

**SADASHIVRAO MANDLIK MAHAVIDYALAYA, MURGUD**  
**MODULE I**  
**DEVELOPING VOCABULARY PART 2**  
**B. A. I (English Compulsory)**  
**Semester 1**

---

**1. Vocabulary and words in context:**

**Synonyms**

The words having more or less the similar meanings are synonymous.

1. Beautiful- Pretty
  2. Hurt- injure- wound.
  3. Distant- remote
  4. Mad- insane
  5. Tidy- neat
  6. Glow- shine
  7. Guard- protect
  8. Profound- deep
  9. Liberty- freedom
  10. Hide- conceal
  11. Politician- statesman
  12. Children – kids
  13. Die- pop off
  14. Father- daddy
  15. Mother- mummy
  16. Gentleman- chap
  17. Lady- woman.
- 

**2. Synonymous nouns in different shades of meaning.**

The following group of nouns has general meaning but they are used in different context as they have different shades of meaning.

Freedom, emancipation, liberty, independence

Freedom- a native everyday word means the right to do or say what you want without stopping you. It is generally meant for the country.

Emancipation – act of setting free from the power of another, from slavery, subjugation or dependence.

Liberty- means freedom to live as you choose without too many restrictions from authority. It is meant for an individual and it is formal.

Independence- freedom from dependence

---

Fame, repute, glory, renown, credit, reputation, popularity, name, recognition, stardom:

Fame- the state of being known by many people:

Glory- fame, praise, or honour that somebody gets after achieving something:

Honour- refers to great respect or admiration for somebody:

Repute –is the opinion that people have of somebody:

Renown- you get fame and respect because something you have done. It is used for formal situation.

Recognition is public praise and reward for somebody's word or deeds.

Stardom- refers to the state of being famous as an actor or singer.

Popularity means the state of being liked, enjoyed and supported by many people.

Credit is the praise or approval you get for something you good you have done.

---

## **Task 2 (A)**

**Study the core meaning of the following synonymous nouns and write sentences to show how they are used differently:**

### **1. Pleasure, delight, enjoyment, joy, ecstasy, bliss, happiness**

Pleasure- the feeling of happiness or satisfaction that you get from an experience you enjoy:

The children used to get a lot of pleasure out of that game when they were young.

Delight- feeling of great pleasure and delight:

The kids rushed down to beach, shrieking with delight.

Enjoyment-the pleasure that you get from something:

Acting has brought me enormous enjoyment.

Joy – something or someone that gives you happiness and pleasure:

John helped his friend and that gave him joy.

Ecstasy- a feeling of extreme happiness:

His expression was of pure ecstasy.

Bliss-perfect happiness or enjoyment/ very great joy:

I didn't have to get up till 11. It was sheer bliss.

Happiness- the state of being happy:

She believes she has found true happiness

---

### **2. Courage, bravery, boldness, heroism, intrepidity, valour**

Courage- the ability to be brave when you are in danger, pain, in a difficult situation:

She showed great courage throughout her illness.

Bravery- actions, or behaviour, or an attitude that shows courage and confidence- an act of great bravery :

Bajiprabhu Deshpande showed his bravery in the war he fought with Mongols.

Boldness- without fear:

Boldness is a part of his personality.

Heroism- very great courage:

We know very well the great heroism of Shivaji Maharaj.

Intrepidity- doing dangerous things or going to danger places:

In horror novels we see the intrepidity of the protagonist.

Valour- great courage, especially in war:

Indian soldiers are famous for their valour.

---

### **3. Brink, bank, edge, fringe, brim**

Brink- the edge of very high place such as a cliff:

The beach you are going to visit is full of brinks.

Bank- land along the side of the river or lake:

Roger pushed his boat away from the bank.

Edge- the part of an object that is furthest from its centre/ the thin sharp part of blade or tool that cuts:

Just leave it on the edge of your plate.

That knife has a sharp edge.

Fringe- a decorative of hanging threads on a curtain, piece of clothing etc:

That curtain has a beautiful fringe.

Brim- the bottom part of the hat that sticks out to protect you from sun or rain/ edge of glass or any pot also it is as full as possible:

Dove poured the whisky still the glass was full to the brim.

