



UNIT-1

Topics Applied Grammar and Usage:

Transformation of Sentences: Simple, Compound and Complex, Subject-verb agreement, Prefix and Suffix, Advanced Vocabulary: Antonyms, Synonyms, Homophones, Homophones, New word Formation, Select word power

Outcome-

- Students will be enabled to **understand** the correct usage of grammar.
- **Write** professionally in simple and correct English.

TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES (SIMPLE, COMPOUND, COMPLEX SENTENCES)

Simple sentence: A Simple sentence is also called an independent clause. It contains a Subject and a Verb, and it expresses a complete thought.

E.g.

- a) Some students like to study in the morning.
- b) Mother ordered a birthday cake.

Compound sentence: A compound sentence consists of two main clauses of equal importance, joined together with a conjunction.

e.g.

- a) I like coffee and she likes tea.
- b) I can go to college or study at home.

Complex sentence: A complex sentence consists of an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.

e.g.

- a) After the storm hit the town, trees lay broken in the streets.
- b) I am glad to know that he had succeeded.

Conversion of simple sentence into complex sentences

a) By expanding a word or a phrase into **a noun clause**

1. Simple : I was glad to know **of his success**.
Complex : I was glad to know **that he had succeeded**.
2. Simple : He pleaded **ignorance** of the law.
Complex : He pleaded **that he was ignorant** of the law.
3. Simple : The report **of his failure** has surprised us all.
Complex : The report **that he has failed** has surprised us all.

b) By expanding a word or a phrase into **an adjective clause**



- Simple : I still remember the joys **of my childhood**.
Complex : I still remember the joys which I experienced in my childhood.

c) By expanding a word or a phrase into ***an adverb clause***

- Simple : He felt sorry **on finding out his mistake**. (Time)
Complex : He felt sorry **when he found out his mistake**.
- Simple : **Being rich**, he can afford this expensive treatment. (Cause/ reason)
Complex : **As he is rich**, he can afford this expensive treatment.
- Simple : He is too simple minded **to see through the game**. (Result/ consequence)
Complex : He is so simple minded **that he can not see through the game**.
- Simple : He is working day and night **to improve his prospects**. (Purpose)
Complex : He is working day and night **so that he may improve his prospects**.

Conversion of complex sentences into simple sentences

a) By converting a noun clause into ***a word or a phrase***

- Complex : I am responsible for **what I do**.
Simple : I am responsible **for my actions**.
- Complex : He wanted to know **why he had been dismissed**.
Simple : He wanted to know **the reason for his dismissal**.

b) By converting an adjective clause into a word or a phrase

- Complex : All **that glitters** is not gold.
Simple : All **glittering things** are not gold.
- Complex : He can not forget the losses **that he has suffered**.
Simple : He can not forget the losses **suffered by him**.

c) By converting an adverb clause into a word or a phrase

- Complex : You may do it **when you please**.
Simple : You may do it **at your pleasure**.
- Complex : **Because he was ill**, he stayed at home.
Simple : He stayed at home **on account of his illness**.



Conversion of Simple sentences into Compound sentences

a) By using **Cumulative** Conjunctions like, *and, not only...but also, etc.*

1. Simple : Taking off his clothes, he jumped into the river.
Compound : He took off his clothes **and** jumped into the river.
2. Simple : In addition to useful advice, he gave me financial help.
Compound : He gave me **not only** a useful advice **but also** a financial help.

b) By using **Adversative** Conjunctions like, *but, still, yet, etc.*

1. Simple : In spite of very bad weather, they succeeded in conquering Mt. Everest.
Compound : The weather was very bad, **still** they succeeded in conquering Mt. Everest.
2. Simple : He had every qualification for the post except sincerity.
Compound : He had every qualification for the post, **but** he was not sincere.

c) By using **Alternative** Conjunctions like, *or, otherwise, else, etc.*

1. Simple : You must take rich diet to gain weight.
Compound : You must take rich diet, **or** you will not gain weight.
2. Simple : Take another step at the peril of your life.
Compound : Don't take another step, **else** your life will be at the peril.

Conversion of Compound sentences into simple sentences

a) By using **Prepositional phrase**

1. Compound : He is a Russian by birth, but he speaks Hindi like his mother tongue.
Simple : **In spite of being a Russian** by birth, He speaks Hindi like his mother tongue.
2. Compound : This book is not beautifully printed, but is free from mistakes also.
Simple : **Besides being beautifully printed**, this book is free from mistakes.

b) By using **Participle**

1. Compound : The umpire found the light poor and decided to call off the day's play.
Simple : **Finding the light poor**, the umpire decided to call off the day's play.

c) By using **Infinitive**

1. Compound : You must observe austerity, or you will not become morally strong.
Simple : You must observe austerity **to become** morally strong.



Conversion of Compound sentences into complex sentences

a) Compound sentences with Cumulative conjunctions, *and*

1. Compound : He wanted to win the prize and worked hard.
Complex : He worked hard **so that he might** win the prize.

b) Compound sentences with Adversative conjunctions like *but, still, however, nevertheless etc.*

1. Compound : Attend your classes regularly, *or* you will fall short of attendance.
Complex : *If* you do *not* attend your classes regularly, you will fall short of attendance.

c) Compound sentences with Alternative conjunctions like *or, otherwise, else, therefore either...or etc.*

1. Compound : I can not afford to buy many books, *therefore* I usually study in the library.
Complex : **Since** I can not afford to buy many books, I usually study in the library.

Conversion of Complex sentences into Compound sentences

a) By using Cumulative conjunctions, *and*

1. Complex : **Everybody knows that** man is mortal.
Compound : Man is mortal **and** this fact everybody knows.
2. Complex : **If** I am right, I should be supported.
Compound : I may be right and in that case I should be supported.

b) By using Adversative conjunctions like *but, still, however, nevertheless etc.*

1. Complex : **Although** they lost the match, they were not disgraced.
Compound : They lost the match, **but** they were not disgraced.

c) By using Alternative conjunctions like *or, otherwise, else, either...or etc.*

1. Complex : **If** you **don't** surrender your arms immediately, you will be shot dead.
Compound : Surrender your arms immediately, **or** you will be shot dead.



