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CHAPTER

Unseen Passages

● How to Solve the Questions?

Unseen Passage पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिए नीचे कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव दिए जा रहे हैं—

1. सर्वप्रथम दिए गए गद्यांश को दो-तीन बार ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए।
2. खण्ड के नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों को भी बार-बार ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए। इस प्रकार खण्ड का मुख्य भाव समझने में मदद मिलती है।
3. खण्ड में प्रश्नों के उत्तर ढूँढ़ने के लिए पेन्सिल से चिह्न लगायें। इस प्रकार सम्भावित उत्तर मिल जायेंगे।
4. अब Underlined portions को कापी में भाव के अनुसार क्रमबद्ध तरीके से लिख लेना चाहिए। इससे passage का मूल भाव समझ में आ जायेगा।
5. उत्तर सदैव उसी Tense में लिखना चाहिए जिसमें प्रश्न पूछा गया हो।
6. खण्ड पर आधारित प्रश्नों का उत्तर देते समय छात्र प्रायः खण्ड में दी गयी भाषा को ज्यों-का-त्यों रख देते हैं जो सर्वथा अनुचित है। आवश्यकतानुसार परिवर्तन करते हुए अपने शब्दों में उत्तर लिखने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

Q. What is your opinion about Mahatma Gandhi?

Ans. In my opinion Mahatma Gandhi sacrificed his life for the nation, that is why we call him 'Father of the Nation.'

यहाँ Your opinion प्रश्न में है तो उत्तर में my opinion होना चाहिए। अर्थात् प्रश्न 'तुम्हारी राय में' और उत्तर 'मेरी राय में' या 'मैं सोचता हूँ।'

7. उत्तर लिखने के बाद उसे दोहराना आवश्यक है। ऐसा करने से spelling, repetition या व्याकरण से सम्बन्धित त्रुटियाँ दिखायी दे जाती हैं।
8. उत्तर सही और तर्क-संगत होना चाहिए।

Solved Passage (1)

- Read the following passage carefully and on the basis of your reading, answer the questions given below it :

Florence Nightingale was born at Florence in Italy on 15th May, 1820. Her parents called her after the name of the city where she was born. Her sole ambition in life was to be a nurse and so she gave up all thoughts of marriage and personal happiness. She spent years visiting *hospital after hospital*. Day and night, she visited every bed in the hospital to see that no patient was neglected and that all were as comfortable as possible. However hard she might have worked all day, every night she would take her lamp and move from bed to bed. 'The lady with the lamp' the soldiers called her and that is the name by which the world has remembered her ever since.

QUESTIONS :

Q1. What was Florence Nightingale's sole ambition?

Ans. Florence Nightingale's sole ambition was to become a nurse.

Q2. Why did she give up the thought of marriage?

Ans. As she wanted to become a nurse, so she gave up the thought of marriage and personal happiness.

Q3. Why did she visit every bed?

Ans. She visited every bed to see that no patient was neglected and all were comfortable.

Q4. Why did she move at night from bed to bed?

Ans. She moved from bed to bed at night to see that no patient was neglected.

Q5. Explain the italicized words in the passage.

Ans. *Hospital after hospital* = so many hospitals.

The Lady with the Lamp = A lady having a lamp.

Q6. Give a suitable heading to the above passage.

Ans. Suitable heading to the above passage is 'The Lady with the Lamp'.

Solved Passage (2)

● **Read the following passage and answer the questions given below each :**

Once when Pandit Nehru was speaking to some peasants in Uttar Pradesh, he stopped to ask them a question. He said, "You often say, Bharatmata ki Jai." Tell me who is 'Bharatmata'?

"This land", the *peasants* replied, and pointed to the ground. "That's right," said Nehru. "This land is Bharatmata. The fields, the rivers and the mountains, and all the land of India, are Bharatmata. But she is not there alone. She is also the people of India, you and me and all of *us together*. When I look at you all, I see Bharatmata right in front of me."

Q1. "Who is Bharatmata"? "Who asked this question"?

Ans. Pandit Nehru asked this question.

Q2. "This land" was the reply of the peasants, Did they mean "India", Uttar Pradesh" or the ground on which they were sitting?

Ans. They meant the ground on which they were sitting.

Q3. "She is also the people of India." Who does she refer to?

Ans. She refers to Bharatmata.

Q4. "She is not there alone". Who does 'There' refer to?

Ans. 'There' refers to all the people living in India.

Q5. Explain the synonyms of italicized words in the passage.

Ans. *Peasant* = farmer.

Together = hand in hand.

Q6. Give a suitable title to the above passage.

Ans. The suitable title to the above passage is 'Bharatmata'.

Solved Passage (3)

● **Read the following passage and answer the questions given below each :**

The dams not only save the water of our rivers for irrigation but they do other things as well. They control floods in the rivers. When there are floods, the gates of the dams are *opened* and the water flows down the river and the canals. The water does not overflow the banks and the people in the village and town near by do not have to be afraid of floods. The dams also do other *important* things, they make electricity. The water in the dam falls on giant wheels and turns them. The wheels turn machines which produce electric current.

Q1. What are the advantages of dams?

Ans. Dams save the water of rivers for irrigation and control floods in the rivers.

Q2. How do dams make electricity?

Ans. The water in the dams falls on giant wheels and turns them. The wheels turn machines which produce electric current.

Q3. How are the dams useful?

Ans. Dams are made to control the current of rivers. They save water for irrigation. They make electricity.

Q4. How do dams save people from floods?

Ans. Dams save people from floods as the water of the river does not overflow the banks of the river.

Q5. Give the synonyms of the italicized words in the passage.

Ans. *Opened* = disclosed.

Important = significant.

Q6. Give a suitable title to the above passage.

Ans. A suitable title to the above passage is 'Importance of the Dams'.

|| UNSOLVED EXERCISES ||

(1)

● **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions, given below it :**

Good deeds may be done by anyone in any walk of life—by the soldier in barracks or on the battle field, by the woman in the home, the nurse in the hospital, the businessman in his office, the boy at school or the inventor in the workshop. The *actual performance* of a good deed is the happiness both of the doer and of those for whom it is done. The memory of a good deed excites love and gratitude renews men's belief in their minds and inspires others to go and do likewise. It is an *incentive* to them to live purely, act uprightly and deal justly with their fellow men.

Difficult Words : good deeds = अच्छे कार्य, battle = युद्ध, businessman = व्यापारी, office = दफ्तर, inventor = अन्वेषक, workshop = कार्यशाला, performance = कृत्य, memory = स्मृति, excites = उत्तेजित होना, gratitude = कृतज्ञता, incentive = प्रोत्साहन।

QUESTIONS :

1. Should good deeds be done by a chosen few?
2. Where does the performance of a good deed lead to?
3. What does the memory of a good deed do?
4. What is the incentive to the doers of the good deed?
5. Explain the italicized words in the passage.
6. Give a suitable title to the above passage.

(2)

● **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions, given below it :**

At Shantiniketan, classes *are held* in the open air. The students sit on the ground under the trees and listen to their teachers. They often act plays, they have written themselves and very often they act those written by Rabindranath Tagore, the great poet who founded Shantiniketan. The place fills anyone with peace and quiet. The meaning of the word 'Shantiniketan' is *abode of peace*. It is one of the best places of learning in India. Many of our greatest leaders were educated at Shantiniketan.

Difficult Words : listen = सुनना, often = प्रायः, plays = नाटक, great poet = महान कवि, peace = शान्ति, founded = स्थापित किया, best = सबसे अच्छा, educated = शिक्षित हुए।

QUESTIONS :

1. How is Shantiniketan different from other places of learning?
2. Who is the founder of Shantiniketan?
3. What was Rabindranath Tagore?
4. What does the word 'Shantiniketan' mean?
5. Explain the italicized words in the passage.
6. Give a suitable title to the above passage.

(3)

- **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions, given below it :**

Sardar Patel was a strict man. People call him the 'Iron Man of India'. He was, no doubt, an iron man in the sense that he was an efficient administrator. But as a man to those who had the good fortune of coming into close contact with him, he was kind and gentle. At times, he even became *emotional*, when his personal friends and followers were *concerned*. However, it goes without saying that the Sardar had the great skill for organising affairs. He knew the art of selecting proper men for proper posts. Once he judged the man and found him correct, he trusted him fully and got him to do anything he wanted.

Difficult Words : strict = कठोर, iron man = लौह पुरुष, efficient = कुशल, administrator = प्रशासक, contact = सम्पर्क, emotional = भावुक, organising = संगठित करने में, affairs = कार्य, art = कला, found = पाया, correct = ठीक, trusted = विश्वास किया।

QUESTIONS :

1. What was the main quality of Sardar Patel?
2. Why do people call him 'The Iron Man of India'?
3. When did he become emotional?
4. How do you know that the Sardar Patel had the great skill of organising affairs?
5. Explain the italicized words in the passage.
6. Give a suitable title to the above passage.

(4)

- **Read the following passage carefully and on the basis of your reading, answer the questions, given below it :**

A good transport system is very *essential* in the world today. The word transport means carrying of people and goods from place to place. Millions of people travel from town to town, country to country and continent to continent. They travel over the land, on the water, through the air, under the ground and even into the space. People travel for service, business, sight seeing and to meet other people. A good transport system is very important for the *progress* of agriculture, mining and industry. It is also very important during the war, floods or famine. All means of transport have made travel easy, comfortable and fast.

Difficult Words : essential = आवश्यक, goods = सामान, travel = यात्रा, continent = महाद्वीप, land = भूमि, space = अन्तरिक्ष, important = महत्वपूर्ण, progress = प्रगति, उन्नति, agri-culture = कृषि, floods = बाढ़, famine = अकाल, easy = आसान, comfortable = सुविधाजनक, fast = तेज।

QUESTIONS :

1. What does the word 'transport' mean?

2. Where do people travel all over the world?
3. What are the reasons for travel?
4. Why is a good transport system so important?
5. Explain the italicized words in the passage.
6. Give a suitable title to the above passage.

(5)

- **Read the following passage carefully and on the basis of your reading, answer the questions, given below it :**

Prince Gautam was married to a beautiful princess named Yashodhara at the early age of twenty. But Gautam from his very childhood was of a *contemplative* mind. The sight of disease, old age and death filled him with sorrow and he found no *peace of mind*. He passed ten years of his married life in this way, till at the age of thirty, a son was born to him. The birth of a child set him at thinking and he was afraid of that of this new tie should bind him to the varieties of the world beyond hope of release. Accordingly, one night he secretly left the palace leaving everything behind him, his wealth and riches, his wife and baby and his royal home.

Difficult Words : prince = राजकुमार, married = विवाह किया, beautiful = सुंदर, princess = राजकुमारी, early = जल्दी, childhood = बचपन, contemplative = ध्यान में लीन, disease = रोग, बीमारी, sorrow = अत्यधिक दुःख, peace of mind = मन की शान्ति, afraid = भयभीत, varieties = प्रकार, secretly = छिपकर, palace = महल, royal = राजसी।

QUESTIONS :

1. How old was Prince Gautam when he got married?
2. Why did Gautam find no peace of mind?
3. What did he begin to think when a son was born to him?
4. What did he do secretly one night?
5. Explain the italicized words in the passage.
6. Give a suitable title to the above passage.