---

### **4. Fear, fright, horror, alarm, panic, terror, dread**

Fear- an unpleasant feeling of being frightened or worried that something bad is going to happen:

The boy's eyes were full of fear.

Fright- the feeling you have when something frightens you.:

You gave me such a fright creeping upon me like that (do something that makes someone feel afraid.)

Horror- a strong feeling of shock and fear:

The crowd gasped in horror when Seema's car crashed.

Alarm- a feeling of fear or anxiety that something dangerous might happen:

I turned in alarm as the wind blew the door open.

Panic- a sudden strong feeling of fear or nervousness that makes you unable to think clearly or behave sensibly:

She got into real panic when she thought she had lost her tickets.

Terror- a feeling of extreme fear:

The people fled in terror.

Dread- a fear of something in the future:

The prospect of meeting Mark's relatives filled her with dread.

---

### **5. Luck, fortune, chance, prosperity, good stroke**

Luck- something good that happens by chance:

Did you have any luck with the job application?

You are not having much luck today, are you?

Fortune-

Chance- possibility- how possible or likely it is that something will happen especially, you want:

What are her chances of her survival?

Prosperity- a condition of having money and everything that is needed for a good life:

This is an era of unparalleled peace and prosperity.

---

### **6. Knowledge, perception, wisdom, intuition, cognition, information, intelligence**

Knowledge- the facts, skills and understanding that you have gained through learning or experience:

You need specialist knowledge to do this job.

Perception- the way you regard something and your belief about what it is like:

Parent's views influence their children's perception of the world.

Wisdom- good sense and judgement based especially on your experience of life:

He is a man of great wisdom.

Intuition- the ability to understand or know something by your feelings rather than by carefully considering the facts:

He had an intuition there was trouble brewing.

Cognition – understanding :

The regions of the brain that are responsible for memory and understanding.

Information- facts or details that tell you about a situation, person and event:

He gave me all information about the interview.

Intelligence- the ability to learn, and think about things:

He is a child of low intelligence.

---

**7. House, residence, home, abode, hut, shack, shanty, pad, bungalow, mansion, villa, flat**

House- a building that you live in:

This is a four bedroom house.

Residence- the place where important person of a country lives:

This is the Prime minister's residence.

Home- the place where you live:

They have a comfortable home on the outskirts of the town.

Abode- the place where someone lives (has no permanent home):

Welcome to my humble abode.

Hut- a small simple building with only one or two rooms:

This is a wooden hut.

Shack- a very simple and small building made from pieces of wood, metal or other materials:

Look at this shack.

Shanty- a small house, usually made from pieces of wood, metal or cardboard, in which poor people live:

He lived in a little shanty in the desert.

Pad- a person's house or apartment:

He lives in a pad.

Bungalow- a house that usually has only one storey, sometimes with a smaller upper storey set in the roof and windows that come out from the roof:

These are two small white bungalows.

Mansion- a very large expensive house:

He lives in a mansion.

Villa- a house usually in the countryside or near the sea, especially in the southern Europe and often that people can rent for holiday:

Flat- a set of rooms for living in that are part of a larger building and are usually all on one floor:

---

**8. Shopkeeper, grocer, merchant, green- grocer, trader, hawker, vendor**

Shopkeeper- a person who owns and manages a small shop:

Grocer- a person who owns a shop selling food and small things for home:

Green-grocer- a person who owns or works in a shop that sells a fresh vegetable and fruits:

Merchant- a person whose job is to buy and sell products in large amounts, especially by trading with other countries:

Trader- a person who buys and sells things:

He is a sugar trader.

Hawker- a person who travels about selling goods, typically advertising by shouting:

Vendor- someone who is selling something:

For the past few months she has been working as a street vendor selling fruit and vegetables.

---

### **9. Campaign, drive, expedition**

Campaign- a planned group of especially political, business, or military activities that are intended to achieve a particular aim:

Drive- an innate, biological determined urge to attain a goal or satisfy a need:

Expedition- a journey undertaken by a group of people with a particular purpose especially that of exploration, research or war:

---

### **10. War, battle, combat, contest, conflict, broil, row, fighting.**

War- armed fighting between two or more countries or groups

- Nuclear war.

