



READ THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES AND SELECT THE OPTION THAT CORRECTS THE UNDERLINED SECTIONS. IF THE SENTENCES SECTIONS ARE CORRECT AS WRITTEN, CHOOSE OPTION A.

1. IF THE BOOKS HAVE BEEN CATALOGED LAST WEEK, WHY HAVEN'T THEY BEEN PLACED ON THE SHELF?

1. have been cataloged
2. would have been cataloged
3. was cataloged
4. were cataloged
5. had been cataloged

2. JESSICA MITFORD WROTE *THE AMERICAN WAY OF DEATH*, A BEST-SELLING BOOK THAT LED EVENTUALLY TO AN OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION OF THE FUNERAL INDUSTRY.

1. that led eventually
2. that had led eventually
3. that eventually led
4. which eventually led
5. who eventually led

3. *SABOTAGE* CAME FROM THE FRENCH *SABOTER*, WHICH MEANS "TO CLATTER WITH WOODEN SHOES (SABOTS)."

1. which means "to



2. which means, “to
3. that means “to
4. that means-“to
5. that means, “to

4. WHEN STUDYING AN ASSIGNMENT, IT IS WISE TO READ IT OVER QUICKLY AT FIRST, THAN SEE THE MAJOR POINTS, AND FINALLY OUTLINE THE MATERIAL.

1. first, than
2. first: then
3. first-then
4. first, then
5. first-than

5. TO JUDGE THE TIDY CITY CONTEST, WE PICKED AN UNINTERESTED PARTY.

1. picked an uninterested party.
2. picked an interested party!
3. picked a disinterested party.
4. are in the process of picking an uninterested party.
5. picked an disinterested party.



6. LINDA DECIDES THEY HAD BETTER SCRAM BEFORE THE KILLERS FIND THEM.

1. had better scam
2. had better leave
3. should hurry and scam
4. could hurry and leave
5. had better get out

7. I REALLY DUG THE CHARACTER OF BRUTUS.

1. dug
2. thought about
3. thought of
4. admired
5. gazed at

8. ONCE UPON A POINT A TIME, A SMALL PERSON NAMED LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD INITIATED PLANS FOR THE PREPARATION, DELIVERY AND TRANSPORTATION OF FOODSTUFFS TO HER GRANDMOTHER.

1. and transportation of foodstuffs to her Grandmother.
2. and transportation of food stuffs to her Grandmother.
3. and transportation of food supplies to her Grandmother.
4. and transportation of foodstuffs to her grandmother.
5. and, transportation of food supplies to her grand mother.



9. THE SETTING OF A STORY EFFECTS THE STORY'S PLOT.

1. effects the story's plot.
2. effects the stories plot.
3. affect the story's plot.
4. affects the story's plot.
5. affects the story's plots.

10. ARCTIC TREES ARE SCRUBBIEST THAN TREES IN MILDER CLIMATES.

1. scrubbiest than trees
2. scrubbier then trees
3. scrubbiest than are trees
4. scrubbier than are trees
5. scrubbier than trees

11. QUEBEC RISES IN A MAGNIFICENT WAY ABOVE THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

1. rises in a magnificent way above
2. rises in a magnificent way, way above
3. rises magnificently above
4. rises magnificently way above
5. is raised in a magnificent way above



12. SOMEONE GIVES THE SCHOOL GERBILS EVERY YEAR.

1. Someone gives the school gerbils
2. Some one gives the school gerbils
3. Some one gives the School gerbils
4. There is a person that gives the school gerbils
5. An individual gave gerbils

13. DURING COLONIAL DAYS, A SCHOOL ROOM LOOKED RATHER EMPTY.

1. colonial days, a school room looked
2. colonial days, a schoolroom looked
3. colonial days; a schoolroom looked
4. colonial days; a school room looked
5. colonial days-a schoolroom looked

14. THE HELIUM-FILLED BALLOON ROSE IN THE AIR.

1. rose in the air.
2. was rising in the air.
3. was in the air.
4. rose into the air.
5. would rise in the air.

15. IF I HAD THE ADDRESS, I WOULD HAVE DELIVERED THE PACKAGE



MYSELF.

1. had the address,
2. had the address;
3. had the address-
4. had had the address;
5. had had the address,

16. DO YOU KNOW THAT THESE GLOVES HAVE LAY ON THE BUREAU ALL WEEK?

1. have lay on
2. have laid on
3. would lie on
4. had laid on
5. have lain on

17. IF I WOULD HAVE KNOWN ABOUT THE TEAM TRYOUTS, I WOULD HAVE SIGNED UP FOR THEM.

1. had known
2. would have known
3. could of known
4. had been told
5. could have been told



18. IF HE WOULD HAVE REVISED HIS FIRST DRAFT, HE WOULD HAVE RECEIVED A BETTER GRADE.

1. would have revised
2. had revised
3. could of revised
4. had of revised
5. would revise

19. VALARIE CLAIMS THAT CATS MADE THE BEST PETS.

1. made the best pets.
2. could be the best pets.
3. are the best pets.
4. make of the best pets.
5. make the best pets.