(6)

- **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions, given below it :**

Can man fly like birds? No, he can't. But a man can sit in an aeroplane and fly.

An aeroplane is like a bird. Birds can move their tails from one side to the other and they can also move their wings up and down. An aeroplane has two wings and a tail. It can move its tail, but cannot move its wings. Some aeroplanes are big and some are small. Big aeroplanes have four engines and they travel *long distances* in a short time. Small aeroplanes have only one or two engines and they don't travel very fast. Some big aeroplanes have seats for a hundred or a hundred and fifty *passengers*. A very big aeroplane carries four to five hundred people. Do you want to fly? You can't fly with wings. But you can become a pilot and fly an aeroplane.

Difficult Words : aeroplane = हवाई जहाज, wings = पंखे, travel = यात्रा, distance = दूरी, short time = कम समय, very fast = बहुत तेज, passenger = यात्री, carries = ले जाना, fly = उड़ना।

QUESTIONS :

1. Can a man fly like birds? Why?
2. Can a man fly? How?
3. Is an aeroplane different from a bird? How?

4. What are the differences between a big aeroplane and a small aeroplane?
5. Explain the italicized words in the passage.
6. Give a suitable title to the above passage.

(7)

- *Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions, given below it :*

Pratap took a vow that until Chittor was recovered, he would lead a hard life. He would not use gold and silver dishes at meal, he would use the leaves of trees instead. His bed would be of straw and he would not shave his beard. He ordered that no one should plough the fields and no crops should be grown in the country. He showed greatest valour in the battle of Haldighati. With a small body of twenty two thousands Rajputs, he fought against the huge army of the Mughal Emperor, Akbar and made himself immortal. So he is honoured even today for his spirit and sacrifice.

Difficult Words : vow = प्रतिज्ञा, lead = व्यतीत करना, hard life = कठिन जीवन, leaves = पत्तियाँ, straw = चारा, beard = दाढ़ी, ordered = आज्ञा दिया, plough the field = खेत में हल चलाना, crop = फसल, battle = युद्ध, huge army = विशाल सेना, emperor = सम्राट, self = स्वयं, immortal = अमर, honoured = सम्मान किया, sacrifice = त्याग।

QUESTIONS :

1. What vow did Pratap take?
2. What orders did Pratap give?
3. With how many soldiers did he fight against the army of Akbar?
4. Why is Pratap honoured even today?
5. Explain the italicized words in the passage.
6. Give a suitable title to the above passage.

(8)

- *Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions, given below it :*

Gandhiji was not against machines. He believed that a machine is good if it serves man, but it is harmful when it seeks to master him. He was against the large scale use of machines, because he wanted to utilize the immense man power and cattle power of India. He was completely in favour of village and cottage industries so that people could employ their own resources to improve their economic condition. Gandhiji was a believer in self-dependence so that people might not rely upon a British and foreign aid for their prosperity. The revival of hand-spinning and hand weaving industry in our country shook the foundation of the British Empire. Another reason of Gandhiji's dislike for machines was that large scale production has the tendency of concentrating wealth in a few hands.

Difficult Words : believed = विश्वास किया, harmful = हानिकारक, scale = पैमाना, utilize = प्रयोग करना, immense = अत्यधिक, power = शक्ति, completely = पूर्णतया, favour = पक्ष, cottage = झोपड़ी, industries = उद्योग-धन्धे, resources = संसाधन, improve = सुधारना, prosperity = वैभव, foundation = आधार, production = उत्पादन, concentrating = इकट्ठा करना।

QUESTIONS :

1. What was Gandhiji's belief about machines?
2. Why was Gandhiji against the large scale use of machines?
3. Why was Gandhiji completely in favour of village and cottage industries?

4. What shook the foundation of the British Empire?
5. Explain the italicized words in the passage.
6. Give a suitable title to the above passage.

(9)

- **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions, given below it :**

The Himalayas are beautiful mountains to the North India. They *stretch* for two thousands miles from Kashmir to Assam. Some of the world's highest peaks are in the Himalayas. The highest peak is Mount Everest. The tops of the mountains are covered with snow throughout the year. Therefore, we call them the Himalayas or '*the abode of snow*'. There are many beautiful lakes and forests in the Himalayas. Many passage connect India with Tibet, Turkistan and Afghanistan. Many rivers, the Ganga, the Yamuna, the Brahmaputra and the Beas flow from these mountains. The climate and the scenery of these mountains are so charming that people have built many hill stations there. Many visitors go to the hill stations for pleasure and relaxation.

Difficult Words : beautiful = सुन्दर, mountain = पर्वत, stretch = फैलाना, highest peak = सबसे ऊँची चोटी, covered = ढका हुआ, the abode of snow = बर्फ का घर, lakes = झीलें, connect = जोड़ना, charming = सुन्दर, built = बनाया, visitors = दर्शक, pleasure = आनन्द, relaxation = राहत।

QUESTIONS :

1. How far do the beautiful mountains of the Himalayas stretch?
2. What other name is given to the mountains of the Himalayas?
3. What does the word 'Himalayas' stand for?
4. Why do the visitors go to the hill stations?
5. Explain the italicized words in the passage.
6. Give a suitable title to the above passage.

(10)

- **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions, given below it :**

Of all the Mughal Emperors, Akbar is the most *secular* in the sense that while other Mughal emperors thought of their religion, sect or tribe, Akbar treated all the religions equally. To him, the Hindus were as dear as the Muslims. He *initiated* a religion by the name of "Deen-e-Elahi". He had many Hindu kings as his friends. His 'nine jewels' are quite famous. Pandit Nehru has showered lavish praise on Akbar.

Difficult Words : emperor = सम्राट, secular = धर्म निरपेक्ष, religion = धर्म, equally = समान रूप से, dear = प्रिय, initiated = चलाया, many = बहुत, king = राजा, nine-jewels = नवरत्न, famous = प्रसिद्ध, praise = प्रशंसा।

QUESTIONS :

1. In what sense was Akbar the most secular?
2. Who has showered lavish praise on Akbar?
3. How did he treat the people of other religions?

4. Name the religion Akbar initiated?
5. Explain the italicized words in the passage.
6. Give a suitable title to the above passage.

(11)

- **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions, given below it :**

A nation does not live by its big factories, dams or buildings. During the hundred years of foreign rule, our moral character was *shaken*. Now students are still in the process of training. It is their sacred duty to build up their character. They must learn from the very beginning the lessons of self-help, self-reliance and self-sacrifice. These are the essential qualities of character which they must *acquire*. The time has come now when competition must give way to co-operation in every walk of life. Students must learn to co-operate with each-other in their class-rooms, on the playground and in other activities of life. For them, no duty is of greater importance than the development of character.

Difficult Words : buildings = इमारतें, foreign = विदेशी, character = चरित्र, process = प्रक्रिया, sacred = पवित्र, build = बनाना, self-reliance = आत्मनिर्भरता, self-sacrifice = आत्म-त्याग, qualities = गुणों, acquire = प्राप्त करना, competition = प्रतियोगिता, co-operation = सहयोग, activities = क्रियाकलाप, importance = महत्त्व, development = विकास।

QUESTIONS :

1. What makes a nation great?
2. Why was our moral character shaken during the last hundred years?
3. Point out the main duty of the students.
4. What should the students try to learn from the very beginning?
5. Explain the italicized words in the passage.
6. Give a suitable title to the above passage.

(12)

- **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions, given below it :**

Very soon, Galileo found himself in trouble at the university. He was a strong man with red hair and a *cheerful* face, but a very short temper. He often disagreed with his teachers. The professors at Pira disliked him because he was *determined* to think for himself and test by practical experiments all the theories, they taught him. They were content to teach what the ancient Greek philosophers had taught them. It seemed to them foolish for a young student of seventeen to question ideas that had been taught for so long. But as a true scientist, Galileo refused to accept any idea without question.

Difficult Words : soon = जल्दी, found = पाया, himself = स्वयं, trouble = कष्ट, University = विश्वविद्यालय, strong = मजबूत, cheerful = खुश, teacher = अध्यापक, determined = दृढ़ निश्चय, experiments = प्रयोग, taught = सिखाया, ancient = प्राचीन, philosophers = दार्शनिक, foolish = मूर्ख, refused = इन्कार कर दिया, accept = स्वीकार करना।

QUESTIONS :

1. How did Galileo look like?
2. What was his weakness?
3. What were the professors content with and why did they dislike Galileo?

4. How can you say that Galileo was a true scientist?
5. Explain the italicized words in the passage.
6. Give a suitable title to the above passage.

(13)

- **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions, given below it :**

Subhash Chandra Bose was a great leader of India. His countrymen called him 'Neta ji' because he led them on the right path. He was imprisoned many times. But he soon found out that more efforts should be made to make India free. The British power was getting weaker in the Second World War. He thought of shaking it from all sides.

One day, he escaped from Calcutta in the guise of a 'Pathan' and went to Germany via Peshawar. From Germany, he went to Japan. He organised the Indian National Army that fought many battles against the British forces. He said to his countrymen "Give me blood and I will give you freedom".

Difficult Words : great = महान, countryman = देशवासी, imprisoned = जेल गये, many times = कई बार, soon = शीघ्र, effort = प्रयास, Second World War = द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध, escaped = बच निकले, army = सेना, battle = युद्ध, organised = संगठित किया, countrymen = देशवासियों, give me blood = मुझे खून दो, freedom = आजादी, स्वतन्त्रता।

QUESTIONS :

1. Why was Subhash Chandra Bose called 'Neta ji'?
2. What was the condition of the British power in the Second World War?
3. How did Subhash Chandra Bose escape from India?
4. What did he say to countrymen?
5. Explain the italicized words in the passage.
6. Give a suitable title to the above passage.

(14)

- **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions, given below it :**

Punctuality is the soul of business. It is very necessary in the prompt *performance* of work. If a man opens his shop later than the appointed time, his customers go away to other shops to make purchases. So also when a trader comes to a railway station only a few minutes before the departure of a train in which his *merchandise* is to be booked, he causes much inconvenience not only to himself but also to other persons with whom he has to deal. Similarly if a school boy comes to school late he misses his lessons for the time being and if he goes on indulging in this habit, he becomes unsuccessful in the examination at the end of the year. It is therefore justly said that most of the failures in the examination of the present day are due to the want of a habit of punctuality in our boys.

Difficult Words : business = व्यापार, necessary = आवश्यक, performance = कार्य, appointed = नियुक्ति करना, customer = ग्राहक, shops = दुकानें, purchases = खरीदना, departure = प्रस्थान, inconveniences = असुविधाएँ, himself = स्वयं, similarly = इसी प्रकार, habit = आदत, unsuccessful = असफल, examination = परीक्षा, failures = असफलताएँ।

QUESTIONS :

1. What is very necessary in the prompt performance of business?
2. To whom does a business man, who is not punctual, cause inconvenience?