Battle- a fight between armed forces:

Combat- a fight, especially during a war:

Contest- a competition to do better than other people, usually in which prizes are given:

Conflict- an active disagreement between people with opposing opinions or principals:

Broil-

Row-

Fighting- to use physical force to try to defeat another person or group of people:

---

### **B) Synonymous verbs having different shades of meaning.**

#### **Build, construct, erect, assemble, fabricate, make**

Build and construct are perfect synonyms. Build is British, while construct is American.

Make is more general than build and construct. Make a cup of tea.

A computer can be assembled. Fabricate is used with steelwork or making of goods and equipments from various different materials.

Erect is used in formal mode. They erected a statue

---

#### **Chase, follow, hunt, pursue, track**

The police chase a thief.

They track a thief when they see foot prints left by him or her.

We pursue a goal. Pursue – to follow someone or something usually try to catch him, her, or, it.

We hunt an animal.

Follow- to move behind someone or something and go where he, she, or it goes

---

#### **verbs related to walk**

**Stroll, wander, march, plod, strut, stride, stagger, stray, ramble, stalk, and stumble**

Stroll- to walk in a slow relaxed way, especially for pleasure:

He strolled in the garden.

Wander- to walk around slowly in a relaxed way or without any clear purpose or direction:

The whole afternoon they wandered in the town.

March- an event in which a large number of people walk through a public place to express their support for something, or their disagreement with or disapproval of something:

The army marched in the city to support the curfew.

Plod- to walk taking slow steps, as if your feet are heavy:

He plodded while going to the school.

Strut- to walk in a proud way trying to look important:

He strutted when he got the prize.

Stride-a long step when walking or running:

He strode to catch the bus.

Stagger- to walk or move with difficulty as if you are going to fall:

He staggered on the road after drinking wine.

Stray- to move outside a limited area:

They strayed in the unknown area.

Ramble- to walk for pleasure, especially in the countryside:

He loves to ramble through the fields.

Stalk- to follow an animal or person as closely as possible without being seen or heard, usually in order to kill them or catch them :

A cat stalks to catch a mouse.

Stumble- to step awkwardly while walking or running or fall or begin to fall:

Drinkers usually stumble on the road.

---

#### **Verbs related to smile:**

**Smile, sneer, grin, giggle, laugh, titter, chuckle, guffaw**

Smile- a happy or friendly expression on the face in which ends of the mouth curve up slightly, often with the lips moving apart so that the teeth can be seen:

He smiled lovely.

Sneer- an unkind expression on your face that shows you do not respect or approve of someone or something:

Grin- a wide smile

I assumed things had gone well for him because he had a big grin on his face.

Giggle- to laugh repeatedly in a quiet or uncontrolled way, often at something silly or rude or when you are nervous:

Laugh- to smile while making sounds with your voice that you show something is funny or you are happy:

He laughed when a man felled down on a street.

Titter- to laugh nervously, often at something that you feel you should not be laughing at:

Chuckle- to laugh quietly:

She was chuckling as she read the letter.

Guffaw- to laugh loudly, especially at something stupid that someone has said or done:

---

### **Verbs related to pull**

**Pull, draw, drag, jerk, lug, tug, wrench, haul, tow.**

Pull- to move something towards yourself sometimes with great physical effort:

He pulled the cart.

Draw- to move in a particular direction, especially in a vehicle:

The train slowly drew into the station.

Drag- to move something by pulling it along a surface, usually the ground:

Pick the chair up instead of dragging it behind you.

Jerk- to make a short sudden movement:

The car made a strange noise and then jerked to a halt.

Lug- to carry or pull something with effort or difficulty because it is heavy:

I am exhausted after lugging these suitcases all the way across the city.

Tug- to pull something quickly and usually with a lot of force:

Tom tugged at his mother's arm.

Wrench- to pull and twist something suddenly or violently away from its position:

The phone had been wrenched from the wall

Haul- to pull something heavy slowly and with difficulty:

They hauled the boat out of the water.

Tow- to pull a car, boat, etc along, fastened behind another vehicle or boat:

You should not drive fast when your car is towing a caravan.

---

### **Verbs related to hold**

#### **Hold, catch, grasp, clutch, seize, snatch, grip, clasp, clench**

Hold- to take or keep something in your hand or arms:

Can you hold the bag while I open the door?

