

An ultimate english guide for all competitive exams



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Instant Words

1,000 Most Frequently Used Words

These are the most common words in English, ranked in frequency order. The first 25 make up about a third of all printed material. The first 100 make up about half of all written material, and the first 300 make up about 65 percent of all written material. Is it any wonder that all students must learn to recognize these words instantly and to spell them correctly also?

FIRST HUNDRED

Words 1-25

the
of
and
a
to
in
is
you
that
it
he
was
for
on
are
as
with
his
they
I
at
be
this
have
from

Words 26-50

or
one
had
by
word
but
not
what
all
were
we
when
your
can
said
there
use
an
each
which
she
do
how
their
if

Words 51-75

will
up
other
about
out
many
then
them
these
so
some
her
would
make
like
him
into
time
has
look
two
more
write
go
see

Words 75-100

number
no
way
could
people
my
than
first
water
been
call
who
oil
its
now
find
long
down
day
did
get
come
made
may
part

Advanced vocabulary development

Ages
16+

PSAT
✓

SAT
✓

GRE
✓

Word list 1

Group 1		<u>Notes</u>
Abhor	hate	.....
Bigot	narrow-minded, prejudiced person	.....
Counterfeit	fake; false	.....
Enfranchise	give voting rights	.....
Hamper	hinder; obstruct	.....
Kindle	to start a fire	.....
Noxious	harmful; poisonous; lethal	.....
Placid	calm; peaceful	.....
Remuneration	payment for work done	.....
Talisman	lucky charm	.....

Group 2		<u>Notes</u>
Abrasive	rough; coarse; harsh	.....
Bilk	cheat; defraud	.....
Covert	hidden; undercover	.....
Engender	cause	.....
Hangar	storage area (like garage) for a plane	.....
Knotty	complex; difficult to solve	.....
Nuance	something subtle; a fine shade of meaning	.....
Plagiarism	taking credit for someone else's writing or ideas	.....
Renown	fame	.....
Tangent	going off the main subject	.....

Advanced vocabulary development

Ages
16+

PSAT
✓

SAT
✓

GRE
✓

Word list 9

Group 1		<u>Notes</u>
Bane	troublesome influence	.....
Condone	tacitly support; overlook	.....
Eclectic	taking things from different sources	.....
Genre	a category; type	.....
Irascible	easily angered	.....
Mundane	ordinary; worldly	.....
Perpetuated	caused to continue	.....
Rancor	resentment; animosity; bad feeling	.....
Strut	swagger; show off	.....
Voluble	talkative	.....

Group 2		<u>Notes</u>
Bard	poet	.....
Condoning	overlooking; disregarding; ignoring	.....
Edifice	building; structure; construction	.....
Germane	relevant	.....
Ire	anger [<i>irate (a)</i> = very angry]	.....
Munificent	generous; charitable	.....
Perpetuity	eternity	.....
Rant	use bombastic language	.....
Stupefying	astonishing; shocking; stunning into silence	.....
Voluminous	very large; spacious	.....

S No	Word	Antonym
1.	absence	presence
2.	accept	refuse
3.	accurate	inaccurate
4.	advantage	disadvantage
5.	alive	dead
6.	always	never
7.	ancient	modern
8.	answer	question, query
9.	approval	disapproval
10.	approached	receded, departed
11.	abundant	scarce
12.	admit	deny
13.	advance	retreat, retire
14.	artificial	natural
15.	arrival	departure
16.	ascend	descend
17.	attack	defense
18.	attractive	repulsive
19.	attention	inattention
20.	asleep	awake
21.	ally	enemy
22.	agree	disagree
23.	bad	good

S No	Word	Synonym	Synonym
1.	abandon	discard	vacate
2.	accord	agree	grant
3.	adversity	difficulty	misfortune
4.	affluent	plentiful	rich
5.	aggravate	annoy	infuriate
6.	alleviate	lighten	mitigate
7.	amenable	agreeable	favorable
8.	anguish	distress	sorrow
9.	apathetic	dispirited	lifeless
10.	arrogant	disdainful	imperious
11.	astonish	confound	overwhelm
12.	atrocious	appalling	detestable
13.	augment	add	enlarge
14.	avoid	ignore	shun
15.	awkward	graceless	inept
16.	baffle	confuse	deceive
17.	banal	common	plain
18.	barren	desolate	sterile
19.	berate	criticize	disapprove
20.	betray	deceive	fool
21.	bias	inclination	predisposition
22.	bitter	acid	sour
23.	blend	combine	mix

100 golden rules of English Grammar for error detection and sentence improvement

A. SUBJECT - VERB AGREEMENT

1 . Two or more Singular Subjects connected by and usually take a Verb in the Plural.

For example,

Incorrect- Hari and Ram is here.

Correct- Hari and Ram are here.

2. If two Singular Nouns refer to the same person or thing, the Verb must be Singular.

Incorrect- The Secretary and Principal are coming. Correct- The

Secretary and Principal is coming.

(Here the same person is .Secretary as well as Principal)

3. If the Singular Subjects are preceded by each or every, the Verb is usually Singular.

For example,

Incorrect- Every boy and girl were ready. Correct-

Every boy and girl was ready.

4. Two or more Singular Subjects connected by or, nor, either or, neither nor take a Verb in the Singular.

Correct- I was much surprised at hearing the news.