3. What is the reason of most of the failures?
4. What does a boy, who comes late to school, miss?
5. Explain the italicized words in the passage.
6. Give a suitable title to the above passage.

(15)

- **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions, given below it :**

Patience is better than wisdom, an ounce of patience is worth a pound of brains. All men praise patience, but only a few can practise it. It is a medicine which is good for all diseases but it is not every garden that grows the herbs to make it with. Many people are born crying, live complaining and die *disappointed*. They think every other person's burden to be light and their own feathers to be heavy as lead. In reality, it is their *fancy* rather than their fate that makes things go so hard with them. Many would be well off if they could but think so.

Difficult Words : patience = धैर्य, wisdom = ज्ञान, brain = दिमाग, praise = प्रशंसा करना, few = थोड़ा, practise = अभ्यास करना, medicine = दवा, औषधि, disease = रोग, garden = बगीचा, complaining = शिकायत करते हुए, disappointed = निराश, heavy = भारी, lead = सीसा।

QUESTIONS :

1. Why is an ounce of patience worth a pound of brains?
2. What is a good medicine for all diseases?
3. What is praised by all but practised by a few?
4. Why are there people born crying, live complaining and die disappointed?
5. Explain the italicized words in the passage.
6. Give a suitable title to the above passage.

(16)

- **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions, given below it :**

People do not like to do any new things because they are afraid of the *consequences* and risks. To them, danger seems terrible from a distance but it is not so bad if you have a close look at it. Often it is a pleasant *companion* adding to the zest and delight of life. The ordinary course of life becomes dull at times and we take too many things for granted and have no joy in them. And yet how we appreciate these common things of life when we have lived without them for a while. Many people go high up mountains and risk their lives. Their perceptions get keener because they get extreme joy by doing difficult and dangerous things.

Difficult Words : afraid of = भयभीत, consequences = परिणाम, risks = खतरे, terrible = भयंकर, distance = दूरी, often = प्रायः, pleasant = सुखद, companion = साथी, life = जीवन, ordinary = साधारण, too = भी, joy = खुशी, appreciate = अच्छा लगना, mountain = पर्वत, extreme = अत्यधिक, difficult = कठिन, dangerous = खतरनाक।

QUESTIONS :

1. Why are the people afraid of new things?
2. How dangers seem terrible?
3. What does a danger do to life?
4. How do the perceptions get keener?
5. Explain the italicized words in the passage.
6. Give a suitable title to the above passage.

(17)

- *Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions, given below it :*

Many people complain that they have broken down through overwork in the majority of such cases the breakdown is the result of foolishly wasted energy. If you would secure health, you must learn to work without friction. Work, whether of brain or body, is beneficial and health giving. Freed from all anxiety and worry, a man will accomplish for more than a hurried and worried man. He will also retain his health.

Difficult Words : complain = शिकायत, majority = सत्ता, result = परिणाम, brain = दिमाग, beneficial = लाभकारी, anxiety = चिन्ता, worry = परेशान।

QUESTIONS :

- What do many people often complain?
- What is the cause of the loss of health of some people after work?

(18)

- *Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions, given below it :*

It is no doubt true that we cannot go through life without sorrow. There can be no sunshine without shade. We must not complain that roses have thorns but rather be grateful that thorns bear roses. The world is like a looking glass. If you smile, it smiles, if you frown, it frowns back. Always try then to look at the bright side of things almost everything in the world has a bright side. Greet everybody with a bright smile, kind word and pleasant welcome.

Difficult Words : sorrow = कष्ट, doubt = सन्देह, shade = छाया, thorns = काँटे, grateful = कृतज्ञ, roses = गुलाब के फूल, bright = चमकीला, pleasant = सुहावना, welcome = स्वागत।

QUESTIONS :

- What is undoubtedly true? What should we not complain?
- How is the world like a looking glass?

(19)

- *Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions, given below it :*

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a man of exemplary character. Though a great scholar, he was not at all proud. On the contrary, he was very modest. He was an extremely dutiful son and cherished great reverence for his parents. On one occasion, while he was a teacher in the college of Fort William, his mother wrote to him to come home to attend his brother's wedding. He applied to his superior officer for leave, but was refused. He thereupon immediately tendered his resignation, saying that his mother's command was much more important than his service. The officer was impressed by his boldness and granted him leave.

Difficult Words : great = महान, scholar = विद्वान, proud = गर्व, modest = विनम्र, attend = शामिल होना, leave = अवकाश, immediately = शीघ्र, resignation = त्यागपत्र, command = आदेश।

QUESTIONS :

- Point out two outstanding qualities of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.
- What impressed the officer? What did he do then?

(20)

- **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions set thereon :**

It is your duty to train and develop your mind and acquire knowledge as much as possible. Knowledge is like a deep well fed by perennial springs and your mind is the little bucket that you drop into it. You will get as much as you can assimilate. The brain which is the physical organ of the mind really distinguishes you from the animals. No animal has a more evolved brain and a higher intelligence.

Difficult Words : duty = कर्तव्य, develop = विकास, acquire = प्राप्त, possible = संभव, knowledge = ज्ञान, perennial = चिरस्थायी, assimilate = मिला लेना, brain = मस्तिष्क, intelligence = बुद्धि।

QUESTIONS :

- What is your duty, according to the author?
- What distinguishes you from the animals?

(21)

- **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions set thereon :**

This is the story of an old fisherman who lived on the Coast of Cuba. Although he was old, yet he was very active. Except his eyes his whole body was old. He could not catch any fish for eighty-four days, but on the eighty-fifth day he felt his fishing line move gently. It was a big fish. The fish was so powerful that it pulled the boat after it. He was surprised but he was not afraid.

Difficult Words : story = कहानी, fisherman = मछुआरा, coast = समुद्री तट, felt = महसूस किया, boat = नाव, surprised = आश्चर्यजनक, afraid = डरा हुआ।

QUESTIONS :

- What did the fisherman find on the eighty-fifth day?
- Describe the fisherman.

(22)

- **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions set thereon :**

Mother Teresa was a great lady. She is known all over the world. She helped the poor and the needy. She served the sick and the homeless. She was born in August, 1910 in Yugoslavia but she made India her home and lived in Kolkata. She started a home for the orphans. She named it "Nirmal Hridaya". She looked after the sick, poor and downtrodden. She even set up homes for lepers who were shunned by even their own families. She was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. She was given the 'Bharat Ratna' also.

Difficult Words : great lady = महान महिला, world = संसार, needy = जरूरतमंद, homeless = बेघर, orphans = अनाथ, sick = बीमार, poor = गरीब, downtrodden = दबे-कुचले, awarded = सम्मानित, lepers = कोढ़ी।

QUESTIONS :

- What did Mother Teresa do for the orphans and lepers?
- What awards were given to her?

(23)

- **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions set thereon :**

The human race is spread all over the world, From the polar regions to the tropics. The people of which it is made up eat different kinds of food, partly according to the climate in which they live

and partly according to the kind of food, which their country produces. Thus in India, the people live chiefly on different kinds grain, eggs, milk or sometime fish and meat. In Europe, the people eat more flash and less grain. In the Arctic regions, where no grain and fruits are produced, the Eskimo and other races live almost entirely on flesh, especially fat.

Difficult words – human = मानव, races = प्रजातियाँ, spread = फैली, regions = क्षेत्र, partly = आंशिक, chiefly = प्रमुख रूप से, grain = अनाज, entirely = पूरी तरह से, especially = विशेष रूप से।

QUESTIONS :

- (i) Why do the people eat different kinds of food?
- (ii) What do the people in Arctic regions eat and why?

(24)

● **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions set thereon :**

Florence Nightingale was born at Florence in Italy on May 15, 1820. Her sole ambition in life was to be a nurse. She spent years visiting hospital after hospital. Day and night, she visited every bed in the hospital to see that no patient was neglected. Every night she would take her lamp and move from bed to bed.

The soldiers called her. 'The Lady with the Lamp'. The world remembers her by this name every since.

Difficult words – ambition = महत्वाकांक्षा, patient = रोगी, world = संसार, lamp = दीपक, soldiers. = सैनिक।

QUESTIONS :

- (i) What was Florence Nightingale's sole. ambition?
- (ii) Why did she visit every bed in the hospital?

(25)

● **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions set thereon :**

One day at school, Newton was kicked by a bigger boy who was higher up in the class than he was. The kicking made newton very angry and he turned on the bigger boy and gave him a good beating. He also decided to beat him at lessons and this made him start to work harder. After that, he improved at his studies, and later made many discoveries. So perhaps, the big boy, who kicked Newton did a service to the world.

Difficult words – kicked = लात मारकर गिरा देना, angry = नाराज, perhaps = शायद, service = सेवा, work harder = कठिन परिश्रम करने वाला।

QUESTIONS :

- (i) What was Newton's immediate reaction when he was kicked by a bigger boy?
- (ii) Why is it said that the boy, who kicked Newton did a service to the world?

(26)

● **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions set thereon :**

It is a common saying that 'Money is the root cause of all evil'. Idealists wonder, why we cannot live in a world where everyone is equal and where there is no greed or jealousy, resulting from status differences. Unfortunately they overlook the fact that our desire to have higher status than others' is part of human nature. Man's desire to rise ahead of others is too strong and money

is the only thing that man competes for. Deng Xiao-Ping said, "To get rich is glorious." It is good to have money and the things that money can buy but it is good, too, to check up once in a while and make sure that you have not lost the things that money cannot buy. Money comes and goes but what stay, are memories with your family and friends. People kill people for money. Abundance rarely brings anything other than increased sorrows, wars, crimes and robbery is happening because of money. A vast majority of people realize that money cannot bring them happiness they crave for.

Difficult words – money = धन, evil = बुराई, idealist = आदर्शवादी, greed = लालच, jealousy = ईर्ष्यालु, desire = इच्छा, human = मानव, nature = प्रकृति।

QUESTIONS :

- (i) Why is money the root cause of all evil?
- (ii) What does a vast majority of people realize?

(27)

● **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions set thereon :**

Vivekananda spoke of many things, but one constant refrain of his speech and writing was 'abhaya'—be fearless, be strong. For him, man was no miserable sinner but a part of divinity. Why should he be afraid of anything? "If there is a sin in the world, it is weakness; avoid all weakness, weakness is sin, weakness is death." That had been the great lesson of the Upanishads. Fear breeds evil, weeping and wailing. There had been enough of that, enough of softness.

Difficult words – fearless = भयहीन, strong = मजबूत, miserable = कष्टदायक, sinner = पापी, afraid = भय, world = संसार, weakness = कमजोरी, avoid = टालना, great lesson = महान सबक, evil = बुराई, enough = पर्याप्त।

QUESTIONS :

- (i) What had been the great lesson of the Upanishads?
- (ii) What did Vivekananda mean by 'Abhaya'.

