	rush
damage	hurt, impair, harm	remedy, repair
dangerous	unsafe, hazardous, perilous	safe
daring	bold, audacious	cautious
dark	dismal, black	light
dawn	daybreak, sunrise	evening
dead	lifeless, deceased	alive, active
decay	rot, spoil	bloom, flourish
deduct	subtract, remove	add
defend	protect, shield	attack, assault
defy	resist, challenge	obey, comply
delicate	fragile, dainty	sturdy
demolish	destroy, wreck	restore
denounce	blame, censure, indict	commend
dense	thick, heavy, compressed	sparse, empty
depart	leave, exit	arrive
deposit	store, place	withdraw
desolate	barren, forsaken	dense, verdant
despise	hate, detest, loathe	love
destitute	poor, penniless	wealthy
destroy	ruin, wreck, devastate	restore
detach	separate, unfasten, remove	attach
deter	hinder, prevent	encourage
determined	sure, convinced, resolute	doubtful
die	expire, perish	live
different	distinct, unlike	same, alike
difficult	hard, challenging	easy
dilute	weaken, thin	strengthen
diminish	curtail, lessen, decrease	increase, amplify
dirty	soiled, messy	clean
disagree	differ, dispute	agree

dispute	debate, oppose	agree
diverse	different, distinct	same, similar
divide	separate, split	unite
docile	tame, gentle	wild, stubborn
dormant	sleeping, inactive	awake, active
doubt	mistrust, dispute	believe
drab	dull, lifeless	bright
drastic	severe, extreme, tough	mild, moderate
dreadful	terrible, unpleasant	splendid, super
dry	arid, parched	wet
dubious	doubtful, questionable	certain
dull	blunt, dreary	sharp, bright
dumb	stupid, dense	smart
early	premature, beforetime	late
easy	simple	hard
eccentric	peculiar, unusual	normal
ecstasy	joy, rapture, elation	sadness, depression
empty	drain, unload	fill
encourage	promote, support, urge	discourage
enemy	opponent, foe	ally, friend
enjoy	like, appreciate	dislike, hate
enlarge	expand, magnify	reduce, shrink
enormous	vast, immense, colossal	tiny, microscopic
enough	sufficient, ample, plenty	insufficient
entirely	wholly, completely, solely	partly
eternal	always, perpetual, everlasting	temporary, passing
evident	apparent, obvious, clear	doubtful, vague
evil	bad, wrong, wicked	good
exceptional	remarkable, outstanding	ordinary, commonplace
excite	arouse, provoke, incite	compose, calm
exhilarated	overjoyed, ecstatic, elated	depressed, dejected, sad
explicit	exact, distinct, unmistakable	indefinite, unclear
exquisite	delightful, charming, lovely	revolting, repulsive
exterior	outside, outer	interior
extravagant	extreme, excessive, luxurious	meager
fabulous	marvelous, amazing	unexciting
face	confront, meet	avoid

fair	honest, just, impartial	unjust, unfair
fake	imitation, phony, artificial	real, genuine
false	incorrect, untrue	true
fancy	elaborate, ornate, fussy	simple, plain
fantastic	incredible, outrageous	ordinary, usual
fast	rapid, quick, swift	slow
fat	chubby, plump, stout	thin
fatal	deadly, mortal, killing	
fatigue	tire, exhaust	
feasible	possible, attainable, practical	impossible
feeble	weak, frail	strong
ferocious	fierce, savage, brutal, savage	tame, gentle
fertile	fruitful, productive	unproductive, barren
few		many
fiction	fantasy, untruth, myth	truth
fill	load, pack	empty
fix	mend, repair	break
flaw	defect, fault, blemish	perfection
flimsy	frail, fragile, delicate	sturdy, strong
flippant	impudent, sassy	polite, respectful
fluid	liquid	solid
foe	enemy, adversary, opponent	friend
follow	succeed, trail	lead, precede
forbid	prohibit, ban, bar	encourage
forgive	pardon, excuse, absolve	
former	previous, earlier	latter
fraction	part, portion, segment	whole
frank	candid, straightforward, blunt	evasive
frenzy	fury, rage	serenity, calmness
fresh	unused, new	old, stale
friend	comrade, buddy	enemy
frigid	freezing, frosty	warm, hot
frivolous	trivial, unimportant, silly	important, serious
front	fore	back
full	packed, stuffed	empty
furious	angry, enraged, infuriated	calm, placid
future	coming, tomorrow	past

gain	acquire, obtain, receive	lose
gallant	chivalrous, stately	ungentlemanly
gather	collect, accumulate, compile	scatter, disperse
gaudy	showy, garish, vulgar	tasteful, refined
gaunt	scrawny, skinny, thin	overweight, plump
generous	giving, selfless, big-hearted	selfish, stingy
gentle	tender, mild	rough, harsh
genuine	real, authentic, sincere	fake, phony
gigantic	immense, colossal, enormous	tiny, minute
give	donate, present, offer	take, receive
glad	happy, pleased, delighted	sad, unhappy
gloomy	dark, dismal, depressing	cheery, bright
glorious	splendid, magnificent, superb	terrible, awful
good	nice, fine, well-behaved	bad, awful
gorgeous	ravishing, dazzling, stunning	hideous, unattractive
gratitude	thankfulness, appreciation	ungratefulness
great	outstanding, remarkable	insignificant, unimportant
handy	useful, convenient, skillful	inconvenient, inept
hard	firm, solid, difficult	soft, easy
hate	loathe, detest	love
help	aid, assist	hinder, thwart
high	elevated, lofty	low
hold	grasp, grip, retain	release, discharge
honest	truthful, sincere, frank	untruthful, insincere
hospitable	welcoming, cordial, gracious	rude, unfriendly
hostile	antagonistic, aggressive, militant	friendly, cordial
huge	vast, immense, great	small, tiny
humble	modest, unpretentious	vain, showy
humiliate	embarrass, disgrace, dishonor	honor, dignify
identical	alike, duplicate	different, varied
idle	inactive, lazy	busy, ambitious
ignorant	uninformed, unaware	knowledgeable
immaculate	spotless, pure	dirty, filthy
immature	childish, inexperienced	mature, adult
immune	resistant, exempt	susceptible
impartial	neutral, unbiased, fair	prejudiced
impatient	eager, anxious, intolerant	patient