Exercise 1. Identify the following sentences, whether Simple, Compound or Complex Sentence

1. All the flights have been cancelled owing to the bad weather.

Ans. Simple sentence

2. He had many faults, but he was a good man at heart.

Ans. Compound sentence

3. It has been ages since I saw you.

Ans. Complex sentence

4. The fact that he is silent proves his guilt.

Ans. Simple sentence

5. He finished his work and put away his books.

Ans. Compound sentence

SENTENCES FOR PRACTICE

Exercise 2. Identify the following sentences, whether Simple, Compound or Complex Sentence

1. Unless he completes the work, he will be punished.
2. He could not win a scholarship due to his carelessness.
3. You must work hard or you will not pass.
4. The fruits in the glass bowl are for the guests.
5. The flowers in the vase have wilted because of the heat.
6. All the flights have been cancelled owing to the bad weather.
7. The fruits in the glass bowl are for the guests.
8. It has been ages since I saw you.
9. The flowers in the vase have wilted because of the heat.
10. When the sun had risen, we resumed our journey.

Exercise 3. Change into Simple sentences

1. You must work hard or you will not pass the exam.

Ans. You must work hard to pass the exam.

2. The doctor admitted that he was helpless.

Ans. The doctor admitted his helplessness.

3. No one likes a man who tells lies.

Ans. No one likes a liar.

4. I shall look after her as she stays here.



Ans. I shall look after her during her stay here.

5. The more you earn, the more you should save.

Ans. Savings should be in proportion to earnings.

SENTENCES FOR PRACTICE

Exercise 4. Change into Simple sentences

1. As the decision has already been taken, it is no point discussing the issues.
2. Most of the poems that Kalidas wrote have been preserved.
3. He has treated me most unjustly, still I have not grumbled.
4. The judge found him guilty and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.
5. The spring was late to arrive and the garden was still wearing a deserted look.
6. He cried as loudly as he could.

Exercise 5. Change into Compound sentences

1. He could not win a scholarship due to his carelessness.

Ans. He was careless, so he could not win a scholarship.

2. If you do not leave this room, I will compel you to do so.

Ans. Leave this room, or I will compel you to do so.

3. Feeling satisfied with his work, the Principal offered a permanent job.

Ans. The Principal felt satisfied with his work and offered him a permanent job.

4. The sun having risen, the fog disappeared.

Ans. The sun rose and the fog disappeared.

5. You must run very fast to win the race.

Ans. You must run very fast, or you will not win the race.

SENTENCES FOR PRACTICE

Exercise 6. Change into Compound sentences

1. I am sure that you have done the mischief.
2. When the document was signed, they were all satisfied.
3. He has missed the opportunity was given.
4. I bought the newspaper that I might read the latest news.
5. In spite of being short of funds, we supplied the goods to them.
6. The boy can rest at home. The boy can go to school.
7. Isha called her uncle to ask him for an address.
8. Having finished work for the day, we left the office.
9. Having finished work for the day, we left the office.



Exercise 7. Change into Complex sentences

1. India expects everyone to do his duty.

Ans. India expects that everyone should do his duty.

2. He rested in a chair near the wall.

Ans. He rested in a chair which was lying near the wall.

3. This industry is not likely to flourish.

Ans. It is not like that this industry will flourish.

4. Going through the book, he came upon a fine story.

Ans. As he was going through the book, he came upon a fine story.

5. He entered the place too noiselessly to be heard.

Ans. He entered the place so noiselessly that he could not be heard.

SENTENCES FOR PRACTICE

Exercise 8. Change into Complex sentences

1. These books were stolen in my absence.
2. The doctor did his best for the patient, but he could not save him.
3. I press the call bell and a nurse immediately comes in.
4. Nobody is going to hurt you, so don't be afraid.
5. Entrust me with the work and it will be done efficiently.
6. You must return home before sunset.
7. The squirrels hid the nuts at the usual place.
8. It is my opinion. The room needs to be painted.

Exercise 9. Combine each of the following simple sentences into Compound sentences.

1. The clothes were put out in the morning. The clothes are not dry.

Ans. The clothes were put out in the morning, still they are not dry.

2. Walking down the road, Ravi looked at the beautiful flowers in the garden.

Ans. Ravi walked down the road and looked at the beautiful flowers in the garden.

3. Having finished work for the day, we left the office.

Ans. We finished work for the day and left the office.

SENTENCES FOR PRACTICE

Exercise 10. Combine each of the following simple sentences into Compound sentences.

1. Kripa will stay in a hotel. Kripa will stay with friends in the city.



2. I rang the bell. Nobody came to the door.
3. Kiran and Rani read the book. They did not like it
4. She works in the office. She manages her household.
5. He does not tell a lie. He does not tolerate a lie.
6. In spite of being new to the place, Priya got everybody to support her cause.
7. It was not dark even at seven in the evening.

Exercise 11. Combine each of the following simple sentences into Complex sentences.

1. Amol took me out to lunch. I went to see Amol.

Ans. Amol took me out to lunch when I went to see him.

2. The guavas are not sweet. The guavas are large.

Ans. Though the guavas are large, they are not sweet.

3. You can not reach the fan. Stand on the stool.

Ans. Stand on the stool because you can not reach the fan.

SENTENCES FOR PRACTICE

Exercise 12. Combine each of the following simple sentences into Complex sentences.

1. It is my opinion. The room needs to be painted.
2. The weather will improve. We shall go for a picnic.
3. Your progress is quite satisfactory. I am happy.
4. He went to various places. He was welcomed everywhere.
5. I could not get my seat reserved. I managed a comfortable journey.



Subject-Verb Agreement

Subject-Verb Agreement means that subjects and verbs must always agree in number. Not only does a verb change its form to tell time, but it also can change its form to indicate how many subjects it has.

For example, take the verb “run.” When we are in the present tense, the verb “run” changes form to show that its subject is singular when its subject is anything but “I” or “you.”

Study the following chart.

	<u>Singular Subjects</u>	<u>Plural Subjects</u>
<u>First Person:</u>	I <u>run</u> .	We <u>run</u> .
<u>Second Person:</u>	You <u>run</u> .	You all <u>run</u> .
<u>Third Person:</u>	He <u>runs</u> . She <u>runs</u> . The boy <u>runs</u> .	They <u>run</u> .

Did you notice that in the third person singular, an “s” was added to the verb form? The fact is that all present tense verbs have an “s” added to them when the subject is third person singular.

While we are not likely to write or speak the following sentences: I walks; They walks; The cat walk, if we do, we create a **Subject-Verb Agreement Error**.