(28)

● **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions set thereon :**

The four boys belonging to the secret seven, overslept the next morning. They were so tired from their long watch the night before! Janet was angry when Peter wouldn't wake because she was longing to know what happened!

'Gosh—I'll be terribly late for school, groaned Peter, leaping out of bed. You might have woken me before, Janet.'

'Well, I squeezed a sponge of cold water over you, and cried loudly in your ear, and pulled all the clothes off!' said Janet angrily. 'What more would you like me to do? And when happened last night?'

Difficult words – Next morning = अगली सुबह, tired = थका हुआ, angry = नाराज, terribly = भयानक, cried = चिल्लाया, loudly = जोर से, last night = पिछली रात।

QUESTIONS :

- (i) Why did the four boys belonging to the secret seven, overslept the next morning?
- (ii) Why was Janet angry with Peter? What did she do to wake him up?

(29)

- *Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions set thereon :*

A man was kept in jail without any fault. When the King visited the jail, he told him that he was innocent. The King found out that it was true. The King gave him a sum of money and set him free. He went straight to the market, where some birds were kept in cages for sale. He purchased all the birds from the shopkeeper set them free. At this, the shopkeeper was surprised. Then the man said to him, "If you had been in prison like me for no fault, you would have done the same."

Difficult words – in jail = जेल में, fault = कमी, innocent = अबोध, cages = पिंजड़े, sale = बिक्री, purchased = खरीदा, prison = जेल।

QUESTIONS :

- Why was the shopkeeper surprised?
- What did the man say to the shopkeeper?

(30)

- *Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions set thereon :*

The Hindu religion had sunk low at the time. It was superstitious and encouraged caste distinction. Guru Nanak reformed to a great deal. Everybody was equal in his eyes. He did not believe in the caste system. He regarded it as a great curse. He preached that there was only one caste, the caste of man. Hindus and Muslims were one in his eyes. He recognised Hindus and Muslims as the creation of the same five elements. He asked people to give up hypocrisy, selfishness and falsehood. Guru Nanak's teachings are very simple. They can be understood and followed by every body.

Difficult words – religion = धर्म, caste system = जाति व्यवस्था, preached = उपदेश दिया, recognised = पहचाना, creation = सृजन, everybody = प्रत्येक मनुष्य।

QUESTIONS :

- What caused the setback of Hindu religion?
- How did Guru Nanak treat Hindus and Muslims?

Appendices

|| WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED ||

'A'

1. Adapt	अनुकूल बनाना	We must adapt ourselves to all circumstances.
Adopt	ग्रहण करना	Akbar adopted wise policies to consolidate his empire.
Adept	दक्ष	The teacher is adept in so many foreign languages.
2. Affect	प्रभाव डालना	Hot weather affects his health.
Effect	प्रभाव/परिणाम	His failure had a bad effect on his health.
3. Access	पहुँच	The teacher should be within an easy access of the students.
Excess	अत्यधिक	Excess of anything is bad.
4. Accept	प्राप्त करना	He accepted a gift from his friend.
Except	छोड़कर	None except Ram could do such a brave deed.
5. Accede	स्वीकार करना	He aceded to my proposal.
Exceed	अधिक होना	Your answer should not exceed 150 words.
6. Accident	दुर्घटना	My friend lost his leg in a car accident .
Incident	घटना	This drama contains so many good incidents .
7. Ascent	चढ़ाई, चढ़ाव	The first ascent on the Everest was performed by Tensing.
Assent	स्वीकृति/सहमति	My father gave his assent to the marriage proposal.
8. Advice	परामर्श	You did not act according to my advice .
Advise	परामर्श देना	He advised me to work hard.
9. Edition	संस्करण	This is fully revised edition of the book.
Addition	वृद्धि	This amount is in addition to that amount.

'B'

10. Bad	बुरा	We should not do anything bad in life.
Bade	आज्ञा	The teacher bade the students to stand up.
11. Bare	बिना ढका	Do not bare your body in the hot sun.
Bear	सहन करना	I cannot bear such an insulting remark.
12. Birth	जन्म	You must remember your date of birth .
Berth	ट्रेन में बैठने की जगह	You cannot travel comfortably unless your berth is reserved in the train.
13. Break	तोड़ना	The thief broke the lock and entered the house.
Brake	पहिया रोकने का यंत्र	There will be an accident if the brakes of your cycle are not good.
14. Bale	गाँठ	Ramu has bought two bales of cloths.
Bail	जमानत	The thief has been released on bail .
15. Beer	शराब की एक किस्म	Some people like English beer .
Bier	अर्थी	Some people are carrying his dead body on a bier .

'C'

16. Check रोकना You should do nothing to **check** the progress of your son.
Cheque चेक Now-a-days, teachers are paid their salary by **cheques**.
17. Coarse भद्दा People do not like **coarse** clothes these days.
Course पाठ्यक्रम **Course** of Mathematics of U.P. Board is difficult.
18. Cite उदाहरण देना Can you **cite** a few lines from the poems of Tagore?
Site स्थल The **site** for the college building has been selected.
19. Cast फेंकना **Cast** this paper into the dustbin.
Caste जाति I am a Jain by **caste**.

'D'

20. Defy प्रतिरोध करना You should not **defy** the orders of the Principal.
Deify पूजा करना Good persons are **deified** after their death.
21. Descent ढलान Some hills have very sharp **descents**.
Dissent असहमत On this particular point, I **dissent** from you.
22. Desert रेगिस्तान Sahara **desert** is the biggest desert of the world.
Dessert भोजन के बाद फलों का आहार Apples were offered as **dessert** to the guests.
23. Die मरना Cowards **die** many times before their death.
Dye रंगना He **dyes** his beard everyday.
24. Dairy दुग्धशाला The milk supplied by Parag **dairy** is always pure.
Diary डायरी I did not get any **diary** this year.
25. Dear प्रिय You are my **dear** friend.
Deer हिरन A **deer** was grazing grass in the forest.
26. Dew ओस **Dew drops** can be seen early in the morning.
Due निश्चित I want only my **due** share.

'E'

27. Eminent प्रसिद्ध M.K. Gandhi was an **eminent** leader of India.
Imminent होने वाली You are in **imminent** danger of losing your job.
28. Eligible चुना जाने योग्य You are **eligible** for the post of a teacher.
Illegible अपठनीय Your writing is **illegible**. No one can read it.
29. Expense व्यय I have to afford all the **expenses** of my sister's marriage.
Expanse विस्तार The **expanse** of the flood water was a horrible journey.
30. Exhausting थकाने वाला The journey from North to South is very **exhausting**.
Exhaustive सम्पूर्ण There is need of an **exhaustive** knowledge to be selected in I.A.S.

'F'

31. Fair मेला/अच्छा All is **fair** in love and war.
Fare किराया Railway **fares** have been increased since 1st April.

32 .	Fate	भाग्य	We cannot quarrel against fate .
	Fete	मनोरंजन	A grand fete was held on the Republic Day.
33.	Feet	पैर	A dog has four feet .
	Feat	बहादुरी का कर्म	The feats of the jugglar were liked by all.
34.	Foul	नियम विरुद्ध	You must not play a foul game.
	Fowl	एक प्रकार का पक्षी	He went for hunting fowls in the forest.
35.	Farther	दूर	Delhi is farther than Agra from Allahabad.
	Further	आगे	Please, proceed the discussion without any further delay.

'G'

36.	Gate	फाटक	The dog is at the gate of the building.
	Gait	चाल	Nepoleon was famous for his majestic gait .
37.	Grate	अंगीठी की जाली	Put coals in the grate .
	Great	महान	M.K. Gandhi was a great man.
38.	Goal	लक्ष्य	Let us work hard to reach our goal .
	Gaol	जेल	The thief was sent to gaol .

'H'

39.	Human	मानव	We are all human beings.
	Humane	दयालु	We should be humane towards the poor.
40.	Hail	ओला	Hails fell yesterday with the rains.
	Hale	भला-चंगा	He is hale and hearty.
41.	Hair	बाल	I have black hair .
	Heir	उत्तराधिकारी	Akbar was the heir to the throne after Humayun.
42.	Heel	एड़ी	Sandals of high heel are in fashion now-a-days.
	Heal	घाव भरना	The wound will heal up within a week.
43.	Hole	सुराख	There is a hole in the bottom of the boat.
	Whole	सम्पूर्ण	I have studied the whole course.

'I'

44.	Idle	(सुस्त/आलसी)	An idle man is a failure in life.
	Idol	भगवान की मूर्ति	There is an idol of Lord Krishna in the temple.
45.	Incredible	अविश्वसनीय	The news of his sudden death seemed incredible in the beginning.
	Incredulous	शक्की	You are a very incredulous fellow.
46.	Industrious	परिश्रमी	My friend is a very industrious student.
	Industrial	व्यापार सम्बन्धी	Kanpur is an industrial city.
47.	Incite	उत्तेजित करना	It is bad to incite communal feelings.
	Insight	अन्तर्दृष्टि	Pt. Nehru was a man of insight .

'J'

48. Jealous ईर्ष्यालु Beware of him. He is a **jealous** man.
Zealous जोशीला Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a very **zealous** social reformer.
49. Judicious बुद्धिमान As a student, he is very **judicious**.
Judicial न्यायिक A **judicial** enquiry has been ordered in this case.

'K'

50. Lose खोना She **lost** all her property.
Loss हानि He was unable to bear the **loss** of his property.
Loose ढीला People wear **loose** garments during the summer.
51. Later अधिक देर से He came to the meeting **later** than me.
Latter बाद वाला Both Ram and Shyam are good boys but the **latter** is better than former.
Letter पत्र I wrote a **letter** to my father.
52. Land भूमि **Land** of plains is very fertile.
Lend उधार देना Will you **lend** me some rupees?

'M'

53. Main मुख्य The police succeeded in detecting the **main** culprit.
Mane आयल (गर्दन के बड़े-बड़े बाल) The lion is so attractive because of its **mane**.
54. Medal पदक He was awarded a gold **medal** in the game of hockey.
Meddle व्यवधान डालना You should not **meddle** with others.
55. Miner कोयले की खदान में काम करने वाला Many **miners** were killed in the accident.
Minor नाबालिक A **minor** does not have the right to vote.
56. Meter नापने का यंत्र Your electric **meter** is defective.
Metre लम्बाई की एक माप I bought two hundred **metres** cloth from a local shop.
57. Mail डाक Some trains have a compartment reserved for **mail**.
Male पुलिंग Boys are **male** but girls are female.
58. Marry विवाह करना He will **marry** after his sister's marriage.
Merry प्रसन्न Eat-drink and be **merry**.

'N'

59. None कोई नहीं **None** will go to support you due to your bad habits.
Nun भिक्षुणी Every Sunday, a **nun** goes to Church to pray.
60. Negligent लापरवाह He is **negligent** of his duties.
Negligible उपेक्षणीय He is always **negligible** because of his bad habits.
61. Ordinance अध्यादेश The President of India has issued on **ordinance**.
Ordnance सैनिक हथियार There is an **ordnance** factory in Allahabad.