imperative	compulsory, crucial, mandatory	unnecessary, optional
imperfect	marred, defective, faulty	perfect, flawless
impetuous	impulsive, rash, reckless	restrained, careful
important	significant, meaningful	unimportant, meaningless
independent	self-reliant, autonomous	dependent, unsure
inferior	lesser, substandard	superior
infuriate	enrage, agitate, provoke	soothe, clam
ingenious	clever, creative, original	unoriginal, dull
innocent	guiltless, blameless	guilty
insane	crazy, deranged, mad	sane
insufficient	inadequate, deficient	adequate, enough
intelligent	bright, sensible, rational	ignorant, dense
interesting	provocative, engrossing	dull, boring
intermittent	sporadic, periodic	regular, continual
internal	inner, inside	external, outer
intolerant	bigoted, prejudiced	understanding, accepting
intriguing	fascinating, enthralling	uninteresting, dull
irrelevant	inappropriate, unrelated	relevant, pertinent, applicable
irritate	annoy, agitate, provoke	soothe, calm
join	connect, unite, link	separate, disconnect, detach
jolly	merry, jovial, joyful	sad, grim, glum
jubilant	overjoyed, delighted, elated	dejected, depressed
keep	save, protect, guard	discard, lose
kind	considerate, tender, thoughtful	mean, cruel, inconsiderate
lament	mourn, grieve	rejoice, celebrate
large	big, massive, huge	small, little
last	final, end	first, beginning
least	fewest, minimum, smallest	most, maximum
legible	readable, clear	illegible, unreadable
lenient	lax, unrestrained, easy	harsh, strict
listless	lethargic, tired	active, energetic
logical	sensible, sane, rational	illogical, unreasonable
long	lengthy	short
loose	slack, limp	tight
lure	attract, seduce, entice	repel
luxurious	extravagant, elegant	meager, scanty
magnify	expand, enlarge, exaggerate	reduce, minimize

mandatory	required, compulsory	optional
maneuver	manipulate, handle, scheme	
maximum	greatest, uppermost, highest	minimum, least
meager	scanty, sparse, poor	abundant, generous
mean	unkind, malicious, nasty	pleasant, nice
mediocre	fair, moderate, so-so	outstanding
mend	repair, fix	break
migrant	drifting, traveling, transient	stationary, immovable
militant	combative, aggressive, warlike	peaceful
minor	lesser, inferior, secondary	major
mirth	merriment, fun, laughter	gloom, sadness
mischievous	naughty, impish	well-behaved, angelic
misfortune	hardship, catastrophe, mishap	good luck, fortune
mobile	moveable, changeable	immobile, stationary
moderate	temperate, lenient, medium	extreme, harsh
momentous	important, powerful, outstanding	unimportant, insignificant
monotonous	boring, tedious dreary, humdrum	interesting
moral	ethical, virtuous, righteous	immoral, unethical
morbid	appalling, awful, ghastly	pleasant
morose	gloomy, sullen, moody, glum	cheerful, optimistic
mourn	grieve, lament, bemoan	rejoice
mysterious	elusive, occult, secret	obvious, known
naughty	bad, disobedient, wrong	good, appropriate
neat	clean, orderly, tidy	sloppy, disorderly
negligent	careless, derelict, inattentive	conscientious, careful
nervous	ruffled, flustered, perturbed	composed, calm
neutral	impartial, unprejudiced	prejudiced, partial
new	unused, fresh, modern	old, antique
nice	pleasing, desirable, fine	unpleasant, naughty
nonchalant	indifferent, lackadaisical, blase	concerned, apprehensive
normal	ordinary, typical, usual	abnormal, unusual
numerous	several, abundant, considerable	few, scanty
obey	mind, heed, comply	disobey, resist
oblivious	unconscious, preoccupied, dazed	mindful, aware
obnoxious	offensive, abominable, repulsive	pleasant, pleasing
observe	examine, study, scrutinize	ignore, disregard
obsolete	extinct, dated, antiquated	stylish, vogue, current

obstinate	stubborn, bullheaded, adamant	maneuverable, flexible
odd	peculiar, weird, strange	usual, ordinary
offend	displease, affront, disgust	please, delight
ominous	threatening, menacing	
opaque	obscure, murky, unclear	transparent, clear
open	begin, unfold, originate	close
opponent	enemy, rival, foe	ally, friend
optimistic	hopeful, confident	pessimistic
optional	voluntary, elective	required
ordinary	usual, average	unusual, remarkable
outrageous	preposterous, shocking	warranted, acceptable
outstanding	extraordinary, distinguished	insignificant, inconsequential
painstaking	meticulous, precise, fastidious	careless, negligent
passive	compliant, submissive, yielding	forceful
past	former, previous, preceding	future
patience	tolerance, perseverance	impatience
peculiar	weird, bizarre	normal, conventional
perfect	flawless, accurate	imperfect, faulty
permanent	enduring, lasting	temporary, changing
perpetual	eternal, endless, incessant	short-lived, fleeting
persuade	convince, influence	dissuade, deter
plausible	believable, reasonable, logical	unbelievable
plentiful	ample, enough, abundant	scarce, insufficient
pliable	supple, flexible, compliant	rigid, closed-minded
polite	gracious, refined, courteous	rude, discourteous
poor	destitute, needy, impoverished	rich, wealthy
portion	part, segment, piece	whole, total
possible	conceivable, feasible, plausible	impossible, unachievable
precarious	dangerous, uncertain, shaky	sure, safe
precious	cherished, valuable, prized	cheap, worthless
prejudiced	biased, opinionated, influenced	impartial
premature	early, hasty	late, delayed
premeditated	planned, intended, calculated	spontaneous, accidental
preserve	uphold, guard, save	destroy, neglect
pretty	lovely, beautiful, attractive	homely, unattractive
prevalent	customary, widespread	uncommon, unusual
prevent	thwart, prohibit, hinder	permit, allow