Subject-Verb Agreement Errors are very serious and signal that the writer does not have mastery over the English Language. Thus, it is important that writers understand the following different situations that might cause subject-verb agreement errors

Rules of Subject-Verb Agreement

1. Two or more subjects joined by “and” are considered plural and require a verb form without an “s.”
 - a. Example: **Jan, John, and Bob** walk to the store.
Bob and his **brothers** walk to the store.
2. If a subject is modified by the words “each” or “every” that subject is singular and will take a verb form that ends in “s.”
 - a. Example: Each **boy** and **girl** walks to the store.
3. If plural subjects are joined by “or,” “nor,” or “but,” the verb must only agree with the subject that is closest to it.
 - a. Example: Either **Bob** or his **brother** walks to the store.
Neither **Bob** nor his **brothers** walk to the store. Not **Bob** but his **brothers** walk to the store.
Not Bob but his **brother** walks to the



4. Indefinite pronouns* are usually singular and take a verb form that ends in "s." (You will find a list of indefinite pronouns at the end of this handout.)
 - a. Example: **Everyone** walks to the store.
 - b. **Everything** comes back eventually.

5. The subject of a verb is never in a prepositional* or verbal phrase. Therefore, you must isolate the phrase and find the proper subject.
 - a. Example: The mother **duck** (with all of her little ducklings) walks to the store.
The mother **duck** (including all her ducklings) walks to the store.

6. Some indefinite pronouns and nouns will be singular or plural depending on the object of the prepositional phrase. These words are always about number or amount such as: *all, half, some, none, most, part*, etc.
 - a. Example: **Some** (of the students) are gone.
Some (of the cake) is gone.
The mother **duck** and **all** (of her ducklings) walk to the store.

7. When a collective noun, such as *family, group, committee, or class*, is the subject, the verb will end in "s."
 - a. Example: My **family** with all my crazy cousins always walks to the store.

8. A few nouns, such as *economics, mumps, measles, or news* end in "s" but are considered singular. You can tell these "s" words are singular because if you take the "s" away, you don't have a noun. For example, *economic* and *new* are adjectives that describe a noun. *Mump* and *measle* just don't make any sense.
 - a. Example: **Economics** is her favorite subject.

9. In a question or in a sentence that begins with *there* or *here*, the verb will often come before the subject.
 - a. Example: Where is my **sweater**?
There are my **sweaters**.

10. The verb must agree only with the subject.
 - a. Example: The biggest **problem** we face is all the squirrels that have rabies around here.

11. Gerunds ("ing" words) can be subjects and follow all the same rules above.
 - a. Example: **Running** with ducks is my favorite sport.
Running to the store and **flying** through the air are my favorite sports.

12. When using *who, that* or *which*, you must look to the noun these relative pronouns



are referring to in order to determine whether the subject is singular and will have a verb ending in “s” or is plural and have a verb without an “s.”

- a. Example: The **girls who eat** cake are happy. The **girl who eats** cake is happy.

Words that can cause confusion with Subject Verb Agreement

Indefinite pronouns that always take a singular verb form:

anybody	either	neither	one
anyone	everybody	nobody	somebody
anything	everyone	no one	someone
each	everything	nothing	something

Peculiar Pronouns and Nouns that can be singular or plural depending upon context: (Notice these all refer to amount.)

all most some none half partCommon

Pronoun agreement

Pronouns that take the place of a noun must be either plural or singular just like the noun they represent.

Example Everyone has his or her own way of thinking. Correct
Everyone has their own way of thinking. Incorrect

All the rules of pronoun agreement are based on the rules of subject-verb agreement.

Pronouns must also agree in person.

Example: I love the beach because I can get a good tan. Correct
I love the beach because you can get a good tan. Incorrect



A **prefix** is a group of letters attached to the beginning of a word to partly demonstrate its definition. A **root** word is a base or stem of a word that conveys meaning.

Root or Prefix	Meaning	Example
ab	away (from)	absent
ad	to, toward	adhere
ante	before	anteroom
anti	against, opposed	antipathy
aqua	water	aquatic
aud	hear	auditory
auto	self	automatic
bene	well, good	beneficial
cede, ceed	go, move	proceed, recede
chron	time	chronological
circum	around	circumference
co, con, com	together, with	cooperate, conspiracy
cogni	know	recognize
counter, contra	against, opposite	counteract, contrary
cred	believe	credential
de	from, away	depart
dic, dict	say	dictate
dis	apart, from, away	distract
gamy	marriage	monogamy
gress	go, move	progress
inter	between	interrupt
mega	big	megaphone
mis	wrong, wrongly	mistake
mort	death	mortality
multi	many	multitude
non	not	nonadjustable
path	feeling, suffering	apathy
poly	many	polygamy
post	after	postpone
pre	before	preamble
pro	forward	propel
re	back, again	return, redo
retro	backward	retrospect
scrib	write	transcribe
spect	see, look	spectator, inspect
super	over, above	superior, supersonic
syn, sym	with, together	synchronize, symmetry
trans	across	transport

A **numerical prefix** indicates how many there are of a particular thing.



Prefix	Meaning	Example
uni	one	uniform
mono	one	monologue
du, duo	two	duet
bi	two	biped
tri	three	triangle
tetra	four	tetrameter
quad	four	quadruplets
penta	five	pentagon
quint	five	quintet
sex	six	sexagenarian
hex	six	hexagon
sept	seven	septet
oct	eight	octopus
nov	nine	novena
dec	ten	decade
cent	hundred	percent
hect	hundred	hectogram
mil	thousand	millimeter
kil	thousand	kilometer
semi	half	semicircle
hemi	half	hemisphere
demi	half	demitasse

A **suffix** is a group of letters added to the end of a word to adjust its meaning or change its part of speech.

Suffix	Meaning	Example
able, ible	able to	readable, excusable
al	pertaining to	musical, facial
ar, er, or	one who	teacher, actor
ful	full of	hopeful, careful
ish	like, close to	foolish, twentyish
ist	one who	psychologist, dentist
less	without	hatless, fearless
logy	study of	cosmetology, biology
ous	full of	cancerous, zealous
ness	state of, condition of	kindness, happiness
ly	characteristic of	quickly, happily



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Soft Skills
SUBJECT CODE: BAS105/205

est	most, comparative	biggest, funniest
ion, tion, ation, ition	act, process	attraction, citation