'P'

62. Pray	प्रार्थना करना	We must pray to God in the morning.
Prey	शिकार	The lion goes out in search of prey in the night.
63. Pail	बाल्टी	He is carrying a pail of water.
Pale	पीला	His face is pale due to fever.
64. Plane	समतल	The Indo-Gangetic plane is the most fertile area in the country.
Plain	साधारण	We have always believed in plain living and high thinking.
65. Principal	प्रधानाचार्य	Who is the Principal of your college?
Principle	सिद्धान्त	Gandhiji taught us the principle of non-violence.
66. Peace	शान्ति	We all pray for peace .
Piece	भाग	Give me a piece of bread.
67. Pair	जोड़ा	I have a pair of shoes.
Pare	कतरना	You should pare your nails.
68. Pain	दर्द	I feel sweet pain in my heart.
Pane	सीसा	The window pane is costly.
69. Pour	टपकना	It always pours when it rains.
Pore	रोम-छिद्र	There are several pores in human body.

'Q'

70. Quite	बिल्कुल	What you said is quite right?
Quiet	शान्त	It is all calm and quiet in the night.

'R'

71. Right	अधिकार	Freedom is my birth right .
Rite	संस्कार	Every religion has its own rites .
72. Raise	उठाना	Everybody should try to raise his social status in life.
Raze	ध्वस्त करना	The building was razed to the ground during the riot.
73. Reign	घोड़े की लगाम	He controlled the horse by pulling the reign .
Rain	वर्षा	It is raining heavily.
74. Rite	संस्कार	His last rites were performed by his sons.
Write	लिखना	I wrote a letter to my father.
Right	ठीक	You are always right in your opinion.

'S'

75. Scene	दृश्य	It was very beautiful scene .
Seen	देखा गया	He was seen smoking in the class.
76. Stair	सीढ़ी	I climbed the stairs .
Stare	घूरना	Don't stare at me.

77. Soar	उड़ना	The bird is soaring high.
Sore	दुखी	My friend is a bit sore .
78. Site	स्थान	Site of the college building is very attractive.
Sight	दृश्य	He was much impressed by the sight of the building.
79. Seize	जब्त करना	His property was seized .
Siege	घेरा	The seige of Arcot is famous in Indian History.
80. Steal	चुराना	Why did you steal my watch yesterday?
Steel	इस्पात	This knife is made of steel .
81. Straight	सीधा	He went home straight without moving here and there.
Strait	सँकरा/तंग	The bus has to pass through a strait way.
82. Story	कहानी	He told me an interesting story .
Storey	मंजिल	I have three storied building.
83. Soul	आत्मा	Soul is immortal.
Sole	जूते का तला	The sole of my shoes need repairing.

'T'

84. Team	दल	The cricket team of our college will play a friendly match.
Teem	भरा होना	The forest teems with lions.
85. Tear	आँसू	Your eyes are full of tears .
Tear	फाड़ना	He is tearing the useless papers.
86. Temper	मनः स्थिति	Don't lose your temper . It is not a good habit.
Tamper	रद्दोबदल करना	Someone has tampered my application.
87. Tale	कहानी	She told me the tale of her domestic life.
Tail	पूँछ	The cow has a long tail .
88. Umpire	निर्णायक	Players have to obey the umpire in the game.
Empire	साम्राज्य	The British Empire has become a very small now.
89. Urban	शहर का	He belongs to an urban life because he lives in a city.
Urbane	सभ्य	His manners are urbane .
90. Unity	एकता	Unity is strength.
Union	संघ	India is a union of states.

'V'

91. Vacation	अवकाश	The college is closed on account of the summer vacation .
Vocation	पेशा	He is a lawyer by vocation .
92. Vale	घाटी	This road goes up through hills and vales .
Veil	घूँघट	She peeped at him through her veil .
93. Virtual	वास्तविक	It was a virtual defeat, though it was not formally announced.
Virtuous	धर्मपरायण	He is virtuous and so he is liked by all.
94. Vain	व्यर्थ	His efforts to pass the examination were all in vain .
Vein	नस	Veins carry blood from the heart.
Wane	कम होना	The moon is now on the wane .

95. Vine	अंगूर की बेल	The grapes are hanging from vine .
Wine	शराब	It is bad to take wine because it spoils our health.
96. Vanish	गायब होना	I do not know where he has vanished .
Banish	देश निकाला	Ram was banished for fourteen years.

'W'

97. Waist	कमर	He is putting on a belt on his waist .
Waste	नष्ट करना	You should not waste your time.
98. Waive	छोड़ देना	He has waived his claims over the property.
Wave	लहर	The sea is full of high waves during the storm.
99. Wreck	नष्ट करना	All his hopes were wrecked when he failed in the examination.
Wreak	बदला लेना	We must not wreak vengeance unnecessarily.
100. Willing	तैयार	We should always be willing to help the poor.
Wilful	हठी	He is very wilful by nature and so he is not liked by his friends.
101. Wait	इन्तजार करना	Wait here till I return.
Weight	भार/वजन	Don't eat much, if you want to decrease your weight .
102. Weak	कमजोर	He is a very weak student.
Week	सप्ताह	He came here in the last week .
103. Weather	मौसम	Weather is not fine today as the sky is cloudy.
Whether	कि-क्या	He asked him whether he would go to college.

|| Exercise :: 1 ||

Use the following in sentences so as to bring out the difference in meaning :

(1) Affect, effect (2) Lose, loose (3) Complement, compliment (4) Council, counsel (5) Waste, waist (6) Tell, tale (7) Eminent, imminent (8) Accede, exceed (9) Rage, raise (10) Ascent, assent.

|| Exercise :: 2 ||

Use the following in sentences so as to bring out the difference in meaning :

(a) Cite, site; (b) site, sight; (c) alter, altar (d) loose, lose; (e) wave, waive; (f) feet, feat; (g) complement, compliment; (h) soar, sore.

|| Exercise :: 3 ||

Use the following in sentences so as to bring out the difference in meaning :

(a) Eligible; illegible; (b) wait, weight; (c) stair, stare; (d) human, humane, (e) rein, reign.

|| Exercise :: 4 ||

Use the following in sentences so as to bring out the difference in meaning :

(a) raise, raze; (b) adapt, adopt; (c) vale, wail, (d) beside, besides.

|| Exercise :: 5 ||

Use the following in sentences so as to bring out the difference in meaning :

(a) seize, siege; (b) course, coarse (c) team, teem, (d) vary, weary, (e) pain, pane.

SYNONYMS

Definition—अंग्रेजी भाषा के वे शब्द जिनका उच्चारण भिन्न किन्तु अर्थ समान होता है Synonyms कहलाते हैं।

WORDS	MEANINGS	SYNONYMS	WORDS	MEANINGS	SYNONYMS
Abode	घर, रहने की जगह	Dwelling	Big	बड़ा	Vast
Abandon	छोड़ना	Forsake	Bad	बुरा	Worthless
Accept	स्वीकार करना	Agree	Correct	शुद्ध, सही	Right
Accuse	दोष लगाना	Blame	Costly	कीमती	Precious
Absurd	विचित्र, भद्दा	Funny	Complete	पूरा	Whole
Actual	वास्तविक	Real	Confess	स्वीकार करना	Admit
Advice	सलाह	Counsel	Charm	आकर्षण	Attraction
Aid	सहायता	Help	Cheerful	प्रसन्न	Happy
Aim	उद्देश्य	Purpose	Calm	शान्त	Quiet
Allow	आज्ञा देना	Permit	Consider	विचार करना	Think
Anger	क्रोध	Resentment	Couple	जोड़ा	Pair
Alter	बदलना	Change	Cruel	निर्दयी, क्रूर	Tyrant
Ask	पूछना	Enquire	Doubt	सन्देह करना	Suspect
Above	ऊपर	High	Deny	अस्वीकार करना	Refuse
Advantage	लाभ	Profit	Discover	खोज करना	Invent
Ancient	पुराना	Old	Delicate	कोमल	Tender
Annual	वार्षिक	Yearly	Delight	आनन्द	Pleasure
Aggression	आक्रमण	Attack	Desire	इच्छा	Wish
Alarm	खतरा	Danger	Despair	निराशा	Dejection
Active	फुर्तीला	Quick	Despise	घृणा करना	Hate
Abolish	समाप्त करना	Finish	Dead	निर्जीव	Lifeless
Accede	सहमत होना	Agree	Dispute	झगड़ा	Quarrel
Act	काम करना	Do	Distinct	स्पष्ट	Clear
Adorn	सजाना	Dress	Distress	संकट	Calamity
Astonish	आश्चर्य करना	Wonder	Dull	नीरस	Boring
Achieve	प्राप्त करना	Accomplish	Disease	बीमारी	Illness
Beautiful	सुन्दर	Handsome	Disgrace	अपमान	Insult
Begin	आरम्भ करना	Start	Dislike	पसन्द न करना	Hate
Bold	साहसी	Fearless	Dim	धुँधला	Faint
Build	बनाना	Make	Eat	भोजन करना	Dine
Brief	संक्षिप्त	Concise	Effort	प्रयास	Attempt
Battle	युद्ध	War	Enemy	शत्रु	Foe
Baby	बच्चा	Child	Ever	सदैव	Always

WORDS	MEANINGS	SYNONYMS	WORDS	MEANINGS	SYNONYMS
Error	भूल	Mistake	Idea	विचार	Thought
Envy	जलन	Jealousy	Idle	सुस्त	Lazy
Enough	काफी	Sufficient	Ill	बीमार	Sick
Famous	प्रसिद्ध	Well known	Illness	बीमारी	Sickness
Final	अन्तिम	Last	Illegal	गैर-कानूनी	Unlawful
Forest	जंगल	Jungle	Immediately	तुरन्त	At once
Fetch	लाना	Bring	Impartial	पक्षपात रहित	Fair
Faith	विश्वास	Belief	Impolite	असभ्य	Rude
Force (V)	मजबूर करना	Compel	Injure	हानि पहुँचाना	Harm
Frighten	डराना	Fear	Jail	जेल	Prison
Gentle	सभ्य, नम्र	Kind	Jealous	ईर्ष्यालु	Envious
Grant	स्वीकार करना	Allow	Jest	मजाक	Joke
Gain	लाभ	Profit	Jewel	रत्न	Gem
Gallant	वीर	Brave	Job	कार्य	Work
Gather	एकत्रित करना	Collect	Join	मिलाना	Unite
Gay	प्रसन्न	Happy	Jolly	प्रसन्नचित्त	Gay
General	सामान्य	Common	Journey	यात्रा	Travelling
Generous	उदार	Liberal	Just	ठीक, उचित	Lawful
Gently	धीरे से	Quietly	Joy	आनन्द	Pleasure
Hire	किराया	Rent	Lazy	सुस्त	Idle
Hear	सुनना	Listen	Leap	कूदना	Jump
Hatred	घृणा	Dislike	Labour	मजदूर	Worker
Habit	आदत	Manner	Lack	कमी	Want
Hale	स्वस्थ	Healthy	Lair	माँद	Den
Halt	रुकना	Stop	Lament	विलाप करना	Mourn
Happen	घटित होना	Occur	Land	देश	Country
Happy	प्रसन्न	Glad	Large	बड़ा	Big
Harass	परेशान करना	Annoy	Lash	पीटना	Flog
Hard	कठिन	Difficult	Lasting	स्थायी	Permanent
Hare	खरगोश	Rabbit	Laud	प्रशंसा करना	Praise
Harm	हानि	Injury, Damage	Lawful	कानूनी	Legal
Harsh	कठोर	Cruel	Lawless	गैर-कानूनी	Illegal
Haste	शीघ्रता करना	Hurry	Mad	पागल	Insane
Haughty	घमण्डी	Proud	Meal	भोजन	Food
Hear	सुनना	Listen	Mercy	दया	Kindness