probable	likely, apt, liable	improbable, doubtful
proficient	skilled, adept, competent	inefficient, inept
profit	gain, earnings, benefit	loss
prohibit	forbid, bar, restrict	allow, permit
prominent	distinguished, eminent	unknown, not renowned
prompt	punctual, timely	late, slow
prosperous	thriving, successful, flourishing	unsuccessful, fruitless
proud	arrogant, elated	modest, ashamed
push	shove, propel	pull
qualified	competent, suited, capable	unfit, unsuited
question	interrogate, inquire, ask	answer
quiet	silent, hushed, tranquil	noisy, rowdy
quit	cease, stop, withdraw	continue, remain
racket	noise, commotion, disturbance	peace, quiet
radiant	luminous, shining, lustrous	dim, not illuminated
raise	hoist, elevate	lower
ratify	approve, confirm, endorse	veto, refuse
rational	logical, level-headed, sensible	irrational, crazy
ravage	devastate, ruin, damage	restore, revitalize
raze	destroy, demolish	build, construct
recreation	amusement, pleasure, pastime	work, labor
reduce	lessen, decrease, diminish	increase, enlarge, amplify
refute	contradict, dispute	agree, concur
regular	routine, customary, steady	irregular, abnormal
regulate	control, oversee, handle	decontrol
relentless	persistent, merciless, unyielding	lenient, sympathetic
relevant	pertinent, suitable, apropos	irrelevant, insignificant
reliable	trustworthy, steadfast, stable	undependable, unreliable
reluctant	unwilling, hesitant	willing, accommodating
remote	secluded, isolated, distant	close, accessible
repulsive	hideous, offensive, gruesome	pleasing, alluring
reputable	honorable, upstanding, honest	dishonest, untrustworthy
resist	oppose, withstand, defy	comply, conform
retaliate	avenge, revenge, reciprocate	
reveal	show, disclose, divulge	hide, conceal
ridiculous	nonsensical, foolish, preposterous	sensible, believable
risky	hazardous, perilous, chancy	safe, sound

rowdy	boisterous, rambunctious	well-mannered, genteel
rude	impolite, discourteous	polite, mannerly
sad	unhappy, dejected, gloomy	happy, glad
same	identical, alike, equivalent	different, diverse
savage	uncivilized, barbarous	civilized, gentle, tame
save	preserve, conserve, keep	spend, discard
scarce	scanty, rare, sparse	plentiful, abundant
scrawny	skinny, gaunt, spindly	husky, chubby
scrupulous	meticulous, ethical, fastidious	unethical, careless
seize	apprehend, grab, snatch	release, free
separate	divide, segregate, partition	unite, join
serene	peaceful, tranquil, calm	disturbed, upset
serious	grave, solemn, pensive	flighty, fickle
shrewd	clever, cunning, crafty	unthinking, careless
shy	bashful, timid	bold, aggressive
sick	ill, ailing	well, healthy
slim	slender, thin, svelte	stout, stocky
sluggish	listless, lethargic, inactive	quick, speedy
small	little, insignificant, trivial	large, important
smooth	slick, glossy, level	rough
sociable	friendly, cordial, gregarious	unfriendly, aloof
sorrow	woe, anguish, grief	joy, ecstasy
special	exceptional, notable, particular	ordinary, usual
spontaneous	instinctive, automatic, natural	planned, rehearsed
stable	steady, unchanging, settled	unsettled
stationary	fixed, immobile, firm	movable, portable
stimulate	rouse, stir, motivate	stifle, suppress
stop	quit, cease, terminate	start, begin
strenuous	vigorous, laborious	effortless, easy
strict	stringent, severe, stern	lenient
strong	powerful, mighty, potent	weak
stupid	unintelligent, dense, foolish	knowledgeable, smart
subsequent	following, succeeding, latter	preceding, previous
successful	thriving, prosperous, triumphant	failing, unsuccessful
sufficient	ample, enough, adequate	lacking, insufficient
superb	magnificent, exquisite	inferior, mediocre
suppress	restrain, inhibit, squelch	foster, encourage

surplus	excess, additional, extra	lack, deficit
swift	fast, speedy, hasty	slow, sluggish
synthetic	man-made, artificial	natural
tall	high, lofty	short
tangible	concrete, definite	vague, ambiguous
taut	tense, tight, stiff	relaxed
tender	delicate, gentle, affectionate	harsh, rough
terrible	dreadful, horrible, vile	wonderful, superb
thaw	melt, defrost	freeze
thrifty	economical, frugal, prudent	wasteful, extravagant
thrive	prosper, flourish, develop	fail, fade, shrivel
total	whole, entire, complete	partial
trivial	insignificant, worthless	important, crucial
turbulent	tumultuous, blustering, violent	clam, peaceful
turmoil	commotion, disturbance, fracas	quiet, tranquility
unbiased	impartial, unprejudiced, fair	prejudiced, partial
upset	perturb, ruffle, agitate	soothe, calm
urgent	crucial, important, imperative	unimportant, trivial
vacant	unoccupied, empty	filled, occupied
vague	unclear, obscure, indistinct	clear, definite
valiant	courageous, brave, heroic	cowardly, fearful
vibrate	shake, quiver, tremble	firm, steady
vicious	malicious, spiteful, ferocious	kind, humane
victory	triumph, win, success	defeat
virtuous	moral, righteous, angelic	sinful, wicked
vulgar	offensive, uncouth, coarse	refined, tasteful
wealth	riches, prosperity, assets	poverty
weary	tired, fatigued, lethargic	energetic, lively
wholehearted	earnest, sincere	insincere
wild	uncivilized, savage, reckless	tame, calm
win	triumph, succeed, prevail	lose
wise	knowing, scholarly, smart	dull, uneducated
wonderful	marvelous, incredible, splendid	ordinary, blah
worn	used, impaired, old	new, fresh
wrong	incorrect, untrue, mistaken	correct, right
yield	produce, bear, provide	keep, retain
zenith	peak, pinnacle, apex	bottom, base

Word Formation

Overview

There are many **word beginnings (prefixes)** and **word endings (suffixes)** that can be added to a word to change its meaning or its word class. The most common ones are shown here, followed by examples of how they are used in the process of word formation. More can be found in the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English.