Catch- to take hold of something, especially something that is moving through the air:

I managed to catch the glass before it hit the ground.

Grasp –to quickly take something in your hand(s) and hold it firmly:

Rose suddenly grasped my hand.

Clutch- to take or try to take hold of something tightly, usually in fear, worry, or pain:

Clutching the money to his chest, he hurried to the bank.

Seize- to take something quickly and keep or hold it:

I seized his arm and made him turn to look at me.

Snatch- to take hold of something suddenly and roughly:

He snatched the photo out my hand before I had a chance to look at them.

Grip- to hold very tightly:

The baby gripped my finger with her tiny hand.

Clasp- to hold someone or something firmly in your hands or arms:

She clasped her son in her arms.

Clench – to close or hold something very tightly often in a determined or angry way:

The old man clenched his fist and waved it angrily at us.

---

#### **Come, arrive, near, approach, advance, reach**

Come- to move or travel towards the speaker or with the speaker:

Are you coming with me?

Arrive- to reach a place, especially at the end of a journey:

What time will your train arrive?

Near- not far away in distance:

I would like to sit near a window please.

Approach- to come near or nearer to something:

We could just see the train approaching in the distance.

Advance- to go or move something forward:

The fire advanced steadily through the forest.

Reach- to arrive at a place, especially after spending a lot of time or a lot of effort travelling:

They finally reached the coast after five weeks sailing.

---

**Study the following pairs of verbs. Write down their general meaning and use them your sentences so as to show how different they are.**

Assure- to tell someone confidently that something is true so that they do not worry:

Ensure- to make something certain to happen:

The role of the police is to ensure that the law is obeyed.

Bow- to bend your head and body forward, especially as a way of showing someone respect or expressing thanks to people who have watched you perform:

They bowed to the queen.

Stoop- to bend top half of the body forward and down:

The door was so low that we had to stoop to go through it.

Capture- to take someone as a prisoner, or to take something in your possession, especially by force:

Two of the soldiers were killed and the rest were captured.

Arrest- if the police arrest someone, they take them away to ask them about a crime that they might have committed:

He was arrested when customs officers found drugs in his bag.

Disclose- to make something known publicly, or to show something that was hidden:

The police have disclosed that two officers are under internal investigation.

Reveal- to make known or show something that is surprising or that was previously secret:

He was jailed for revealing secret to the Russians.

Evade- to avoid or to escape from someone or something:

She learned forward to kiss him but he evaded her by pretending to sneeze.

Avoid- staying away from someone or something:

I try to avoid supermarket on Saturdays.

Finish- to complete something or come to the end of an activity:

I will call you when I have finished my homework.

Finalize- to make a final and certain decision about a plan, date etc:

We will finalize the details later.

Hire- to pay to use something for a short period:

How much would it cost to hire a car for the weekend?

Rent- a fixed amount of money that you pay regularly for the use of room, house, car, television, etc that someone else owns:

I pay a higher rent than the others because my room is bigger.

Portray- to represent or to describe someone or something in a painting, film, book or other artistic work:

The painting portrays a beautiful young woman in a blue dress.

Delineate- to describe something:

The main characters are clearly delineated in the first chapter.

Lessen- if something lessens or is lessened, it becomes less strong:

A healthy diet can lessen the risk of heart disease.

Lighten- to become less dark:

The sky had lightened and there were breaks in the cloud.

Prevent- to stop something from happening or someone for doing something:

Label your suitcases to prevent confusion.

Forbid: to refuse to allow something, especially officially, or to prevent a particular plan of action by making it impossible:

The law forbids the sale of cigarettes the people under the age of 16.

---

### **Synonymous adjectives having different shades of meaning:**

#### **Holy, godly, saintly, sacred, hallowed, divine**

Holy- related to religion or god or very religious or pure:

He is a holy person.

Godly- obeying and respecting god:

She is a godly woman.

Saintly- like a saint:

Her saintly manner concealed a devious mind.

Sacred- considered being holy and deserving respect, especially because of a connection with a god:

Sacred temples

Hallowed- very respected and praised because of great importance or great age:

Amitabh Bacchan is hallowed icon.

Divine- connected with a god, or like a god:

Some fans seem to regard the players as divine being.