WORDS	MEANINGS	SYNONYMS	WORDS	MEANINGS	SYNONYMS
Might	शक्ति	Power	Remember	याद करना	Recollect
Misery	दुःख	Calamity	Respect	सम्मान करना	Honour
Neat	साफ	Clean	Regular	नियमित	Punctual
Narrate	वर्णन करना	Describe	Return	लौटाना	Restore
Nearly	लगभग	Almost	Rescue	बचाना	Save
Necessary	आवश्यक	Essential	Rage	क्रोध	Anger
Need	आवश्यक होना	Require	Raise	उठाना	Lift
Nice	अच्छा	Fair	Rapid	शीघ्र	Quick
Nigh	पास	Near	Rational	तर्कसंगत	Reasonable
Obvious	स्पष्ट	Clear	Raw	कच्चा	Unripe
Opposite	विरुद्ध	Reverse	Raze	नष्ट करना	Demolish
Obedient	आज्ञाकारी	Dutiful	Reach	पहुँचना	Arrive
Object (N)	लक्ष्य	Aim	Ready	तैयार	Prepared
Obligation	कर्तव्य	Duty	Real	वास्तविक	Actual
Observe	देखना	See	Realm	राज्य	Kingdom
Obtain	प्राप्त करना	Acquire	Reduce	कम करना	Lessen
Power	शक्ति	Strength	Sad	उदास	Dejected
Pardon	क्षमा करना	Forgive	Savage	जंगली	Wild
Pain	दर्द	Sorrow	Serpent	साँप	Snake
Pay	वेतन	Salary	Silent	शान्त	Quiet
Paradise	स्वर्ग	Heaven	Strive	प्रयत्न करना	Try
Pretty	सुन्दर	Attractive	Sufficient	पर्याप्त	Enough
Pail	बाल्टी	Bucket	See	देखना	Look
Pair	जोड़ा	Couple	Secret	गुप्त	Hidden
Pale	पीला (धुँधला)	Dim	Snow	बर्फ	Ice
Quiet	शान्त	Still	Total	योग	Whole
Quarrel	झगड़ा	Dispute	Tremble	काँपना	Shake
Queer	विचित्र	Strange	True	सच्चा	Correct
Quest	तलाश/खोज	Search	Tell	कहना	Say
Question	प्रश्न	Inquiry	Teach	सिखाना	Educate
Quick	तेज	Swift	Try	प्रयत्न करना	Attempt
Quit	छोड़ना	Leave	Triumph	विजय	Success
Quite	पूर्ण रूप से	Completely	Tale	कहानी	Story
Rude	असभ्य	Impertinent	Tame	पालतू	Pet
Recover	प्राप्त करना	Regain	Task	कार्य	Work

WORDS	MEANINGS	SYNONYMS	WORDS	MEANINGS	SYNONYMS
Unite	मिलाना	Connect	Vow	प्रतिज्ञा	Pledge
Useful	उपयोगी	Advantageous	Wail	विलाप करना	Lament
Ultimate	अन्तिम	Final	Waive	त्यागना	Give up
Undaunted	निर्भय	Fearless	Wager	शर्त	Bet
Uneasy	परेशान	Uncomfortable	Wander	घूमना	Roam
Unfaithful	धोखेबाज	Deceit	Wane	कम होना	Decrease
Unfortunate	अभाग	Unlucky	Want	इच्छा	Desire
Unhappy	दुखी	Sad	Warn	चेतावनी देना	Caution
Unify	मिलाना	Unite	Wasteful	खर्चीला	Extravagant
Unique	अनूठा	Matchless	Way	मार्ग	Path
Unlawful	अवैधानिक	Illegal	Weak	कमजोर	Feeble
Urgent	अति आवश्यक	Pressing	Weary	थका हुआ	Tired
Usual	स्वाभाविक	Habitual	Well-known	प्रसिद्ध	Famous
Utter	कहना	Say	Whole	सम्पूर्ण	Complete
Vacant	खाली	Empty	Wish	इच्छा	Desire
Vague	अस्पष्ट	Indistinct	Wisdom	बुद्धिमानी	Learning
Valour	साहस	Courage	Yearn	इच्छा करना	Desire
Valuable	कीमती	Costly	Yield (V) & (N)	उत्पन्न करना, उत्पादन	Produce
Vanish	गायब होना	Disappear	Yield (V)	झुकना, आत्मसमर्पण करना	Surrender
Vanquish	जीतना	Conquer	Zeal	उत्साह	Enthusiasm
Vast	विशाल	Huge	Zigzag	टेढ़ा-मेढ़ा	Curved
Verge	किनारा	Border			

ANTONYMS

Definition—Antonyms are words which are opposite to each other in meaning. अर्थात् Antonyms उन शब्दों को कहते हैं जिनका उच्चारण और अर्थ दोनों भिन्न-भिन्न होते हैं।

WORDS	MEANINGS	ANTONYMS	WORDS	MEANINGS	ANTONYMS
Always	हमेशा, सदैव	Never	Asleep	सोया हुआ	Awake
Agree	सहमत या राजी होना	Disagree	Acknowledge	स्वीकार करना	Deny
Able	योग्य, समर्थ	Unable	Angel	देवदूत	Devil
Alone	अकेला	Together	Ancient	प्राचीन	Modern
Aged	वृद्ध, बूढ़ा	Young	Appear	प्रकट होना	Disappear
Allow	आज्ञा या अनुमति देना	Disallow	Arrival	आगमन	Departure
Angry	क्रोधित	Pleased	Attack	आक्रमण करना	Defend
Advantage	लाभ, फायदा	Disadvantage	Accuse	दोष लगाना	Defend

WORDS	MEANINGS	ANTONYMS	WORDS	MEANINGS	ANTONYMS
Active	फुर्तीला	Passive	Convict	सजा देना	Acquit
Arm (V)	शस्त्रों से युक्त करना	Disarm	Confident	विश्वासयुक्त	Diffident
Attentive	सावधान, सचेत, सतर्क	Inattentive	Civility	सभ्यता	Rudeness
Advance	आगे बढ़ना	Retreat	Consent	सहमति	Dissent
Abundance	प्रचुर मात्रा में	Dearth	Civilised	सभ्य	Uncivilized
Attractive	आकर्षक	Repulsive	Concord	समझौता	Discord
Analysis	विश्लेषण	Synthesis	Decrease	घटना	Increase
Ascend	आगे या ऊपरी क्रम	Descend	Dark	अन्धकारपूर्ण	Bright
Accept	स्वीकार करना	Reject	Death	मृत्यु	Life
Assemble	एकत्रित होना	Disperse	Dry	सूखा	Wet
Associate	सम्बद्ध या शामिल होना	Dissociate	Dull	भद्दा, नीरस	Interesting
Bad	बुरा	Good	Decent	शालीन	Indecent
Beautiful	सुन्दर	Ugly	Domestic	घरेलू	Wild
Bearable	सहने योग्य	Unbearable	Deep	गहरा	Shallow
Brave	बहादुर	Coward	Debtor	कर्जदार	Creditor
Believe	विश्वास करना	Disbelieve	Deficient	कम (रहित)	Proficient
Bravery	बहादुरी	Cowardice	Early	शीघ्र	Late
Backward	पीछे, पिछड़ा	Forward	Empty	खाली	Full
Bright	चमकीला	Dull	Equal	समान	Unequal
Buy	खरीदना	Sell	Encourage	साहस बढ़ाना, प्रोत्साहन देना	Discourage
Beginning	आरम्भ	End	Employed	रोजगारयुक्त	Unemployed
Before	पहले	After	Evil	बुरा	Good
Belief	विश्वास	Doubt	Easy	आसान, सरल	Difficult
Bitter	कड़वा	Sweet	Exclude	निकालना	Include
Bold	वीर, साहसी	Timid	Expose	उजागर या स्पष्ट करना	Conceal
Barren	बंजर	Fertile	Elevation	ऊपर उठाना (उच्चीकरण)	Depression
Cruel	निर्दयी, क्रूर	Kind	Examiner	परीक्षक	Examinee
Cool	ठण्डा	Hot	Economy	मितव्ययता	prodigality, thriften
Continue	जारी रखना	Discontinue	Enthroned	सिंहासन पर बैठना	Dethrone
Clean	साफ	Dirty	Enrich	समृद्धि बढ़ाना	Impoverish
Constructive	रचनात्मक	Destructive	Economical	मितव्ययी	Extravagant
Cautious	सचेत	Incautious	Friendly	मित्रतापूर्वक	Hostile
Close	(निकट) बन्द करना	Disclose	Faithful	वफादार	Unfaithful
Conceal	छिपाना	Reveal			
Celestial	दिव्य, आकाशीय	Terrestrial			