Verb Formation

The endings **ize** and **ify** can be added to nouns and adjectives to form verbs.

Noun	+ ize	= Verb
American	+ ize	= Americanize
Legal	+ ize	= legalize

This will make the factory more **modern**. This will **modernize** the factory.

Adjective	+ ize	= Verb
False	+ ify	= Falsify
Humid	+ ify	= humidify

These tablets make the water **pure**. They **purify** the water.

Adverb Formation

The ending **ly** can be added to most adjectives to form adverbs.

Adjective	+ ly	= Adverb
Easy	+ ly	= easily

His behaviour was **stupid**. He behaved **stupidly**

Noun Formation

The endings **er**, **ment**, and **ation** can be added to many verbs to form nouns.

Verb	+ er	= Noun
Fasten	+ er	= faster
Open	+ er	= opener

John **drives** a bus. He is a bus **driver**.

Amaze **+ ment** = amazement

Retire **+ ment** = retirement

Children **develop** very quickly. Their **development** is very quick.

Admire **+ ation** = admiration

Organize **+ ation** = organization

The doctor **examined** me. The doctor gave me an **examination**.

The endings **ity/ty** and **ness** can be added to many adjectives to form nouns.

Stupid **+ ity** = stupidity

Don't be so **cruel**. I hate **cruelty**

Adjective Formation

The endings **y**, **ic**, **ical**, **ful**, and **less** can be added to many nouns to form adjectives. The ending **able** can be added to many verbs to form adjectives.

Noun **+ y** = Adjective

Dirt **+ y** = dirty

That was an awful **smell**. It was very **smelly**.

Atom **+ ic** = atomic

That was a book of **poetry**. It was a **poetic** book.

Hope **+ ful** = hopeful

His broken leg caused **pain**. It was very **painful**.

Care **+ less** = careless

The operation didn't cause **pain**. It was **painless**.

Verb **+ able** = Adjective

Love **+ able** = lovable

You can **wash** this coat. It's **washable**

Opposites

Prefixes added to the front of many words can produce an opposite meaning.

un + fortunate = unfortunate

I'm not very **happy**. In fact I'm very **unhappy**.

In + efficient = inefficient & **ill** + literate = illiterate & **Im** + possible = impossible

De + centralize = decentralize

Instead of **inflating** the tire, he **deflated** it.

dis + honest = dishonest

I don't **agree** with everything you said. I **disagree** with the last part.

non + payment = non-payment

You are not making any **sense**. What you are saying is **nonsense**.

Prefixes

A **prefix** is a group of letters placed before the root of a word. For example, the word "unhappy" consists of the prefix "un-" [which means "not"] combined with the root (or stem) word "happy"; the word "unhappy" means "not happy."

A short list of prefixes:

Prefix	Meaning	Examples
de-	from, down, away, reverse, opposite	decode, decrease
dis-	not, opposite, reverse, away	disagree, disappear
ex-	out of, away from, lacking, former	exhale, explosion
il-	not	illegal, illogical
im-	not, without	impossible, improper
in-	not, without	inaction, invisible
mis-	bad, wrong	mislead, misplace
non-	not	nonfiction, nonsense
pre-	before	prefix, prehistory
pro-	for, forward, before	proactive, profess, program
re-	again, back	react, reappear
un-	against, not, opposite	undo, unequal, unusual

Suffixes

A **suffix** is a group of letters placed after the root of a word. For example, the word flavorless consists of the root word "flavor" combined with the suffix "-less" [which means "without"]; the word "flavorless" means "having no flavor."

A short list of suffixes:

Suffix	Meaning	Examples
-able	able to, having the quality of	comfortable, portable
-al	relating to	annual comical
-er	comparative	bigger, stronger
-est	superlative	strongest, tiniest
-ful	full of	beautiful, grateful
-ible	forming an adjective	reversible, terrible
-ily	forming an adverb	eerily, happily, lazily
-ing	denoting an action, a material, or a gerund	acting, showing
-less	without, not affected by	friendless, tireless
-ly	forming an adjective	clearly, hourly
-ness	denoting a state or condition	kindness, wilderness
-y	full of, denoting a condition, or a diminutive	glory, messy, victory



UNIT-3

What is an uncountable noun?

Countable nouns are nouns which can be counted in numbers. For example, one house / two houses. When we use countable nouns, we use the article "a" and the plural "s" (a house, two houses).

Uncountable nouns are nouns which can't be counted. For example, information. It is not possible to say one information/ two informations. The word "information" can't be counted using numbers. It can never have a plural "s". It can never have an article "a" or "an". And it can never be quantified with any number.

What types of uncountable nouns are there?