---

#### **Lonely, solitary, lonesome, forlorn**

Lonely- unhappy because you are not with the other people:

She gets lonely now that all the kids have left the home.

Solitary- a solitary person or thing is the only person or thing in place:

On the hill, a solitary figure was busy chopping down the trees.

Lonesome- lonely:

I was just sitting here all by my lonesome.

Forlorn- alone and unhappy; left alone and not cared for:

She looked a forlorn figure standing at the bus stop.

---

**Use the following pairs of adjectives in your own sentences:**

Childish- typical of a child:

His behaviour is childish.

Childlike- (of adults) showing the good qualities the children have, such as trusting people, being honest and enthusiastic:

All her life she had a childlike trust in other people.

Economic – related to trade, industry, and money:

The country has been in a very poor economic state ever since the decline of two major industries.

Economical- not using a lot of fuel or money etc:

There is increasing demand for cars that are more economical on fuel.

Historic important or likely to be important in history:

This is a historic building.

Historical connected with study or representing things from the past:

Many important historical document were destroyed when the library was bombed.

Sensible –based on or acting on good judgement and practical ideas or understanding:

He is a sensible person.

Sensitive-easily upset by the things people say:

Her reply showed that she was sensitive to criticism.

True- right and not wrong; correct:

It is true that they are getting married.

Truthful- honest or not telling any lies:

The public has a right to expect truthful answer from politicians.

Uneatable – not fit or able to be eaten:

We were served with almost uneatable pieces of pork.

Inedible- not suitable as food:

The meat was inedible.

Unreadable- badly written to be worth reading:

His handwriting is unreadable.

Illegible-(of writing or print) impossible to read because of being very untidy or not clear:

His writing is almost illegible.

Young –not old:

His girlfriend is very young.

Youthful- having the qualities that are typical of young people:  
I admired his youthful enthusiasm.

---

**Study the following groups and use them in your sentence.**

**Amicable, cordial, friendly-**

Amicable- relating to behaviour between people that is pleasant and friendly:

Her manner was perfectly amicable but I felt uncomfortable.

Cordial- friendly, but formal and polite:

The relation between the two leaders are said to be cordial.

Friendly- behaving in a pleasant, kind way towards someone:

Our neighbours have always been very friendly to us.

---

Favourable- showing that you like or approve of someone or something:

We have had favourable response to the plan so far.

Favourite-best liked or most enjoyed:

What is your favourite colour?

---

Trusting – always believing that other people are good or honest and will not harm or deceive you:

The child gave a warm trusting smile.

Trusted- deserving of trust, or able to depend on:

She was an old and trusted friend.

---

Lovable- having qualities that make a person or animal easy to love:

He is a loveable child.

Loving- showing a lot of affection and kindness towards someone:

Ours is a loving relationship.

---

Careful- giving a lot of attention to what you are doing so that you do not have not an accident, make a mistake, or damage something:

Be careful with the glasses.

Caring-A caring person is kind and gives emotional support to others:

I have always thought of Jo as a very caring person.

---

Cool- slightly cold:

This water is cool.

Cold- not hot or warm:

This is a very cold day.

---

## **Antonyms**

**Antonyms are words with opposite meanings.**

### **Antonymous adjectives:**

Absent X Present, glad X sad, high X low, thick X thin, narrow X wide,  
Beautiful X ugly, clever X dull, difficult X easy, rough X smooth, junior X  
Senior.

---

### **Antonymous nouns:**

Height- depth, arrival- departure, love- hated, chaos –order,  
consumption- preservation, controversy- agreement, confidence-  
diffidence, popularity- notoriety, truth- falsehood, mercy- cruelty.

---

### **Antonymous verbs:**

Buy-sell, forget-remember, give-take, increase-decrease, hide-seek,  
hasten- delay, gather-separate, destroy- create, permit- forbid,  
strengthen-weaken

---

**Choose the word that is mostly nearly opposite in meaning to the word  
in capital letters**

1. Vacate- occupy.
  2. Amass- disperse
  3. Enamor- loathe
  4. Renown- infamy
  5. Amplify- lessen
  6. Festive –gruesome
  7. Wan – glowing
  8. Forgo-indulge
  9. Expend- stash
  - 10.Porous - dense
- 

### **Problem words:**

**English has homonyms which can be problematic. These words look  
similar or have same pronunciation but their meanings are different  
and unrelated. Such words are considered as they confuse us.**

Air- The air in the university campus is clean and fresh.