Advanced vocabulary

Synonyms and Antonyms

S.No.	Words	Synonyms	Antonyms
1.	Acumen	Awareness, brilliance	Stupidity, Ignorance
2.	Adhere	Comply, observe	Condemn, disjoin
3.	Abolish	Abrogate, annual	Setup Establish
4.	Abash	Disconcert, rattle	Uphold, Discompose
5.	Abound	Flourish, proliferate	Deficient, Destitute
6.	Abate	Moderate, decrease	Aggravate
7.	Abject	Despicable, servile	Commendable, Praiseworthy
8.	Abjure	Forsake, renounce	Approve, Sanction
9.	Abortive	Vain, unproductive	Productive
10.	Absolve	Pardon, forgive	Compel, Accuse
11.	Accord	Agreement, harmony	Discord
12.	Acrimony	Harshness, bitterness	Courtesy, Benevolence
13.	Adamant	Stubborn, inflexible	Flexible, Soft
14.	Adherent	Follower, disciple	Rival, Adversary
15.	Adjunct	Joined, Added	Separated, Subtracted
16.	Admonish	Counsel, reprove	Approve, Applaud
17.	Adversity	Misfortune, calamity	Prosperity, Fortune
18.	Alien	Foreigner, outsider	Native, Resident
19.	Allay	Pacify, soothe	Aggravate, Excite
20.	Alleviate	Abate, relieve	Aggravate, Enhance
21.	Allure	Entice, fascinate	Repulse Repel
22.	Ascend	Climb Escalate	Descend, Decline
23.	Amplify	Augment, deepen	Lessen, Contract
24.	Arraign	Incriminate, indict	Exculpate, Pardon
25.	Audacity	Boldness, Courage	Mildness, Cowardice
26.	Authentic	Accurate, credible	Fictitious, unreal
27.	Awkward	Rude, blundering	Adroit, clever
28.	Axiom	Adage, truism	Absurdity, Blunder
29.	Baffle	Astound, Faze	Facilitate, Clarify
30.	Bewitching	Alluring, charming	Repulsive, Repugnant
31.	Bleak	Grim, Austere	Bright, Pleasant
32.	Brittle	Breakable, crisp	Tough, Enduring
33.	Bustle	Commotion, Tumult	Slowness, Quiet
34.	Barbarous	Frustrate, perplex	Civilized
35.	Baroque	Florid, gilt	Plain, unadorned
36.	Barren	Desolate, Sterile	Damp, Fertile
37.	Barrier	Barricade, Obstacle	Link, Assistance

38.	Base	Vulgar, Coarse	Summit, Noble
39.	Batty	Insane, silly	Sane



40.	Bawdy	Erotic, Coarse	Decent, Moral
41.	Befogged	Becloud, Dim	Clear headed, Uncloud
42.	Benevolent	Benign, Generous	Malevolent, Miserly
43.	Benign	Favorable, friendly	Malignant, Cruel
44.	Bind	Predicament	Release
45.	Bleak	Austere, Blank	Bright, Cheerful
46.	Blunt	Dull, Insensitive	Keen, Sharp
47.	Boisterous	Clamorous, rowdy	Placid, Calm
48.	Bold	Adventurous	Timid
49.	Busy	Active, Engaged	Idle, Lazy
50.	Calculating	Canny, Devious	Artless, honest
51.	Calamity	adversity, misfortune	Fortune
52.	Callous	obdurate, unfeeling	Compassionate, Tender
53.	Calumny	defamation, aspersion	Commendation, Praise
54.	Capable	competent, able	Incompetent, Inept
55.	Captivate	Charm, fascinate	Disillusion offend
56.	Captivity	imprisonment, confinement	Freedom, Liberty
57.	Cease	terminate, desist	Begin, Originate
58.	Chaste	virtuous, pure	Sullied, Lustful
59.	Chastise	punish, admonish	Cheer, encourage
60.	Compassion	kindness, sympathy	Cruelty, Barbarity
61.	Comprise	include, contain	Reject, lack
62.	Concede	yield, permit	Deny, reject
63.	Concur	approve, agree	Differ, disagree
64.	Consent	agree, permit	Object Disagree
65.	Consequence	effect, outcome	Origin, Start
66.	Consolidate	solidify, strengthen	Separate, Weaken
67.	Conspicuous	prominent, obvious	Concealed, hidden
68.	Contempt	scorn, disregard	Regard, Praise
69.	Contradict	deny, oppose	Approve, Confirm
70.	Contrary	dissimilar, conflicting	Similar, Alike
71.	Calm	Harmonious, unruffled	Stormy, turbulent
72.	Callous	Insensitive, indurated	Kind, merciful
73.	Camouflage	Cloak, disguise	Reveal
74.	Candid	Blunt, bluff	Evasive
75.	Captivate	Beguile, bewitch	Repel
76.	Carnal	Earthly, fleshly	Spiritual
77.	Catholic	Generic, liberal	Narrow- minded
78.	Celebrated	Acclaimed, lionized	Unknown, Inglorious

79.	Cement	Plaster, mortar	Disintegrate
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80.	Censure	Rebuke, reprimand	Praise, Acceptance
81.	Cheap	Competitive, Inexpensive	Dear, unreasonable
82.	Clandestine	Covert, fruitive	Open, Legal
83.	Classic	Simple, Typical	Romantic, Unusual
84.	Coarse	Bawdy, Boorish	Fine, Chaste
85.	Comic	Clown, Jester	Tragic, tragedian
86.	Compact	Bunched, thick	Loose, Diffuse
87.	Compress	Abbreviate, Shrink	Amplify, Expand
88.	Conceit	Egotism, Immodesty	Modesty
89.	Concord	Agreement, accord	Discord
90.	Condemn	Castigate, Chide	Approve, Praise
91.	Confident	Bold, Undaunted	Diffident, cowardly
92.	Consolidate	Centralize, Fortify	Weaken
93.	Courtesy	Generosity, Reverence	Disdain, Rudeness
94.	Creation	Formation, foundation	Destruction
95.	Cunning	Acute, Smart	Nave, Coarse
96.	Decay	Collapse, decompose	Flourish, Progress
97.	Deceit	deception, artifice	Veracity, Sincerity
98.	Decipher	interpret, reveal	Misinterpret, distort
99.	Defile	contaminate, pollute	Purify, sanctity
100.	Defray	spend, pay	Disclaim, Repudiate
101.	Deliberate	cautious, intentional	Rash, Sudden
102.	Demolish	Ruin, devastate	Repair, construct
103.	Deprive	despoil, divest	Restore, Renew
104.	Deride	mock, taunt	Inspire, Encourage
105.	Disdain	detest, despise	Approve, praise
106.	Dissuade	Remonstrate, Counsel	Insite, Persuade
107.	Denounce	Blame, boycott	Defend
108.	Dense	Opaque, piled	Sparse, brainy
109.	Derogatory	Sarcastic, critical	Laudatory, appreciative
110.	Despair	Depression, misery	Contentment, Hope
111.	Destructive	Catastrophic, pernicious	Creative, Constructive
112.	Docile	Pliable, pliant	Headstrong, obstinate
113.	Dwarf	Diminutive, Petite	Huge, Giant
114.	Eager	Keen, acquisitive	Indifferent, apathetic
115.	Eclipse	Diminution, Dimming	Shine, eclipse
116.	Eccentric	strange, abnormal	Natural, Conventional
117.	Ecstasy	delight, exultation	Despair, Calamity
118.	Efface	destroy, obliterate	Retain, Maintain
119.	Eloquence	expression, fluency	Halting, Stammering