Most uncountable nouns relate to:

- liquids (milk, water)
- abstract ideas (advice, chaos, motivation)
- powder and grain (rice, wheat, sand)
- mass nouns (furniture, hair, transportation)
- natural phenomena (sunshine, snow, rain, weather)
- states of being (sleep, stress, childhood)
- feelings (anger, happiness, enthusiasm, courage)
- gas (oxygen, air)

A-F Uncountable Nouns

- accommodation
- **advertising**
- air
- **aid**
- **advice**
- anger
- **art**
- assistance
- bread
- **business**
- butter
- calm
- **cash**
- chaos
- cheese (both)
- **childhood** (both)
- **clothing**
- coffee (both)
- **content**
- corruption
- courage
- **currency** (both)
- **damage**
- danger (both)
- darkness
- **data**
- determination
- **economics**
- **education** (both)
- **electricity**
- **employment**
- **energy**
- **entertainment** (both)
- **enthusiasm**

- **equipment**
- evidence
- failure (both)
- fame
- fire
- flour
- **food** (both)
- freedom
- friendship (both)
- fuel
- furniture
- fun

G -M Uncountable Nouns

- genetics
- gold
- grammar
- guilt
- hair
- **happiness**
- **harm**
- **health**
- heat
- **help**
- homework

- honesty
- **hospitality**
- **housework**
- humour
- imagination (both)
- **importance**
- **information**
- innocence
- intelligence
- jealousy
- juice
- justice
- **kindness**
- **knowledge**
- **labour**
- **lack** (both)
- laughter
- **leisure**
- **literature**
- **litter**
- logic
- love (both)
- **luck**
- magic
- **management**

- metal (both)
- milk
- money
- motherhood
- **motivation**
- **music**

N-S Uncountable Nouns

- **nature**
- **news**
- nutrition
- obesity
- oil
- old age
- oxygen
- **paper** (both)
- **patience**
- permission
- **pollution**
- **poverty**
- power (both)
- pride
- **production** (both)
- **progress**
- pronunciation
- **publicity**

- punctuation
- quality (both)
- quantity (both)
- racism
- **rain**
- relaxation (both)
- **research**
- respect
- rice
- room (space)
- rubbish
- **safety**
- salt
- sand
- seafood
- **shopping**
- **silence** (both)
- smoke
- snow
- **software**
- soup (both)
- **speed**
- spelling
- **stress**
- sugar
- sunshine

T – Z Uncountable Nouns

- tea (both)
- tennis
- time (both)
- tolerance (both)
- trade (both)
- traffic
- transportation
- travel
- trust
- understanding (both)
- usage
- violence
- vision (both)
- warmth
- water
- wealth
- weather
- weight (both)
- welfare
- wheat
- width
- wildlife
- wisdom
- wood (both)
- work
- yoga
- youth (both)

Irregular Uncountable Nouns

Some nouns can be both countable and uncountable.

Room = has two meanings. One is countable and one is uncountable.

- If this is about a room in a house, it is countable.
- If this is relating to space “there isn’t much room in this place”, it is uncountable.

Hair = this can be countable and uncountable depending on how you use it.

- “There is a hair in my soup”. This refers to only one strand of hair and is countable.
- “He has a lot of hair”. This refers to the mass of hair and is considered uncountable.

Business = this can be countable and uncountable.

Understanding Verbs: Basic Types of Verbs

In the English language, there are three basic types of verbs: action verbs, linking verbs, and auxiliary verbs, sometimes called helping verbs. Let’s explore each type of verb in detail:

Action Verbs

Action verbs express action by describing the behavior of a person, place or thing. They may describe physical or mental actions.

John *thinks* about moving to Alaska every day.

The truck driver *honks* his horn when vehicles swerve into his path.

Test: To identify a word as an action verb, ask yourself: “Does this word express something I can do?” For an example, let’s look at the following sentence: “Mary jumped rope every Saturday.”

Can you Mary? No. Can you jump? Yes. Can you rope? No. Therefore, the verb is jumped.

Linking Verbs

Linking verbs link the subject (noun phrase) of the sentence with the rest of the sentence. Many linking verbs are forms of "to be." Let's take a look at some examples:

James *is* a nice person.

The new cat *could* be a calico.

Just as action verbs describe what a subject does, linking verbs describe the subject in some other way. Most often, they define or describe the subject of the sentence. Note that in the two example sentences the linking verb connects the subject to its definition. In the first sentence, Jane is defined as a nice person; in the second sentence, the new cat is identified as a possible calico.

The lists below show various forms of "to be" that function as linking verbs:

- am
- has been
- would have been
- are
- have been
- should have been

- be
- being
- could have been
- is
- was
- will have been
- will be

- can be
- could be
- shall have been
- were
- has been
- have been
- shall be
- should be

Auxiliary Verbs

Auxiliary verbs, which are sometimes called helping verbs, act as helpers to other verbs. They appear in front of action verbs and linking verbs. Let's view some examples:

The Girl Scouts *are* meeting after school today.

We *have been* waiting for twenty minutes in the dentist's office.

Although there are a variety of auxiliary verbs in the English language, the following words are a few that often function as helping verbs. Note that these auxiliary verbs may function as action or linking verbs in other cases.

- can
- may
- must
- shall
- will
- has

- could
- might
- would
- should
- had
- have

Test: To distinguish between an auxiliary verb and a linking verb, simply look to see whether an action verb immediately follows the “to be” verb. For example, in the sentence “John *was wearing* his lucky sneakers at the baseball game,” the action verb *wearing* immediately follows the “to be” verb *was*, so we know that the “to be” verb in this case is an auxiliary verb because it is “helping” out the action verb *wearing*. However, in the sentence “I *was* angry,” the “to be” verb *was* appears alone, so it cannot be classified as an auxiliary verb. In this case it is a linking verb that describes how *I* was feeling.