20. BY NEXT MONTH, MS. JONES WILL BE MAYOR OF TALLAHASSEE FOR TWO YEARS.

1. will be Mayor of Tallahassee
2. will have been Mayor of Tallahassee
3. will be mayor of Tallahassee
4. will have been mayor of Tallahassee
5. could have been mayor of Tallahassee



ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. D

“Last week” dictates simple past tense “were.” Present perfect “have been” (A) refers to the status now of something already accomplished in the past-e.g. “have been cataloged since last week.” Subjunctive present perfect “would have been” (B) is never used in a conditional “If” clause/phrase, only as its complement (“If..., then they would...”). Singular “was” (C) disagrees with plural “books.” Past perfect “had been” (E) would require “why hadn’t they been.../weren’t they...?” to agree.

2. C

With an indirect object, the transitive verb and preposition should be a unit, i.e. “led to” here, like “take from,” “give to,” etc., uninterrupted by the modifying adverb “eventually.” “Who” (E) only applies to people, not inanimate objects like books.

3. A

No punctuation should be placed between “means” and “to” here. Hence a comma [(B), (E)] or dash (D) is incorrect. A nonrestrictive relative clause introduces additional information, requiring a comma and “which”-not “that” [(C), (D), and (E)]. “That” is used without a comma and only with a restrictive relative clause, i.e. one that is necessary to understand the meaning of the noun it modifies.



4. D

“Then” is an adverb indicating time or sequence here. “Than” [(A), (E)] is a conjunction indicating comparison, e.g. “He is taller than I am” or “We would rather go now than later.” When listing three sequential steps as in this sentence, the comma after the first and second steps is correct punctuation; a colon (B) or hyphen [(C), (E)] is incorrect.

5. C

The correct word choice for this sentence is “disinterested,” meaning not personally involved or invested and (presumably) impartial. “Uninterested” means literally not interested, i.e. oblivious or not caring. In this context, they would not pick an “interested” party to judge a contest, and the exclamation mark (B) is inappropriate punctuation. “An” (E) is incorrect preceding a consonant.

6. B

“Scram” is a slang word meaning “leave,” a more acceptable choice when writing (excepting intentional slang like Mark Twain used in dialogue, narrative, etc.). “Could” (D) means they can leave, whereas “had better” and “should” means they ought to leave. “Get out” (E), similarly to “scram,” is less acceptable than “leave.”

7. D

“Admired” is an acceptable word in writing for the desired meaning, whereas “dug” (A) is slang. “Thought about (B), “thought of” (C), and “gazed at” (E) do not convey the same meaning at all.

**8. D**

When used as a noun rather than a name (proper noun), “grandmother” is not capitalized. Used either way, it is still one word, not two (E); the same is true of “foodstuffs” (B).

9. D

To affect means to influence. This meaning, and hence this spelling, apply here. To effect [(A), (B)] means to cause, initiate, create, implement, or accomplish. “Stories” (B) is plural, not possessive. “Affect” (C) goes with a plural, not singular, subject. “Plots” (E) is plural, not singular.

10. E

When comparing two things, the comparative “-er” is used rather than the superlative “-est,” which is only used when comparing more than two things. The adverb “than” is used with the comparative, not the conjunction “then” (B), which indicates time sequence (e.g. “and then...”), cause and effect (e.g. “If...,then...”). Adding “are” (D) is unnecessary.

11. C

The adverb “magnificently” modifies the verb “rises” and reads more appropriately and concisely than the phrase “in a magnificent way.” “Way above” [(B), (C)] is slangy and does not express the intended meaning. If it did, “far above” would be more correct. Passive-voice “is raised” (E) connotes a different meaning (i.e. is set higher) than active-voice “rises” (i.e. appears) in this sentence.

**12. A**

“Someone” is one word, not two [(B), (C)]. “There is a person that” (D) differs semantically and grammatically, meaning someone exists who gives the school gerbils rather than someone gives the school gerbils; also, “who” is preferable over “that” when referring to people. The meaning is changed by past tense “gave” (E); i.e. an individual/someone gave the school gerbils every year but no longer does, vs. someone still gives the school gerbils every year.

13. B

“Schoolroom” is one word, not two [(A), (D)]. A semicolon separates independent clauses or phrases containing internal commas, but is incorrect between a phrase and a clause [(C), (D)]. A comma, not a dash (E), is used between the introductory prepositional phrase and the independent clause it modifies.

14. D

The correct preposition with verbs expressing movement or placement is “into,” not “in” [(A), (B), (C), (E)], a common error. We place something into a container, not in it; things move into the air, not in it. “In” denotes something is already there rather than moving/being moved there.

15. E

Since this entire conditional-subjunctive sentence construction is in the past, the correct conditional form is past perfect “If I had had” rather than present perfect “if I had” [(A), (B),



(C)] with the present perfect subjunctive “I would have.” The correct punctuation between conditional “if” and subjunctive “would” parts is always a comma, never a semicolon [(B), (D)] or a dash (C).