WORDS	MEANINGS	ANTONYMS	WORDS	MEANINGS	ANTONYMS
Far-sighted	दूरदर्शी	Short-sighted	Honourable	सम्माननीय	Dishonourable
Freedom	स्वतन्त्रता	Slavery	Hope	आशा	Despair
Fame	प्रसिद्धि	Defame	Hero	वीर	Villain
Found	पाया	Lost	Heaven	स्वर्ग	Hell
Few	थोड़ा	Many	Hide	छिपना, छिपाना	Seek
Fine	अच्छा	Rough	Humble	नम्र	Proud
Foolish	मूर्ख	Wise	Honest	ईमानदार	Dishonest
Friend	मित्र	Enemy	In	अन्दर	Out
Forget	भूलना	Remember	Import	आयात	Export
First	पहला	Last	Important	मुख्य, महत्वपूर्ण	Unimportant
Free	आजाद, स्वतन्त्र	Slave	Inhale	साँस लेना	Exhale
Fortunate	भाग्यशाली	Unfortunate	Include	शामिल करना	Exclude
Fair	अच्छा	Foul	Interior	अन्दरूनी	Exterior
Fall	गिरना	Rise	Increase	बढ़ाना	Decrease
Famous	प्रसिद्धि	Notorious, infamous	Initial	प्रारम्भिक	Final
Friendship	मित्रता	Enmity	Innocent	निर्दोष	Guilty
Fast	तेज	Slow	Idle	सुस्त, कामचोर	Busy
Fat	मोटा	Thin	Ill	बीमार	Well
Failed	अनुत्तीर्ण	Passed	Immense	विशाल	Small
Go	जाना	Come	Immoral	अनैतिक	Moral
Great	बड़ा, महान	Small	Immovable	अचल	Movable
Grateful	कृतज्ञ	Ungrateful	Impartial	निष्पक्ष	Partial
Gain (Verb)	पाना, प्राप्त करना	Lose	Imperfect	अपूर्ण	Perfect
Guilty	दोषी, अपराधी	Innocent	Impure	अशुद्ध	Pure
Glory	यश	Shame	Inability	असमर्थता	Ability
Give	देना	Take	Inactive	निष्क्रिय	Active
Grave	गम्भीर	Trivial	Incapable	अयोग्य	Capable
Tall	विशालकाय	Dwarf	Incomplete	अपूर्ण	Complete
General	सामान्य	Particular	Independent	स्वतन्त्र	Dependent
Happy	खुश	Unhappy	Join	शामिल करना	Disjoin
Honour	सम्मान	Dishonour	Junior	छोटा, कनिष्ठ	Senior
Humanity	मानवता	Inhumanity	Just	ईमानदार	Unjust
Hopeful	आशावान	Hopeless	Justice	न्याय	Injustice
Happiness	प्रसन्नता	Sorrow	Joy	आनन्द	Sorrow
Heavy	भारी	Light	Keen	इच्छुक	Unwilling

WORDS	MEANINGS	ANTONYMS	WORDS	MEANINGS	ANTONYMS
Knowledge	ज्ञान	Ignorance	Many	बहुत से	Some
Kind	दयालु	Unkind	Motion	गति	Stable, motionless
Kill	मारना	Save	Male	पुरुष	Female
Kindly	मेहरबानी के साथ	Unkindly	Night	रात	Day
Know	जानना	Forget	Next	दूसरा	Last
Like	पसन्द करना	Dislike	Natural	प्राकृतिक	Unnatural
Love (V)	प्रेम करना	Hate	Near	पास	Far
Long	लम्बा	Short	Necessary	आवश्यक	Unnecessary
Legal	कानूनी	Illegal	Narrow	तंग	Wide
Light	प्रकाश	Darkness	Negative	निषेधात्मक	Positive
Let	किराये पर देना	Hire	Noble	श्रेष्ठ	Ignoble
Learn	सीखना	Forget	Noise	शोर	Silence
Lack	कमी	Abundance	Native	देशी	Foreign
Literate	साक्षर	Illiterate	Naughty	शैतान	Gentle
Lie	झूठ	Truth	Neat	साफ	Dirty
Loose	ढीला	Tight	Never	कभी नहीं	Ever
Little	थोड़ा	Much	New	न्यू	Old
Lenient	नम्र	Strict	Nice	अच्छा	Bad
Lovely	सुन्दर	Ugly	Noisy	कोलाहलपूर्ण	Silent
Make	बनाना	Mar	Nothing	कुछ भी नहीं	Anything
Material	भौतिक	Spiritual	Notorious	कुख्यात	Famous
Merit	गुण	Demerit	Nowhere	कहीं भी नहीं	Anywhere, everywhere
Mount	चढ़ना	Dismount	Optimist	आशावान	Pessimist
Mourn	दुःखी होना	Rejoice	Offensive	आक्रामक	Defensive
Mortal	नश्वर	Immortal	Omit	भूल जाना	Commit, Insert
Miserable	दुःखी	Happy	Order	व्यवस्था	Disorder
Major	बड़ा	Minor	Obey	आज्ञा मानना	Disobey
Majority	बहुमत	Minority	Oral	मौखिक	Written
Monarchy	राजशाही	Anarchy	Old	पुराना	New
Miser	कंजूस	Spendthrift	Over	ऊपर	Under
Masculine	पुरुष जाति	Feminine	Obtain	प्राप्त करना	Lose
Maximum	सर्वाधिक	Minimum	Open	खुला हुआ	Shut, Close
Much	अधिक	Little, less	Off	दूर	Near
Master	मालिक	Servant	Often	प्रायः	Seldom
Modern	आधुनिक	Ancient			

WORDS	MEANINGS	ANTONYMS	WORDS	MEANINGS	ANTONYMS
Occupy	घेरना	Vacate	Quite	पूर्ण रूप से	Partly
Onward	आगे की ओर	Backward	Right	ठीक	Wrong
Oppose	विरोध करना	Favour	Refuse	अस्वीकार करना	Accept
Out	बाहर	In	Regular	नियमित	Irregular
Outer	बाहर की ओर का	Inner	Round	गोल	Flat
Own (Verb)	स्वीकार करना, अपनाना	Disown	Rigour	कठोर	Leniency
Poor	गरीब	Rich	Recognise	मान्यता या मानना	Ignore
Powerful	शक्तिशाली	Weak	Rash	तेज, उतेजनापूर्ण	Deliberate
Presence	उपस्थिति	Absence	Religious	धार्मिक	Secular
Pure	शुद्ध	Impure	Rear	पिछवाड़ा, पीछे का हिस्सा	Front
Possible	सम्भव	Impossible	Raw	कच्चा	Ripe
Pleasure	आनन्द	Pain	Rational	विवेकपूर्ण	Irrational
Proper	उचित	Improper	Reveal	प्रकट करना	Conceal
Punishment	दण्ड	Reward	Rage	क्रोध	Gladness
Peace	शक्ति	War	Rapid	तेज	Slow
Public	सार्वजनिक	Private	Rare	दुर्लभ	Common
Permanent	स्थायी	Temporary	Relevant	सुसंगत, प्रासंगिक	Irrelevant
Pain	दर्द	Pleasure	Responsible	जिम्मेदार	Irresponsible
Part (Noun)	अंश	Whole	Sweet	मीठा	Sour
Perfect	पूर्ण	Imperfect	Shallow	उथला	Deep
Persuade	तैयार करना	Dissuade	Success	सफलता	Failure
Plenty (Noun)	बहुत अधिक	Scarcity	Successful	सफल	Unsuccessful
Pious	पवित्र	Impious	Superior	श्रेष्ठ	Inferior
Prosperity	समृद्धि	Adversity	Safety	सुरक्षा	Danger
Progressive	प्रगतिशील	Unprogressive, Retrogressive	Strict	कठोर	Lenient
Plaintiff	वादी	Defendant	Severe	कठोर	Mild
Pride	गर्व, अभिमान	Humility	Servant	नौकर	Master
Philanthropist	मानव प्रेमी	Misanthropist	Sacred	पवित्र	Unholy
Polite	नम्र	Rude	Solid	ठोस	Hollow
Proud	घमण्डी	Humble	Slow	धीमा	Fast
Quiet	शान्त	Noisy	Senior	वरिष्ठ	Junior
Question	प्रश्न	Answer	Sad	दुःखी	Happy
Quick	तेज, फुर्तीला, शीघ्र	Slow	Sale	बिक्री	Purchase
			Sell (Verb)	बेचना	Purchase
			Synonym	पर्यायवाची	Antonym

WORDS	MEANINGS	ANTONYMS	WORDS	MEANINGS	ANTONYMS
Smile	मुस्कराना	Frown	Use	सदुपयोग	Misuse
Sympathy	सहानुभूति	Antipathy	Useful	उपयोगी	Useless
Simple	साधारण	Artful	Unequal	असमान	Equal
Stern	कठोर	Mild, Soft	Vacant	खाली	Full
Serious	गम्भीर	Trifling	Vague	अस्पष्ट	Clear
Sincerity	ईमानदारी, वफादारी	Hypocrisy	Vain	घमण्डी	Meek
Tail	पूँछ	Head	Valiant	वीर	Coward
Take	लेना	Give	Valid	वैध	Invalid
Tame	पालतू	Wild	Valour	वीरता, पराक्रम	Cowardice
Teach	पढ़ाना	Learn	Vice	अवगुण	Virtue
Tedious	कठोर	Easy	Visible	दिखाई पड़ने वाला	Invisible
Tender	मुलायम	Hard	Voluntary	स्वैच्छिक	Involuntary
There	वहाँ	Here	Vulgar	अश्लील	Refined
Tight	कसा हुआ	Loose	Verify	प्रमाणित करना	Falsify
Till (Positive)	जब तक	Until (Negative)	Victory	विजय	Defeat
Top	चोटी	Bottom	Virtue	गुण	Vice
Tough	कठिन	Easy	War	युद्ध	Peace
True	सच्चा	False	Warm	गर्म	Cool
Truth	सच	Falsehood	Waste	नष्ट करना	Save
Thick	मोटा	Thin	Weak	कमजोर	Strong
Temporary	अस्थायी	Permanent	Weal	सुख	Woe
Tragedy	दुखद घटना	Comedy	Well	अच्छा	Ill
Ugly	कुरूप	Beautiful	Whole	सम्पूर्ण	Part
Unable	अयोग्य, असमर्थ	Able	White	सफेद	Black
Uncertain	अनिश्चित	Certain	Win	जीतना	Lose
Unconscious	अचेत	Conscious	Written	लिखित	Verbal, Oral
Under	नीचे	Over	Wild	जंगली	Tame
Undoubted	निस्संदेह	Doubted	Wicked	दुष्ट	Gentle
Uneasy	परेशानी में	Easy	Worse	अधिक बुरा	Better
Unfair	अनुचित	Fair	Worthy	योग्य	Unworthy
Ungrateful	कृतघ्न, एहसानफरामोश	Grateful	Wrong	अशुद्ध	Right
Unknown	अपरिचित	Known	Wisdom	बुद्धिमानी	Folly
Uniform	एक समान	Varied	Yes	हाँ	No
Universal	सार्वभौम	Particular	Young	जवान	Old
Unwilling	अनिच्छुक	Willing	Zenith	चोटी	Bottom
Unworthy	अयोग्य	Worthy	Zeal	उत्साह	Indifference
Up	ऊपर	Down	Zigzag	टेढ़ा-मेढ़ा	Straight

CRIES OF SOME BIRDS AND ANIMALS

Birds or Animals	Cries		
A mouse	(चूहा)	squeaks	(किकियाना)
An owl	(उल्लू)	hoots	(उल्लू की आवाज)
A frog	(मेंढक)	croaks	(टराना)
A calf	(बछड़ा)	bleats	(में-में करना)
A pigeon	(कबूतर)	coo	(गुटरगू करना)
A fox	(लोमड़ी)	yelps	(लोमड़ी की बोली)
A dog	(कुत्ता)	barks	(भौंकना)
A lark	(लवा पक्षी)	sings	(गाना)
An ape	(छोटी पूँछ वाला बन्दर)	gibbers	(बड़बड़ाना)
A monkey	(बन्दर)	chatters	(चे-चे करना)
A donkey	(गधा)	brays	(रेंकना)
A horse	(अश्व)	neighs	(हिनहिनाना)
A bee	(शहद की मक्खी)	hums	(भिनभिनाना)
A cock	(मुर्गा)	crows	(बाँग देना)
A bird	(चिड़िया)	twitters	(चू-चू करना)
A crow	(कौआ)	caws	(काँव-काँव करना)
A cat	(बिल्ली)	mews	(म्यूँ-म्यूँ करना)
An elephant	(हाथी)	trumpets	(चिंघाड़ना)
A goat	(बकरी)	bleats	(बे-बे करना)
A snake	(साँप)	hiss	(फुफकारना)
A lion	(शेर)	roars	(दहाड़ना)