Present Simple Tense Form

	I/ you/ we/ they	He/ she/ it/ James
Positive	I/ you/ we/ they + bare infinitive <i>We go</i> to bed early.	He/ she/ it/ James + Verb – s/ es <i>She goes</i> to bed early.
Negative	I/ you/ we/ they + do not + bare	He/ she/ it/ James + does not + bare

	I/ you/ we/ they	He/ she/ it/ James
	infinitive Do not = don't <i>They <u>don't</u> go to bed early.</i>	infinitive Does not = doesn't <i>James <u>doesn't</u> go to bed early.</i>
Question	Do + I/ you/ we/ they + bare infinitive? <i>Do <u>they</u> go to bed early?</i>	Does + he/ she/ it/ James + bare infinitive? <i>Does <u>she</u> go to bed early?</i>

Usages

- To describe habits, timetables, repeated actions or events
- She usually wakes up at 6 o'clock.
- To talk about general truths
- The Sun rises in the East
- To give instructions or directions
- Don't open that box. Throw it away.
- To talk about something that is fixed in the future
- The bus leaves at 8 pm. Hurry up!

Present Continuous Tense Form

Positive	Subject + am/ is/ are + Verb - ING <i>She <u>is</u> writing to her grandma now.</i>
Negative	Subject + am/ is/ are + not + Verb - ING Is not = isn't Are not = aren't

Positive	Subject + am/ is/ are + Verb - ING <i>She is writing</i> to her grandma now.
	<i>She isn't writing</i> to her grandma now.
Question	Am/ is/ are + Subject + Verb – ING? <i>Is she writing</i> to her grandma now?

Usages

- To talk about things which are happening at the moment of speaking
- Don't go out. It's raining outside now.
- To talk about things which happen again and again (a complaint)
- He's always talking in class.
- To talk about things which are planned or arranged in the near future
- I am leaving for London tomorrow.
- To talk about things which are changing or developing
- More and more English centers are mushrooming nowadays.

Present Perfect Tense Form

Positive	Subject + has/ have + Past Participle Has = 's Have = 've <i>She's done</i> her homework.
Negative	Subject + has/ have + not + Past Participle <i>She has not done</i> her homework.
Question	Has/ Have + Subject + Past Participle? <i>Has she done</i> her homework?

Usages

- To talk about things which happened in the past, and continue to the present
- My parents have lived in England for 20 years.
- To talk about things which happened in the past, but not at a specific time
- My mom has gone to work.
- To talk about things we have done many times in the past and continue to do
- She has practiced the piano since she was 6.
- To talk about an experience which is connected to the present
- This is the most beautiful flower I have ever seen.

Past Simple Tense Form

	TOBE	OTHER VERBS
Positive	Subject + was/ were + ... (I/ he/ she/ it + was) (They/ we/ you + were) <i>I was sick</i> yesterday. <i>They were sick</i> last week.	Subject + Past simple <i>She went</i> shopping last month. <i>We got up</i> late yesterday.
Negative	Subject + was/ were + not + ... Was not = wasn't Were not = weren't <i>I wasn't</i> sick yesterday. <i>They weren't</i> sick last week.	Subject + did not + Bare infinitive Did not = didn't <i>She didn't go</i> shopping last month. <i>We didn't get up</i> late yesterday.
Question	Were/ was + Subject + ...? <i>Were you</i> sick yesterday?	Did + Subject + Bare infinitive? <i>Did she go</i> shopping last month?

	TOBE	OTHER VERBS
	<i>Were they</i> sick last week?	<i>Did you get up</i> late yesterday?

Usages

- to talk about actions finished in the past
- I met him last week.
- to talk about a series of actions completed in the past
- I woke up, had breakfast and went to school.

Past Continuous Tense Form

Positive	Subject + was/ were + Verb-ING <i>She was cooking</i> when I came.
Negative	Subject + was/ were + not + Verb-ING <i>She wasn't cooking</i> when I came.
Question	Was/ were + Subject + Verb-ING? <i>Was she cooking</i> when you came?

Usages

- To talk about an incomplete action at a specific in the past
- Max was playing games yesterday afternoon.
- To talk about an incomplete action that was interrupted by another
- I was doing my homework when my mom called.
- To talk about two actions that were happening at the same time
- My mom was cooking while my dad was reading newspaper.

- To talk about an action that happens many times and irritates the speaker
- She was always talking in class.

Past Perfect Tense

Form

Positive	Subject + had + Past Participle <i>She had done</i> her homework when I came.
Negative	Subject + had + not + Past Participle Had not = hadn't <i>She hadn't done</i> her homework when I came.
Question	Had + Subject + Past Participle? <i>Had she done her homework</i> when you came?

Usages

The past perfect and present perfect are used in the same way. However, the past perfect refers to a time in the past, while the present perfect refers to a time in the present.

- to talk about something started in the past and still continued to a given time in the past
- I had learned English for 10 years.
- to talk about something happened before another action in the past
- My mom had come home before it rained.

Simple Future Tense

Simple Future Tense with WILL

Form

Positive	Subject + will + Bare infinitive Will = 'll <i>My mom <u>will go</u> shopping tomorrow.</i>
Negative	Subject + will not + Bare infinitive Will not = won't <i>My mom <u>won't go</u> shopping tomorrow.</i>
Question	Will + Subject + Bare infinitive? <i><u>Will your mom go</u> shopping tomorrow?</i>

Usages

- To talk about a prediction
- I am sure he'll come late.
- To express a spontaneous decision
- I'll get there by bus.
- To make an offer or promise
- I'll take care of your cat carefully.

Future Continuous Tense Form

Positive	Subject + will be + Verb-ING Will = 'll <i>My mom <u>will be going</u> shopping this time tomorrow.</i>
Negative	Subject + will not be + Verb-ING Will not = won't <i>My mom <u>won't be going</u> shopping this time tomorrow.</i>

Positive	Subject + will be + Verb-ING Will = 'll <i>My mom will be going shopping this time tomorrow.</i>
Question	Will + Subject + be + Verb-ING? <i>Will your mom be going shopping this time tomorrow?</i>

Usages

- To talk about an action at a particular moment
- At 8 pm tomorrow, I'll be watching TV.
- To talk about something that will be in progress
- Don't come to his office now, he'll be working.