120.	Encumbrance	hindrance, obstacle	Incentive, stimulant
121.	Endeavour	undertake, aspire	Cease, quit
122.	Enormous	colossal, mammoth	Diminutive, negligible
123.	Epitome	precise, example	Increment, expansion
124.	Equivocal	uncertain, hazy	Obvious, lucid
125.	Eradicate	destroy, exterminate	Secure, plant
126.	Fabricate	construct, produce	Destroy, Dismantle
127.	Fallacy	delusion, mistake	Veracity, Truth
128.	Falter	stumble, demur	Persist, Endure
129.	Fanatical	narrow-minded, biased	Liberal, Tolerant
130.	Feeble	weak, frail	Strong, Robust
131.	Ferocious	cruel, fierce	Gentle, Sympathetic
132.	Feud	strife, quarrel	Harmony, fraternity
133.	Fluctuate	deflect, vacillate	Stabilize, resolve
134.	Forsake	desert, renounce	Hold, maintain
135.	Fragile	weak, infirm	Enduring, Tough
136.	Frantic	violent, agitated	Subdued, gentle
137.	Frivolous	petty, worthless	Solemn, significant
138.	Frugality	economy, providence	Lavishness, extravagance
139.	Gather	Converge, huddle	Disperse, Dissemble
140.	Gloom	obscurity, darkness	Delight, mirth
141.	Glut	stuff, satiate	Starve, abstain
142.	Gorgeous	magnificent, dazzling	Dull, unpretentious
143.	Gracious	courteous, beneficent	Rude, Unforgiving
144.	Grisly	disgusting, atrocious	Pleasing, attractive
145.	Grudge	hatred, aversion	Benevolence, Affection
146.	Guile	cunning, deceit	Honesty, frankness
147.	Generosity	Altruism, bounty	Stinginess, greed
148.	Genuine	Absolute, Factual	Spurious
149.	Gloomy	Bleak, cloudy	Gay, Bright
150.	Glory	Dignity, renown	Shame, Disgrace
151.	Hamper	retard, prevent	Promote, facilitate
152.	Hapless	unfortunate, ill-fated	Fortunate, Lucky
153.	Harass	irritate, molest	Assist, comfort
154.	Haughty	arrogant, pompous	Humble, Submissive
155.	Hazard	Peril, danger	Conviction, security
156.	Heretic	non-conformist, secularist	Conformable, religious
157.	Hideous	frightful, shocking	Attractive, alluring
158.	Hamstrung	Cripple Debilitate	Strengthen, Encourage
159.	Harmony	Conformity, Amicability	Discord, discord
160.	Hasty	Abrupt, Impetuous	Leisurely, Cautious



161.	Honor	Adoration, Reverence	Denunciation, Shame
162.	Humble	Meek, Timid	Proud, Assertive
163.	Humility	Resignation, Fawning	Boldness, Pride
164.	Hypocrisy	Deception, Pharisaism	Sincerity, frankness
165.	Impenitent	Uncontrite, Obdurate	Repentant
166.	Impulsive	Flaky, Impetuous	Cautious, Deliberate
167.	Indifferent	Equitable, Haughty	Partial, Biased
168.	Indigent	Destitute, Impoverished	Rich, Affluent
169.	Infernal	Damned, Accursed	Heavenly,
170.	Inspid	Tedious, Prosaic	Pleasing, appetizing
171.	Interesting	Enchanting, Riveting	Dull, Uninteresting
172.	Immaculate	unsullied, spotless	Defiled, Tarnished
173.	Immense	huge, enormous	Puny, Insignificant
174.	Immerse	submerge, involve	Emerge, uncover
175.	Imminent	impending, brewing	Distant, Receding
176.	Immunity	prerogative, privilege	Blame, Censure
177.	Impair	diminish, deteriorate	Restore, Revive
178.	Impartial	just, unbiased	Prejudiced, Biased
179.	Impediment	hurdle, obstruction	Assistant, Concurrence
180.	Impious	irreligious, unholy	Pious, Devout
181.	Impute	attribute, ascribe	Exculpate, support
182.	Inclination	disposition, affection	Indifference, Disinclination
183.	Incompetent	inefficient, unskilled	Dexterous, Skilled
184.	Incongruous	inappropriate, absurd	Compatible, harmonious
185.	Inevitable	unavoidable, ascertained	Unlikely, Doubtful
186.	Infringe	violate, encroach	Comply, Concur
187.	Ingenuous	undisguised, naive	Wily, Craftly
188.	Insinuate	allude, hint	Conceal, Camouflage
189.	Inspid	tasteless, vapid	Delicious, luscious
190.	Insolvent	indigent, destitute	Wealthy, solvent
191.	Instill	inculcate, inject	Eradicate, extract
192.	Intricate	tangled, complicated	Regulated, Orderly
193.	Intrigue	scheme, conspiracy	Candor, Sincerity
194.	Intrinsic	genuine, fundamental	Extraneous, incidental
195.	Invective	accusation, censure	Approval, acclamation
196.	Invincible	unconquerable, impregnable	Effeminate, languid
197.	Irrepressible	irresistible, unconfined	Composed, hesitant
198.	Immaculate	Exquisite, Impeccable	Defiled, Tarnished
199.	Jaded	tired, exhausted	Renewed, recreated
200.	Jejune	dull, boring	Interesting, exciting
201.	Jovial	frollicsome, cheerful	Solemn, morose