Heir- usually son and daughter become heir to the property of a father.

Wind – the wind is blowing.

Wind- (twists and bends something) the river winds its way between two  
meadows.

Except- (apart from) we work every day except Sunday.

Expect- she expects that she will be the topper.

Here- A tiger had come here last night.

Hear- I hear songs on radio.

Hoard (to collect and keep large amount of money and food secretly)

He hoarded wealth greedily.

Horde- (a large crowd of people) cricket fans came in hordes.

Adopt- she adopted a girl from the orphanage.

Adapt- (modify to change something) we have to adapt quickly as per the new technology.

Adept (skilful) he is adept at playing harmonium.

-----  
**Look up the following words in the dictionary and use them in your sentences.**

Accept- except

Accept- to agree to take something:

Do you accept credit cards?

Except- apart from:

We work every day except Sunday.

Advice- advise

Advice- an opinion that someone offers you about what you should do or you should act in a particular situation:

She gave me some good advice.

Advise- to give someone advice:

I advise him to leave the company.

His doctor advised him against smoking.

Affection- a feeling of liking for a person or place:

She felt no affection for the child.

Affectation- behaviour or speech that is not sincere:

She has so many little affectations.

Birth- the time when a boy or young animal comes out of its mother's body:

More men are present at the births of their children these days.

Berth- a bed in a boat, train etc:

She booked a berth on the train.

Cast- to look smile in a particular direction:

She cast a quick look in the rear mirror.

Caste- There are many castes in India.

Complement- in these days sweet dishes are provided complement to main dishes in many hotels.

Compliment- a remark that expresses approval, admiration or respect:

I take it as a compliment when people say I look like my mother.

Collision- an accident that happens when two vehicles hit each other with force:

The cyclist was in collision with a bus.

Collusion- agreement between people to act together secretly or illegally in order to deceive or cheat someone:

It is thought that they worked in collusion with the terrorist network.

Confident- being certain of your abilities:

They do not sound confident about the future of the industry.

Confidant- a person you trust and share your feelings and secrets with:

They are confidant to each other.

Crops- a plant such as a grain, fruit or vegetable grown in large amounts:

The main crops grown for export are coffee and rice.

The Indian army crops was praised for bravery.

Council- a group of people elected or chosen to make decisions or to give advice on a particular subject, to represent a particular group of people, or to run a particular organization:

This play is supported by a grant from the local arts council.

Counsel- to give advice, especially on social or personal problems:

My job involves counselling people about how to find work.

Dairy- where milk is collected and bought

There are three dairies in my village.

Diary- a book in which you record your thoughts and feelings or what has happened each day:

I write my diary regularly.

Device- an object or machine that has been invented for a particular people:

Rescuers used a special device for finding people trapped in collapsed building.

Devise- to invent a plan, system object, etc., usually using your intelligence or imagination:

He is good at devising language games that you can play with students in class.

Draft- a piece of text, a formal suggestion, or drawing in its original state, often containing the main ideas and intentions but not the developed form:

This is only a rough draft.

Draught- a current of unpleasantly cold air blowing through a room:

There was an awful draught so they closed the door.

Eligible- having the necessary qualities or satisfying the necessary conditions:

He is eligible for the post.

Illegible- -(of writing or print) impossible to read because of being very untidy or not clear:

His writing is illegible.

Eminent- famous, respect and important:

He is an eminent person.

Imminent- coming or likely to happen very soon:

A strike is imminent.

Human- they must be treated like human beings.

Humane- showing kindness, care and sympathy towards others, especially those who are suffering:

They are very humane to animals.

Last- this is the last game.

Latest- newest or most recent or modern:

Have you seen her latest movie?

Licence- I have my driving licence.

License- the shop is licensed to sell goods.

Prophecy- a statement that says what is going to happen in the future, especially one that is based on what you believe about a particular matter rather than existing facts:

The minister suggested that that dire prophecies of certain leading environmentalists were somewhat exaggerated.

Prophecy- to say that you believe something will happen in future:

He prophesied that the present government would only stay for four years in office.