65. Hardly is an Adverb which means rarely. Whereas hard is an Adjective which means tough, rigid. For

example,

Incorrect- It is a hardly job.

Correct- It is a hard job.

66. Ago is always used with Past Indefinite Tense. So, if ago is used in a sentence, that sentence must be in the Past Indefinite Tense. For example,

Incorrect- He has come a month ago.

Correct- He came a month ago. 67. At present means at this moment and it is used with Present Tense, whereas presently and shortly are used for future' action and generally' used with Future Indefinite Tense.

For example,

Incorrect- Presently he is in the room. Correct-

At present he is in the room.

68. Early means "just after the beginning of anything" and soon means just after a point of time.

For example,

Roses blossomed early this spring.

69. The sentence which starts with seldom, never, hardly, rarely or scarcely takes an inverse structure, i.e., Verb + Subject - Structure. For example, Incorrect- Seldom

I had seen such a beautiful sight.

100 Most Common Grammar Errors

1. Using If conditionals

Incorrect: If I will visit London, I will meet you.

Correct: If I visit London, I will meet you.

Rule

Use simple present tense to refer to the future after conjunctions like when, after, if, as soon as.

Examples

I will talk to him when I see him in the next two days.

I will call you as soon as I arrive at the airport.

If the plan succeeds, I will come.

2. Married with/married to

Incorrect: She is married with an engineer

Correct: She is married to an engineer.

Rule

To is a correct preposition to use with married.

3. Every with (singular noun)/Every with (plural noun)

Incorrect: Every students is intelligent in the class.

Correct: Every student is intelligent in the class.

600+ COMMON ERRORS

1. Some people (1)/are believing (2) / that women cannot (3)/ compete with men. (4)/No error (5)

Ans (2): The stative verbs (agree, believe, consider, doubt, differ etc,) are used to denote permanent mental state.

It is why these verbs are generally not used in Progressive / Imperfect Tense.

Hence, `are believing' should be replaced by `believe'.

2. He avoids (1)/taking the (2)/ prescribed medicine (3) /at regularly intervals. (4)/No error (5)

Ans (4): The word interval is a Noun. To qualify a Noun, we use an Adjective, not an Adverb.

Hence, `at regularly intervals' should be replaced by `at regular intervals'. The word `regularly' is an Adverb whereas `regular' is an Adjective

3. Some people do not like (1)/to do any social (2)/ work even though (3)/they have abundant resources. (4)/No error (5)

Ans (5): No error

4. It is advisable that (1)/each time you (2)/ encountered such a situation (3)/keep you cool. (4)/No error (5)

Ans (3): The sense of the sentence is advisory. In such sentence we generally use Simple Present Tense. Hence, group of words `encountered such a situation' should be replaced by `encounter such a situation'.

5. Accidents usually (1)/result into (2)/ negligence, ignorance (3)/recklessness or carelessness. (4)/No error (5)

Ans (2): The sentence shows cause. Hence, `results into' should be replaced by `result from'.

Look at the sentences:

The failure of the company results from bad management.

The cyclone has resulted into many thousands of deaths.

641. Woman after women (1)/claimed to speak against (2)/ the present political situation (3) / of Bihar in the meeting. (4) / No error (5)

Ans (1): `Women after women' should be replaced with `women after woman' because if the structure of the sentence is: Noun + Preposition + Similar Noun, then both the Nouns should be in Singular Number

For example,

Women after woman delivered speech. ()

Women after women delivered speech. (X)

642. More than one student (1)/ have passed the examination (2)/ of the first terminal test (3)/ of pronoun. (4)/ No error (5)

Ans (2): Use `has' in the place of `have'.

Consider the following structure.

More than one + Singular Noun + Singular verb. ()

More + PCN = than one + PV ()

For example,

More than one classroom is vacant. ()

More than one classroom are vacant. (X)

643. If Sunit would have (1)/solving this, he would have (2) /got a reward (3) / in the debate. (4) / No error (5)

Ans (1): We should use `had' in the place of `would have' because the structure of Past

Conditional sentence would be as follows:

If + S + had + V3 + would have +V3 or

Had + S + V3 + S would have + V3

If Rashmi had asked me, I would have helped her. () Or,

Had Rashmi asked me, I would have helped her. ()

If Rashmi would have asked me , I would have helped her.

Still more common mistakes in English

1. Accused of The man was accused of the
murder.
The man was accused with the
murder.

2. Administrative I work as an administrative at a
co-operative.
This is just an administrative
problem.

3. Agree Greta agrees with you.
Greta is agree with you.

4. Alive & live Only three people were alive
after the accident.
Only three people were live after
the accident.

5. Alternate & alternative We'll meet on alternate Mondays.
Today, on the 11th and on the
25th.
We'll meet on alternative
Mondays. Today, on the 11th and
on the 25th.

Part 2: Right and wrong

1. Accused of The man was accused of the
murder.
The man was accused with the
murder.

2. Administrative This is just an administrative
problem.
I work as an administrative at a
co-operative.

3. Agree Greta agrees with you.
Greta is agree with you.

4. Alive & live Only three people were alive
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Today, on the 11th and on the
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We'll meet on alternative
Mondays. Today, on the 11th and
on the 25th.

6. Alternative & alternate Is this the only solution? Isn't there
an alternative option?

End of Preview.

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