Glossary

PARTS OF THE BODY

(शरीर के अंग)

ring-finger	अनामिका	eyelid	पलक
toe	अँगुली (पैर की)	back	पीठ
finger	अँगुली (हाथ की)	belly	पेट (बाहरी)
thumb	अँगूठा (हाथ का)	stomach	पेट (भीतरी)
heel	एँड़ी	muscle	माँसपेशी
lip	ओँठ (होंठ)	lung	फेफड़ा
shoulder	कन्धा	eyelash	बरौनी
waist	कमर	eyebrow	भौंह
wrist	कलाई	gum	मसूड़ा
arm-pit	काँख	moustache	मूँछ
elbow	कुहनी	forehead	माथा (ललाट)
skull	खापड़ी	heart (हार्ट)	हृदय
neck	गर्दन	womb	गर्भ

throat	गला	cheek	गाल
lap	गोद	knee	घुटना
skin	चमड़ा	chest	छाती
jaw	जबड़ा	thigh	जाँघ
tongue	जीभ	chin	तुड्डी
sole	तलवा	beard	दाढ़ी
tooth	दाँत	nail	नाखून
vein	नस (शिरा)	artery	धमनी

Conditions of the Body and Ailments

शरीर की अवस्थाएँ तथा व्याधियाँ

short sight	अल्पदृष्टि	long sight	दूरदृष्टि
vomiting	कै (उल्टी)	sneeze	छींकना
yawn	जम्हाई लेना	indigestion	बदहजमी
headache	सिर दर्द	toothache	दाँत दर्द
cough	खाँसी	sweat	पसीना
swelling	सूजन	pimples	मुँहासा
sunstroke	लू लगना	hiccup	हिचकी

Relation (सम्बन्धी)

uncle	चाचा	aunt	चाची
maternal uncle	मामा	maternal aunt	मामी
grandfather	दादा	grandmother	दादी
son-in-law	दामाद	daughter-in-law	बहू (पतोहू)
nephew	भाँजा/भतीजा	niece	भाँजी/भतीजी
client	मुक्किल	father-in-law	ससुर
mother-in-law	सास	step-mother	सौतेली माँ

Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables

(फल-फूल और वनस्पतियाँ)

chestnut	अखरोट	pine-apple	अनन्नास
pomegranate	अनार	grape	अंगूर
mango	आम	potato	आलू
betel	पान	onion	प्याज
cauliflower	फूलगोभी	cabbage	बन्दगोभी
almond	बादाम	brinjal (ब्रिन्जॉल)	बेंगन
lady's finger	भिंडी	chilli	मिरचा
raisin	मुनक्का	groundnut	मुँगफली
bean	सेम	myrtle	मेंहदी
radish	मूली	sugarcane	ऊख (गन्ना)

tamarind	इमली	jack-fruit	कटहल
cucumber	ककड़ी	lily	कुमुदिनी
lotus	कमल	apple	सेब
pumpkin	कहू	banana	केला
cashewnut	काजू	apricot	खूबानी
musk-melon	खरबूजा	balsam	गुलमहदी
carrot	गाजर	daisy	गुलबहार
chrysanthemum	गुल दाउदी	marigold	गेंदा
rose	गुलाब	jasmine	चमेली
grass	घास	blackberry	जामुन
magnolia	चम्पा	narcissus	नरगिस
watermelon	तरबूज	orange	नारंगी (सन्तरा)
coconut	नारियल	lemon	नीबू
pear	नाशपाती		

Cereals and Eatables

(अन्न और भोजन के पदार्थ)

whey	मट्टा, तोड़	cream	मलाई
beef	माँस (गाय का)	mutton	माँस (बकरे का)
pork	माँस (सुअर का)	sweetmeat	मिठाई
jam	मुरब्बा	syrup	शर्बत
honey	शहद	mustard	सरसों
pickle	अचार	flour	आटा
curry	कढ़ी	coffee	कहवा
sauce	चटनी	gram	चना
curd	दही	pulse	दाल
cheese	पनीर	paddy	धान
rice	चावल	millet	बाजार
maize	भुट्टा (मक्का)	butter	मक्खन

Jewels and Ornaments

(रत्न और आभूषण)

ring	अँगूठी	bracelet	कंगन
bangle	चूड़ी	chain	जंजीर
ear-ring	कर्णफूल	hairpin	काँटा (बालों का)
brooch	काँटा (साड़ी का)	nose-stud	नाक की कील
nose-ring	नथुनी	belt	पेटी
anklet	पायल	pearl	मोती
locket	लटकन	necklace	हार
diamond	हीरा		

Domestic Articles (गृहस्थी की सामग्री)

almirah	अलमारी	comb	कंघी
ladle	करछुल	funnel	कीप
tumbler	गिलास	pastry-board	चकला
mat	चटाई	spoon	चम्मच
sieve	चलनी	tongs	चिमटा
hearth	चूल्हा	basket	टोकरी
lid	ढक्कन	pillow	तकिया
balance	तराजू	safe	तिजोरी
broomstick	झाडू	bucket	बाल्टी
bottle	बोतल	sack	बोरा
churner	मथानी	candle	मोमबत्ती
wick	बत्ती	casket	सिगारदान
pitcher, jug	सुराही	pincers	सँड़सी

Followers of Occupation (व्यवसायी वर्ग)

news-agent	अखबार वाला	milk-man	ग्वाला
artisan	कारीगर	butcher	कसाई
green grocer	कुँजड़ा	book-seller	किताब बेचने वाला
magician	जादूगर	book-binder	जिल्दसाज
weaver	जुलाहा	shoe-maker	जूता बनाने वाला
jeweller	जौहरी	contractor	ठेकेदार
broker	दलाल	shop-keeper	दुकानदार
washerman	धोबी	barber	नाई
watchman	पहरेदार	hawker	फेरीवाला
carpenter	बढ़ई	beggar	भिखारी
fisherman	मछुआ	boatman	मल्लाह
grocer	मोदी	cobbler	मोची
cook	बावर्ची	dyer	रंगरेज
mason	राजगीर	blacksmith	लोहार
goldsmith	सुनार	potter	कुम्हार

Birds (पक्षी)

swallow	अबाबील	owl	उल्लू
woodpecker	कठफूड़वा	pigeon	कबूतर
raven	काला कौवा	vulture	गिद्ध
sparrow	गौरैया	bat	चमगादड़
kite	चील	partridge	तीतर
dove	पेंडुकी	duck	बत्तख

quail	बटेर	nightingale	बुलबुल
frog	मेंढक	cock	मुर्गा
snake	साँप	hen	मुर्गी
hawk	बाज	peacock	मोर
peahen	मोरनी	ostrich	शुतुरमुर्ग
crane	सारस	stork	बगुला
parrot	तोता	swan	हंस

Animals (पशु)

camel	ऊँट	dog	कुत्ता
mule	खच्चर	rabbit	खरगाश
donkey	गधा	horse	घोड़ा
mare	घोड़ी	panther	चीता
squirrel	गिलहरी	rhinoceros	गेंडा
leopard	तेंदुआ	mongoose	नेवला
deer	हिरन	stag	बारहसिंगा
sheep	भेड़ा	ewe	भेड़ (मादा)
lamb	मेमना	fox	लोमड़ी
bull	साँड़	jackal	सियार
fawn	हिरन का बच्चा	elephant	हाथी
hippopotamus	दरियाई घोड़ा	cobra	फनवाला काला साँप

Reptiles, Worms and Insects (रेंगने वाले जीव-जन्तु, कीड़े-मकोड़े)

leech	जोंक	scorpion	बिच्छू
wasp	बरे	mosquito	मच्छर
spider	मकड़ी	snake	साँप
frog	मेंढक	tortoise (टॉर्टस)	कछुआ
python	अजगर	slough	केंचुल
crait	करैत	crab	केकड़ा
earthworm	केंचुआ	chameleon	गिरगिट
bug	खटमल	lizard	छिपकली
crocodile	मगरमच्छ	locust	टिंडी
snail	घोंघा		

Stationery

(लिखने-पढ़ने तथा दफ्तर के सामान)

envelope	लिफाफा	nib	निब
blank paper	सादा कागज	holder	होल्डर
blotting paper	सोखता	blue ink	नीली स्याही
ledger	लेखा बही	red ink	लाल स्याही

stool	तिपाई	paper-cutter	कागज तराश
map	नक्शा	pin cushion	आलपीन की गद्दी
call-bell	बुलाने की घंटी	inkpot-stand	दावात दान
pin	आलपीन	paper-weight	कागज दाब
gum	गोंद	inkpot	दवात
copying pencil	नकल करने की पेंसिल	seal	मुहर
tape	फीता	file	फाइल
rubber-stamp	रबर की मुहर	eraser	रबर
ink	स्याही	waste paper basket	रद्दी की टोकरी
writing pad	लिखने की पट्टी	receipt book	रसीद बही

Words Showing Groups

(समूह वाचक शब्द)

A cluster of grapes	अँगूरों का गुच्छा
A crew of sailors	मल्लाहों का जत्था
A crowd or concourse or throng of people	लोगों की भीड़
A clump of trees	पेड़ों का कुंज
A cluster of trees	पेड़ों का झुरमुट
A suit of clothes	पहनने के वस्त्र
A swarm of bees	मधुमक्खियों का झुण्ड
A team of horses, oxen or cricketers	घोड़े, बैलों या क्रिकेट के खिलाड़ियों का दल
A troop of children or army	बच्चे या सेना के दल
A troop of actors	अभिनेताओं का दल
A shoal of fish	मछलियों का समुदाय
A chain of mountains	पर्वतों की शृंखला
A series of events	घटनाओं की शृंखला
A company of soldiers or merchants	सिपाहियों या व्यापारियों की टोली
A drove of cattle	मवेशियों का झुण्ड
A brood of chickens	चूजों का समूह
A bevy of ladies or girls	स्त्रियों या लड़कियों का समुदाय
A fleet of ship	जहाजों का बेड़ा
A flock of sheep	भेड़ों का झुण्ड
A gang of robbers	डाकुओं की टोली
A group of figures or islands	अंकों या द्वीपों का समूह
A herd of cattle, goats or deer	मवेशियों, बकरियों या हिरणों का झुण्ड
A hive of bees	शहद की मक्खियों का छत्ता
A pack of hounds	कुत्तों का झुण्ड
A sheaf of corn or arrows	अनाज का गट्टर, तीरों का गट्टा