Future Perfect Tense Form

Positive	Subject + will have + Past participle Will = 'll <i>I'll have done my homework by 5 pm.</i>
Negative	Subject + will not have + Past participle will not = won't <i>I won't have done my homework by 5 pm.</i>
Question	Will + Subject + have + Past participle? <i>Will you have done your homework by 5 pm?</i>

Usages

- To talk about a completed action in the future
- She'll have got here by this time next week.

- My parents will have visited my by next Monday.

Present Perfect Continuous Tense Form

Positive	Subject + has/ have + been + Verb-ING <i>She's been waiting</i> here for 2 hours.
Negative	Subject + has/ have + not + been + Verb-ING Has not = hasn't Have not = haven't <i>She hasn't been waiting</i> here for 2 hours.
Question	Has/ Have + Subject + been + Verb-ING? <i>Has she been waiting</i> here for 2 hours?

Usages

- To talk about an unfinished action or things with the connection between the past and the present
- I have been working here since 1990.
- Compare present perfect and present perfect continuous

	Present Perfect	Present Perfect Continuous
Similarities	Talk about an action that began in the past and is still going on or has just finished	
Differences	Emphasize an action that is completed <i>I have already done</i> my homework. (I have finished homework.)	Emphasize that something is not finished <i>I have been doing</i> my homework since

	Present Perfect	Present Perfect Continuous
		3 pm. (I am still doing homework.)
	Talk about how much/many have been completed My mom <i>has made</i> 11 cookies.	Talk about how long something has been happening My mom <i>has been making</i> cookies for 3 hours.
	Talk about permanent situations I <i>have lived</i> here for 10 years.	Talk about more temporary situations Ex: I <i>have been living</i> here for 2 weeks.

Past Perfect Continuous Tense Form

Positive	Subject + had been + Verb-ING <i>She had been cooking</i> in the kitchen for hours when I got home.
Negative	Subject + had not been + Verb-ING <i>She had not been cooking</i> in the kitchen for hours when I got home.
Question	Had + Subject + been Verb-ING? <i>Had she been cooking</i> in the kitchen for hours when you got home?

Usages

The past perfect continuous is partly like the present perfect continuous, but it refers to a continuous action that was finished at some point in the past.

More examples:

- I recognized that I had been doing nonsense things to change her.
- Jim and Laura had not been working at the same place for years before they saw each other last month.

- He had been waiting for me for hours before I came.
- Had you been studying Spanish for 7 years before you moved to Spain?

Future Perfect Continuous Tense Form

Positive	Subject + will have been + Verb - ING <i>I'll have been working</i> here for 3 years in April.
Negative	Subject + won't have been + Verb - ING <i>I won't have been working</i> here for 3 years in April.
Question	Will + Subject + have been + Verb - ING? <i>Will you have been working</i> here for 3 years in April?

Usages

- To talk about an action that are not finished now but will be finished in the future
- On Friday *I'll have been staying* here for a week.
- By the time the train comes, *I'll been waiting* for 3 hours.

What is an Adverb

Definition of Adverb: Most often, adverbs modify verbs. When adverbs modify verbs, they describe the verb, much like an adjective modifies or describes a noun. Here are a few adverb examples.

- David *quickly* walked.

“Quickly” is an adverb modifying the verb, “walked.” This adverb tells *how* David walked.

- Amanda sings *loudly*.

“Loudly” is an adverb modifying the verb, “sings.” This adverb tells *how* Amanda sings.

Adverbs often, but not always, end in “ly.” These adverbs can usually be formed by adding “ly” to an adjective.

- strangely (strange + ly)
- quietly (quiet + ly)
- joyfully (joyful + ly)

There are thousands of different adverb examples, but here is just a short list of some common ones.

- Happily (happy + ly)
- Beautifully (beautiful + ly)
- Easily (easy + ly)
- Clearly (clear + ly)
- Closely (close + ly)
- Highly (high + ly)
- Rarely (rare + ly)
- Softly (soft + ly)
- Quietly (quiet + ly)
- Wrongly (wrong + ly)

As you can see, it is very common for adverbs to end in “ly.”

Examples of Adverbs Modifying Verbs

- David walked *quickly*.

“Quickly” is an adverb modifying the verb, “walked.” This adverb tells how David walked.

- Amanda sings *loudly*.

“Loudly” is an adverb modifying the verb, “sings.” This adverb tells how Amanda sings.

Examples of Adverbs Modifying Adjectives

- Kate is a *stunningly* beautiful girl.

“Stunningly” is an adverb modifying the adjective, “beautiful.” This adverb further describes Kate’s beauty.

- *Tantalizingly* delicious chocolate-chip cookies are baking in the oven.

“Tantalizingly” is an adverb modifying the adjective, “delicious.” This adverb further describes how delicious the cookies are.

Examples of Adverbs Modifying Adverbs

- I *nearly* always agree with the local newspaper’s position.

“Nearly” is an adverb modifying the adverb “always.” This adverb along with the adverb “always” modifies the extent to which “I” agree with the newspaper.

- My brother moves *quite* slowly in the morning.

“Quite” is an adverb modifying the adverb “slowly.” This adverb along with the adverb “slowly” modifies the how my brother moves in the morning.

Different Types of Adverbs

When adverbs modify, they tell when, where, how, and to what extent something occurs.

An easy way to spot an adverb is to ask yourself a question (WHEN? WHERE? HOW? TO WHAT EXTENT?) to see if the adverb fits the answer. See the examples below to see sentences with adverbs that answer each of these questions.

Examples of Adverbs that tell WHEN

- today
 - I will go to the store *today*. (WHEN will I go to the store? *Today*.)
- soon
 - The milk will *soon* expire. (WHEN will the milk expire? *Soon*.)
- often
 - Sandra works from home *often*. (WHEN does Sandra work from home? *Often*.)