Persecute- to treat someone unfairly or cruelly over a long period of time because of their race religion or political beliefs:

His followers were persecuted by the police.

Prosecute – to officially accuse someone of committing a crime in a law court:

He was prosecuted for fraud.

Right- he is always right.

Rite- a religious ceremony

They performed their funeral rites yesterday.

Story- the film has a good story.

Storey –the building is two storied.

Suit- you can buy a suit.

Suite- we have not booked a suite.

Tale- story:

The film has a good tale.

Tail- Animals have tails.

Tire- I am tired.

Tyre- the tyres of my bike are in good condition.

Tier- I book two tire coaches.

---

### Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verbs are important because they are extremely common in colloquial English. There are three types of phrasal verbs.

1. Phrasal verbs (intransitive) that do not take an object:

Blow in: my cousin blew in unexpectedly with his family. (Visit unexpectedly)

Come along: if you want, you can come along (accompany)

2. Phrasal verbs (transitive) with an object

Hand back: will he hand back my money? (Return)

Pick out: Anita picked out a lively dress. (Choose)

3. Phrasal verbs with two particles

Stand up for: everybody must stand up for truth. (defend)

Put up with: nobody should put up with injustice. (tolerate)

### Task 4 with answers

1. She takes after her grandmother.
  2. These shoes don't fit. I am going to take them back to the store.
  3. Don't take him for an idiot.
  4. They assaulted the watchman and took many precious painting away.
  5. The dress was loose for me so I took it to the tailor and got it taken in.
  6. Please take your shoes off before entering the temple.
  7. How are you going to meet deadlines if you take on too many projects?
  8. If you love Susie why don't you take her out on a date.
  9. He took up farming after retirement.
  10. We will take the issue up when we meet next week.
- 

### B) Please the phrasal verb in the blanks according to their meaning in brackets.

1. Take off your shoes.
  2. Somebody has to look after the baby
  3. She wants to find out the truth.
  4. The truck has broken down in the desert.
  5. The heavy rains have worn out the road.
- 

### Exercises:

1. Make nouns from the following words:

Admit- admission  
Connect- connection  
Laugh- laughter  
Weigh- weight  
Brave- bravery  
Refer- reference  
Great- greatness  
High- height  
Equal- equality  
Wed- wedding

---

**2. Make adjectives from the following words:**

Air- airy  
Brother- brotherly  
Comfort- comfortable  
Move- moving  
Tire- tiresome  
Talk- talkative  
Cease- ceaseless  
Cheer- cheerful  
Fruit- fruitful  
Gas- gaseous

---

**3. Make verbs from the following words:**

Circle- encircle  
Friend- befriend  
Prison- imprison  
Fame- defame  
Glory- glorify  
Dark- darken  
Special- specialize

---

**4. Choose the which means almost same as the underlined word in the following sentences:**

1. She is very wealthy .rich
  2. He made a real solution.- genuine
  3. Every time you cannot blame the system.- accuse
  4. Education must end your misery. – sorrow
  5. She portrayed a painting. – drew
-

**5. Choose the word which is opposite in meaning of the underlined words in the following sentences:**

1. Wild animals are very cruel. – Kind
  2. Demonetization decreased corruption. – increased
  3. It was the comic film. – serious
  4. He is a man of knowledge. –ignorance
  5. The umpire must not be partial. – fair
- 

**6. Choose the appropriate word from the pair given below and fill up the blanks in the following sentences.**

1. He is a man of loose character.
  2. Heart disease caused her decease.
  3. Do not waste your time and energy in useless things.
  4. The weather is pleasant.
  5. The world requires peace.
- 

**7. Put the phrasal verbs given in the brackets in its correct place in the following sentences.**

1. feel free to jump in at any moment while we are talking.
  2. Never give in! you can do it.
  3. Though he is tired, he wants to carry on his study.
  4. Good friends mist make up after trivial disputes.
  5. Before the examinations students go through the notes.
- 

**1. Tick the correct meaning of the affix underlined in the following sentences.**

1. Nothing is impossible. – not
  2. The assistant helped me in arranging things. – Person who....
  3. She loves a creamy cake- full of
  4. He attended the pre –lunch session.- before
  5. They read the booklet on cashless transactions.-small
- 

Dr. A. D. Joshi  
Department of English  
S.M. M. Murgud.