202.	Jubilant	rejoicing, triumphant	Melancholy, depressing
203.	Judicious	thoughtful, prudent	Irrational, foolish
204.	Just	honest, impartial	Unequal, unfair
205.	Justify	defend, exculpate	Impute, arraign
206.	Juvenile	young, tender	Dotage, antiquated
207.	Keen	sharp, poignant	Vapid, insipid
208.	Kindred	relation, species	Unrelated, dissimilar
209.	Knave	dishonest, scoundrel	Paragon, innocent
210.	Knell	death knell, last blow	Reconstruction, rediscovery
211.	Knotty	complicated difficult	Simple, manageable
212.	Lavish	abundant, excessive	Scarce, deficient
213.	Lax	slack, careless	Firm, reliable
214.	Lenient	compassionate, merciful	Cruel, severe
215.	Liabile	accountable, bound	Unaccountable, apt to
216.	Liberal	magnanimous, generous	Stingy, malicious
217.	Linger	loiter, prolong	Hasten, quicken
218.	Lucid	sound, rational	Obscure, hidden
219.	Lunacy	delusion, insanity	Normalcy, sanity
220.	Lure	attract, entice	Repel, dissuade
221.	Luscious	palatable, delicious	Unsavory, tart
222.	Luxuriant	profuse, abundant	Scanty, meagre
223.	Languid	Sluggish, apathetic	Energetic, spirited
224.	Malice	Vengefulness, grudge	Goodwill, Kindness
225.	Mandatory	Imperative, requisite	Optional
226.	Masculine	Gallant, strapping	Feminine, meek
227.	Merit	Stature, Asset	Demerit, dishonor
228.	Miraculous	marvelous, extraordinary	Ordinary, trivial
229.	Mitigate	alleviate, relieve	Augment enhance
230.	Modest	humble, courteous	Arrogant, pompous
231.	Molest	harass, tease	Console, soothe
232.	Mollify	appease, assuage	Irritate, infuriate
233.	Momentous	notable, eventful	Trivial, insignificant
234.	Monotonous	irksome, tedious	Varied, pleasant
235.	Morbid	Nasty, Macabre	Healthy, Cheerful
236.	Munificent	liberal, hospitable	Frugal, penurious
237.	Murky	dusky, dreary	Bright, shining
238.	Mutinous	recalcitrant, insurgent	Submissive, faithful
239.	Mutual	joint, identical	Separate, distinct
240.	Niggardly	miser, covetous	Generous, profuse
241.	Nimble	prompt, brisk	Sluggish, languid
242.	Nonchalant	indifferent, negligent	Attentive, considerate



243.	Novice	tyro, beginner	Veteran, ingenious
244.	Noxious	baneful, injurious	Healing, profitable
245.	Nullify	cancel, annual	Confirm, Uphold
246.	Notion	Conceit, Apprehension	Reality, Concrete
247.	Numerous	profuse, various	Scarce, deficient
248.	Obstruct	impede, prevent	Hasten, encourage
249.	Obliging	Complaisant, Willing	Mulish, Obstinate
250.	Obscure	Arcane, Vague	Prominent
251.	Obstinate	Stubborn, Adamant	Pliable, flexible
252.	Obtain	Access, Inherit	Forfeit
253.	Obvious	Evident, apparent	Obscure, ambiguous
254.	Odious	Malevolent, obnoxious	Engaging, fascinating
255.	Offensive	Abhorrent, obnoxious	Engaging, fascinating
256.	Occult	latent, ambiguous	Intelligible, transparent
257.	Offspring	descendant, sibling	Ancestor, forefather
258.	Ominous	Menacing, Foreboding	Auspicious
259.	Opaque	obscure, shady	Transparent, bright
260.	Optimist	Idealist	Pessimist
261.	Oracular	cryptic, vague	Lucid, distinct
262.	Ordain	Order, impose	Revoke abolish
263.	Ornamental	decorative, adorned	Unseemly, plain
264.	Outbreak	eruption, insurrection	Compliance, subjection
265.	Outrage	offence, maltreatment	Praise, favour
266.	Pacify	Appease, Chasten	Irritate, worsen
267.	Persuade	Cajole, Impress	Dissuade, halt
268.	Perturbed	Flustered, anxious	Calm
269.	Propagate	Inseminate, fecundate	Suppress, deplete
270.	Progress	Pace, Betterment	Retrogress, worsening
271.	Prompt	Precise, Punctual	Slow, Negligent
272.	Prudence	Vigilance, Discretion	Indiscretion
273.	Pamper	Flatter, indulge	Deny, disparage
274.	Paramount	foremost, eminent	Trivial, inferior
275.	Peerless	matchless, unrivalled	Mediocre, commonplace
276.	Peevish	perverse, sullen	Suave, amiable
277.	Pertness	flippancy, impudence	Modesty, diffidence
278.	Perverse	petulant, obstinate	Complacent, docile
279.	Placid	tranquil, calm	Turbulent, hostile
280.	Pompous	haughty, arrogant	Unpretentious, humble
281.	Precarious	doubtful, insecure	Assured
282.	Predicament	plight, dilemma	Resolution, confidence
283.	Quack	Impostor, deceiver	Upright, unfeigned



284.	Quaint	Queer, strange	Familiar, usual
285.	Quarantine	seclude, screen	Befriend, socialize
286.	Quell	subdue, reduce	Exacerbate, agitate
288.	Quibble	equivocate, prevaricate	Unfeign, plain
289.	Raid	Incursion, Foray	Retreat, release
290.	Rapidity	Quickness, Velocity	Inertia, languidity
291.	Reason	Acumen, Bounds	Folly, Speculation
292.	Rebellious	Restless, attacking	Submissive, Compliant
293.	Rectify	Amend, Remedy	Falsify, Worsen
294.	Reluctant	Cautious, Averse	anxious, Eager
295.	Restrain	Detain, Confine	Incite
296.	Ratify	consent, approve	Deny, dissent
297.	Ravage	Destroy, ruin	Reconstruct, renovate
298.	Redeem	Recover, liberate	Conserve lose
299.	Remnant	Residue, piece	Entire, whole
300.	Remonstrate	Censure, protest	Agree, loud
301.	Remorse	Regret, penitence	Ruthlessness, obduracy
302.	Rescind	Annul, abrogate	Delegate, permit
303.	Resentment	Displeasure, wrath	Content, Cheer
304.	Retract	Recant, withdraw	Confirm, assert
305.	Reverence	Respect, esteem	Disrespect, affront
306.	Rout	Vanquish, overthrow	Succumb, withdraw
307.	Rustic	Rural, uncivilized	Cultured, Refined
308.	Ruthless	Remorseless, inhumane	Compassionate, lenient
309.	Sacred	Cherish, Divine	Ungodly, Profane
310.	Savage	Wild, untamed	Polished, Civilized
311.	Startled	Frightened, Shocked	Waveringly
312.	Steep	Course, lofty	Flat, gradual
313.	Stranger	Immigrant, guest	Acquaintance, national
314.	Sublime	Magnificent, eminent	Ridiculous
315.	Succinct	Concise, Terse	Lengthy, polite
316.	Sympathy	Tenderness, harmony	Antipathy, Discord
317.	System	Scheme, Entity	Chaos, Disorder
318.	Sarcastic	Ironical, derisive	Courteous, gracious
319.	Saucy	Impudent, insolent	Modest, humble
320.	Shrewd	Cunning, craftly	Simple, imbecile
321.	Scanty	scarce, insufficient	Lavish, multitude
322.	Servile	Slavish, Docile	Aggressive, Dominant
323.	Shabby	miserable, impoverished	Prosperous, thriving
324.	Slander	defame, malign	Applaud, approve
325.	Sneer	mock, scorn	Flatter, praise