Examples of Adverbs that tell WHERE

- everywhere
 - In the desert at night, stars are visible *everywhere*. (WHERE are stars visible? *Everywhere*.)
- above
 - *Above*, I saw three flying objects. (WHERE did I see three flying objects? *Above*.)
- beyond
 - The horizon stretches *beyond*. (WHERE does the horizon stretch? *Beyond*.)

Examples of Adverbs that tell HOW (In what manner?)

- carefully
 - Yvan *carefully* placed the last puzzle piece. (HOW did Yvan place the last puzzle piece? *Carefully*.)
- gratefully
 - *Gratefully*, the movie star accepted the award. (HOW did the movie star accept the award? *Gratefully*.)
- peacefully
 - I left the sermon *peacefully*. (HOW did I leave the sermon? *Peacefully*.)

Examples of Adverbs that tell TO WHAT EXTENT (How much?)

- almost

- The shooter *almost* missed the target. (TO WHAT EXTENT did the shooter miss the target? *Almost*.)
- barely
 - The band *barely* arrived on time. (TO WHAT EXTENT did the band arrive? *Barely*.)
- completely
 - The dance team *completely* forgot their choreography. (TO WHAT EXTENT did the dance team forget? *Completely*.)

UNIT-4

Comprehension Passage

The word comprehension means the ability to understand what you listen or what you read. It is an exercise which aims at improving or

testing one's ability to understand a language. Try to remember your English class at your school. Each day you were taught new lessons.

The stories, the poem, the questions, and answers were unseen to you before you read them. Similarly, in a comprehension test, you are given a passage or a paragraph or two. These paragraphs show the idea or mood, concerning issues, their solutions that the author provides. Your main task is to answer the questions asked from the passage.

Misconception Regarding Comprehension Test

There are some misconceptions related to the way of answering comprehension test. These misconceptions are

- It is possible to understand the key idea of the paragraph by just reading the first and the last sentence. But this is not always correct.
- Reading the questions first will help to understand the paragraph better. This is also not always true because:
It is not possible for a person to remember all the questions. Also, the questions are sometimes indirect in nature. The order of the questions is not always in accordance with the progression of the paragraph.

It is advisable to avoid these misconceptions in order to get better insights about the passage.

Requisite Skills

To develop a better level of comprehension one requires certain skills:

- Logical ability
- The ability to infer

- Analytical ability
- Reasoning ability
- Ability to understand the main motive or the idea of the author.
- Reading speed
- Vocabulary power
- Remembering some important information from the paragraph otherwise, we need to refer the paragraph again and again which will consume more time.



Important Strategy to Solve Comprehension Passages

- Read the passage as fast as possible.
- Get involved with the paragraph to understand it.

- Underline important lines or parts of the passage to answer the questions. It will also help to understand the main idea of the passage or the tone or mood of the author.
- Try to translate a complex line in an easy one in your own words and your own language. This will help you in analyzing the main idea of the paragraph and in seeking the cause and effects of the passage.
- Underline or mark the keywords. These will help you to discover the logical connections in the passage and help in understanding it better.
- Try to understand some certain unfamiliar words by reading the line thoroughly. The theme of the line will make you understand the meaning of the words.
- Determine the main idea, tone or mood, inferential reasoning, and other details from the paragraph.
- Do not assume anything based on your personal belief.
- Look back at the paragraph when in doubt.
- Read the questions and all the alternative provided and choose the most appropriate one.

One Small Tip

Every time, you read something do not ignore an unknown word find its meaning immediately. This will help you a lot to learn new words but don't forget to use them in your day to day conversations, whenever possible. In this way, keep working on your vocabulary without stopping.

UNIT-5

Paragraph Writing

A paragraph may be well described as a group of several well organized, complete, correct, and concise sentences combined together focusing on one subject, theme, or central idea. It can be an independent short composition written on certain central idea or it may also be a part of lengthy composition like essay, story or any kind of prose/poetry work. In lengthy composition paragraphs are made to make the long write-ups easily comprehensible. As far as length of a paragraph is concerned there is no set rule for it. They may be from one to many lines long.

Be it an independent paragraph or a part of a lengthy composition the Principle of paragraph structure remains the same.

Basic principle or essential ingredients of writing a paragraph are:

- Unity
- Order
- Variety
- Length
- Top Sentence

1. Unity

The first and foremost principle to be followed while constructing a good paragraph is the Unity. Paragraphs should be so framed that it must deal with one topic or idea. Every sentence in the paragraph must be closely connected with the main theme of the paragraph. The theme of the paragraph is generally expressed in first sentence-known as topical sentence/title- of the paragraph

2. Order

The second most important principle leading to a good piece of paragraph is that all the sentences expressing main theme of the paragraph should be arranged in a proper sequence and logical manner. All the ideas expressed in these sentences should be connected with the leading idea and arranged according to their importance in the paragraph.

Like the two most important sentences in the paragraph i.e the first sentence-by rule the topical sentence - should arouse the curiosity in the mind of the reader and the last sentence should bring the whole paragraph to a logical conclusion.

3. Variety

Variety is considered as the soul of a good paragraph. It mean that the paragraph should be so fabricated that it should contain all type of small and big sentence sans any kind of repetitive words in them. Variety of sentences make a paragraph look good and well knitted.

4. Length

Although there are no set patterns for the length of the paragraph to be constructed yet their size should be such that it describes a theme or a scene completely with there being any kind of repetition of the thoughts.

5. The top Sentence

The very first sentence should be able to convey the theme of the paragraph and the sentences following the first sentence should be able to support that theme throughout the length of the paragraph whereas the last sentence should be the conclusion of the theme of the paragraph.

Thus first of all the outlines of the paragraph should be prepared. These outlines should be arranged in a systematic order and changed into meaning full sentences. The first and last sentence should be such that it could convey the theme of the paragraph and conclude in an integrated manner. All this should be done so meticulously so that the composition should look like a consolidated paragraph.