326.	Solicit	entreat, implore	Protest oppose
327.	Subterfuge	Deceit, Stratagem	Frankness, Openness
328.	Stain	blemish, tarnish	Honor, purify
329.	Spurious	Fake, Counterfeit	Genuine, Authentic
330.	Sporadic	intermittent, scattered	Incessant, frequent
331.	Spry	Nimble, Brisk	Lethargic, Sluggish
332.	Squalid	dirty, filthy	Tidy, Attractive
333.	Successful	Propitious, Felicitous	Destitute, Untoward
334.	Sterile	Barren, Impotent	Profitable, Potent
335.	Stupor	lethargy, unconsciousness	Sensibility, Consciousness
336.	Subsequent	consequent, following	Preceding, previous
337.	Substantial	Considerable, solid	Tenuous, fragile
338.	Subvert	Demolish, sabotage	Generate, organize
339.	Superficial	Partial, shallow	Profound, discerning
340.	Sycophant	Parasite, flatterer	Devoted, loyal
341.	Taboo	Prohibit, ban	Permit, consent
342.	Taciturn	Reserved, silent	Talkative, extrovert
343.	Tedious	Wearisome. Irsksome	Exhilarating, lively
344.	Temperate	Cool, moderate	Boisterous, violent
345.	Tenement	Apartment, Digs	Breakeven, dislodge
346.	Tenacious	Stubborn, Dodge	Docile, non- resinous
347.	Throng	Assembly, crowd	Dispersion, sparsity
348.	Timid	Diffident, coward	Bold, intrepid
349.	Tranquil	Peaceful, composed	Violent, furious
350.	Transient	Temporal, transitory	Lasting, enduring
351.	Trenchant	Assertive, forceful	Feeble, ambiguous
352.	Treacherous	Dishonest, duplicitous	Forthright, reliable
353.	Trivial	Trifling, insignificant	Significant, veteran
354.	Tumultuous	Violent, riotous	Peaceful, harmonious
355.	Tyro	Beginner, riotous	Proficient, veteran
356.	Tame	Compliant, Subdued	Wild, untamed
357.	Terse	Incisive, Compact	Diffuse, Gentle
358.	Thick	Chunky, massive	Thin, attenuated
359.	Thrifty	Frugal, prudent	Extravagant
360.	Tranquil	Amicable, Calm	Agitated, Fierce
361.	Transparent	Diaphanous	Opaque
362.	Tremble	Vibrate	Steady
363.	Uncouth	Awkward, ungraceful	Elegant, Compensate
364.	Utterly	Completely, entirely	Deficiently, incomplete
365.	Umbrage	Chagrin, offense	Sympathy, goodwill
366.	Uncouth	Boorish, Clownish	Elegant, Compensate



367.	Urchin	Foundling, Orphan	Creep, Knave
368.	Urge	Incite, Implore	Abhorrence, Abomination
369.	Vain	Arrogant, egoistic	Modest
370.	Vagrant	Wander, roaming	Steady, settled
371.	Valor	Bravery, prowess	Fear, cowardice
372.	Vanity	Conceit, pretension	Modesty, Humility
373.	Venerable	Esteemed, honored	Unworthy, immature
374.	Venom	Poison, malevolence	Antidote, Benevolent
375.	Veteran	Ingenious, experienced	Novice, tyro
376.	Vicious	Corrupt, obnoxious	Noble, Virtuous
377.	Vigilant	Cautious, alert	Careless, negligent
378.	Vivacious	Spirited, Energetic	Dispirited, Unattractive
379.	Vilify	Malign, Slur, Defame	Cherish, Commend
380.	Vouch	Confirm, consent	Repudiate, prohibit
381.	Virtue	Ethic, morality	Vice, dishonesty
382.	Vivid	Eloquent, lucid	Dull, Dim
383.	Waive	Relinquish, remove	Impose, Clamp
384.	Wan	Pale, faded	Bright, healthy
385.	Wane	Decline, Dwindle	Ameliorate, Rise
386.	Wary	cautious, circumspect	Heedless, negligent
387.	Wed	marry, combine	Divorce, Separate
388.	Wicked	vicious, immoral	Virtuous, Noble
389.	Wield	Exert, employ	Forgo, avoid
390.	Wile	Trickery, Artifice	Naivety, honor
391.	Winsome	Beautiful, Comely	Alluring, Rapturous
392.	Wilt	wither, perish	Revive, bloom
393.	Yell	shout, shriek	Whisper muted
394.	Yield	surrender abdicate	Resist, protest
395.	Yearn	languish, crave	Content, satisfy
396.	Yoke	connect, harness	Liberate, Release
397.	Zeal	eagerness, fervor	Apathy, lethargy
398.	Zenith	summit, apex	Nadir, base
399.	Zest	delight, enthusiasm	Disgust, passive
400.	Zig -zag	oblique, wayward	Straight, unbent



Homophones

What is a homophone?

A homophone is a word that sounds the same as another word but has a different meaning and spelling. In English, there are many homophones, and it's important to try to learn and understand them. You have to listen carefully to the context to know which word someone means if they're spoken aloud. For example, '**flower**' and '**flour**' are homophones because they are pronounced the same but you certainly can't bake using tulips.

Examples of homophones:

- **bare** – **bear**
- **board** – **bored**
- **pray** – **prey**
- **cent** – **scent**
- **doe** (*female deer*) – **dough** (*bake into bread*)
- **meet** – **meat**
- **peace** – **piece**

What is a homonym?

A homonym can be a word that sounds the same and spelled exactly the same way as another word but has a different meaning. In the sentence, “The baseball **pitcher** drank a **pitcher** of water.”, the first word pitcher means the player in baseball who throws the ball to the batter and the second one means a container for holding and pouring liquids.

Examples of homonyms:

pen (writing instrument) – **pen** (enclosure for animal)

- **spring** (*a season*) – **spring** (*coiled metal*)
- **bear** (*to endure*) – **bear** (*animal*)
- **lean** (*thin*) – **lean** (*rest against*)
- **bank** (*financial establishment*) – **bank** (*the slope bordering a river*)
- **bright** (*smart*) – **bright** (*filled with light*)

carp (*to keep complaining*) – **carp** (*fish*)



Homonyms, Homographs, and Homophones

Homonyms: Words that have the same spelling and same pronunciation, but different meanings.

Directions: Choose (a) or (b)

Example: I hope you are not *lying* (a) to me. (a) telling a lie

My books are *lying* (b) on the table. (b) being in a horizontal position

1. The kids are going to *watch* ____ TV tonight. (a) small clock worn on the wrist
What time is it? I have to set my *watch* _____. (b) look at
2. Which *page* _____ is the homework on? (a) one sheet of paper
Please *page* _____ the doctor if you need help. (b) to call someone on an electronic pager
3. Let's *play* ____ soccer after school. (a) participate in a
sport
The author wrote a new *play* _____. (b) theater piece
4. Ouch! The mosquito *bit* ____ me! (a) a tiny amount
I'll have a little *bit* ____ of sugar in my tea. (b) past tense of
bite
5. My rabbits are in a *pen* ____ outside. (a) a writing instrument which uses
ink
Please sign this form with a black *pen* _____. (b) an enclosed area

Homographs: Words that have the same spelling, but different pronunciations and meanings.

Directions: Choose (a) or (b)

Example: The *wind* (a) is blowing hard. (a) moving air (rhymes with *pinned*)
I have to *wind* (b) my clock. (b) turn the stem (rhymes with *find*)

1. The singer made a low *bow* ____ to the audience. (a) decorative ribbon (rhymes with *so*)
Maria placed a red *bow* ____ on the birthday gift. (b) bend at the waist (rhymes with
how)



2. All the students are *present*____today. (a) here (rhymes with
pleasant)The boss will *present*_the award at 10:00. (b) give (rhymes with *resent*)
3. Please *close*____the door. (a) near (rhymes with
dose)The boy sat *close*_____to his uncle. (b) shut
(rhymes with *toes*)
4. The rope was *wound*____around his ankles. (a) tied around (rhymes with
pound)The soldier received a *wound*_____in the battle. (b) an injury (rhymes
with *moon*)
5. I don't know if I will *live*_____or die. (a) to have life (rhymes with *give*)
Last night I saw the band play *live*_____in concert. (b) in real time performance (rhymes with
hive)

Homophones: Words that have the same pronunciation, but different spelling and different meanings.

Directions: Choose the correct word.

Example: Please try not to (waste, *waist*) paper.

1. Can I go to the party (*to, too, two*)?
2. This is my favorite (*pare, pair, pear*) of jeans.
3. I (*sent, scent, cent*) a letter to my aunt in Vietnam.
4. The children got (*bored, board*) during the lecture.
5. Mr. and Mrs. Rodriguez like to work in (*there, they're, their*) garden.
6. **Alec is going to (*wear, ware*) his work boots today.**
7. Do you think it is going to (*rein, rain, reign*) this afternoon?
8. **I saw a restaurant just off the (*rode, road*) about a mile back.**
9. David's brother is in a (*band, banned*) which plays Russian music.
10. **Juana wants her socks because her (*tows, toes*) are cold.**
11. The teacher walked down the (*aisle, isle*) between the rows of desks.
12. Hadil has a (*pane, pain*) in her shoulder.



13. The school (*principal, principle*) spoke to a group of parents.
14. **The clerk wants to (*sell, cell*) as many TVs as possible.**
15. I don't want to talk about the (*passed, past*) anymore.
16. Nobody (*knows, nose*) what you are thinking.
17. I have (*for, four, fore*) dollars in my pocket.
18. I need to take a (*break, brake*) from this exercise!
19. Humans have hands. Dogs have (*paws, pause*).
20. (*He'll, Heel, Heal*) be here in a few minutes.



NEW WORDS FORMATION

Words which are not derived or compounded or developed from other words are called **Primary Words**. They belong to the original stock of words in the language.

- (1) **Compound Words**, formed by joining two or more simple words; as, Moonlight, nevertheless, undertake, man-of-war.
- (ii) **Primary Derivatives**, formed by making some change in the body of the simple word.
- (iii) **Secondary Derivatives**, formed by an addition to the beginning or the end: as, happy goodness An addition to the beginning of a word is a Prefix, an addition to the end is a Suffix

Compound Words

Compound words are , for the most part. Nouns, Adjectives and Verb.

Compound Nouns may be formed from:

(1) **Noun+ Noun: as.**

Moonlight, chess-board, armchair, postman, railway, airman, manservant, fire-escape, jailbird, horse-power, she ringleader, screwdriver, tax-payer, teasom, haystack windmill

(2) **Adjective+Noun**

Sweetheart, nobleman, shorthand, blackboard, quicksilver, stronghold, halfpenny

(3) **Verb+Noun**

Spendthrift makeshift breakfast, telltale, pickpocket, cut-throat, catpurse, daredevil, scarecrow, hangman

(4) **Gerund+ Noun**

Drawing room, writing desk looking-glass, walking-stick, blotting paper, stepping stone, spelling-book

(5) **Adverb (or Preposition)+ Noun**

Outlaw, afterthought, forethought, foresight, overcoat, downfall, afternous, bypass, inmate, off-shoot, inside

(6) **Verb+Adverb: as.**

Drawback, lock-up go-between, die-hard, send-off

(7) **Adverb+ Verb: as, Outset, upkeep, outcry, income, outcome**



Compound Adjectives may be formed from :

(1) Noun +Adjective (or Participle); as,

Blood red, sky blue, stow-white, pitch-dark, breast-high, skin-deep, parse-proud, lifelong, world-wide heading homesick, stone-blind seasick note worthy heart-rending, ear piercing time-serving, moth-eaten, heart-ben bed-ridden, hand-made, sea-girl.

(2) Adjective+Adjective, as,

Red hot, blue-black white hot, dull-grey lukewarm

(3) Adverb+ Participle as

Long-suffering, everlasting never ending thorough bend well-deserved, outspoken down-hearted, far-se,

Compound Verbs may be formed from:

(1) Noun+Verb, as

Waylay backbite, typewrite, browbeat, earmark

(2) Adjective+Verb: as Safeguard, whitewash, fulfill.

(3) Adverb-Verb: as Overthore, overtake, fortell, undertake, upset, ill-use