16. E

The present perfect intransitive “to lie” is “have lain,” not “have lay” (A), “have laid” (B), or “had laid” (D), which latter two are only transitive, e.g. “She has laid the gloves on the bureau every day” or “I saw a pair of gloves she had laid on the bureau.” The conditional “would lie” (C) is only grammatical with a conditional, e.g. “...would lie on the bureau all week unless you moved them,” also conveying a different meaning.

17. A

Conditional-subjunctive (“If...then”) constructions set in the past use past perfect (“If I had known”) for the conditional, and present perfect (“I would have signed up”) for the subjunctive, because “If” comes earlier and “then” later. Adding the subjunctive “would”/“could” to the conditional as well (B) is incorrect. Substituting the preposition “of” for the auxiliary verb “have” (C) is always incorrect. “Had been/could have been told” [(C), (D)] differs in meaning from “had known.”

18. B

With conditional-subjunctive constructions, never add the subjunctive auxiliary verb (would/could/would have/could have) to the conditional (If) half [(A), (C), (E)]; it is only used in the subjunctive half. It is never correct to substitute the preposition “of” for the auxiliary verb “have” [(C), (D)].

**19. E**

To agree with the present-tense predicate “claims,” the dependent clause must also be present-tense “make,” not “made” (A). “Could be” (B) and “are” (C) alter the sentence meaning. “Make of” (D) is not a valid construction in this sentence structure, makes no sense, and means nothing.

20. D

“By next month” used together with “for two years” indicates something that will be completed in the future, so future perfect “will have been” is the correct tense. “Will be” [(A), (C)] means she will be mayor for two years beginning in the future. Moreover, “Mayor” [(A), (B)] is incorrectly capitalized: it is not used as a title/name here (like “Mayor Jones”). “Could have been” (E) changes the meaning.

1. Rohan went to the office despite of his illness.

- to
- despite
- of

2. Rahul, who he is my best friend, is a singer.

- who
- best
- he



3. No matter what that I do, I can't make everyone happy.

- what
- that
- make

4. Yash is busy at the work and won't be home before 11.

- at
- the
- be

5. We have decided to quit the team a week ago.

- have
- to
- a

6. She should complain of if she is not happy with the service she receives.

- of
- if
- with

7. She had better not to wake Simran up when get home.



- had
- not
- to

8. He should tell to me exactly what happened there.

- should
- to
- what

Answers

1. Rohan went to the office despite his illness.
2. Rahul, who is my best friend, is a singer.
3. No matter what I do, I can't make everyone happy.
4. Yash is busy at work and won't be home before 11
5. We decided to quit the team a week ago.
6. She should complain if she is not happy with the service she receives.
7. She had better not wake him up when gets home.
8. He should tell me exactly what happened there.

1. Rahul went to school despite of having a fever.
2. I haven't seen Susan since six years.
3. Lisa is busy at the work, so she can't make it on time.
4. Our mathematics teacher is giving us too much tasks.



5. Do not advice her, she won't listen.
6. My mother cooks rice yesterday.
7. He or Raju are guilty.
8. Sheldon is brave than his friends.
9. The mans purse was lost in the bus.
10. The boy studied when his father came home from work.
11. Do he have any idea where he is going?
12. Have you ever being to Kerala?
13. They has a party planned for Amy.
14. The shepherd took his sheeps to the field.
15. I prefer chocolate milkshake than vanilla ice cream.

ANSWERS -

1. Rahul went to school despite having a fever.
2. I haven't seen Susan for six years.
3. Lisa is busy at work, so she can't make it on time.
4. Our mathematics teacher is giving us too many tasks.
5. Do not advise her, she won't listen.
6. My mother cooked rice yesterday./ My mother cooks rice every day.
7. He or Raju is guilty.
8. Sheldon is braver than his friends.
9. The man's purse was lost in the bus.
10. The boy was studying when his father came home from work.
11. Does he have any idea where he is going?



12. Have you ever been to Kerala?
13. They have a party planned for Amy.
14. The shepherd took his sheep to the field.
15. I prefer a chocolate milkshake to vanilla ice cream.

Correct sentences using appropriate punctuation

Punctuate the following sentences and capitalise where necessary.

1. alas my cat died yesterday
2. did you know penny topped her exam
3. the bus driver saved the passengers from an accident
4. ouch that is very hot
5. the baby fell from the cot
6. do you know the way to the market
7. raj took his friends out for dinner
8. have you read a tale of two cities
9. what a beautiful performance
10. leonardo da vinci painted the mona lisa
11. have you ever been to kashmir
12. stuart loves harry potter
13. do you know my sister
14. wow the dress looks beautiful
15. which is your favourite ice cream flavour
16. the teachers book got stolen



17. mr patrick is our new science teacher
18. that is my pencil box
19. petunia got a bicycle for christmas
20. once upon a time there lived a little princess named mary

ANSWERS -

1. Alas! My cat died yesterday.
2. Did you know Penny topped her exam?
3. The bus driver saved the passengers from an accident.
4. Ouch! That is very hot.
5. The baby fell from the cot.
6. Do you know the way to the market?
7. Raj took his friends out for dinner.
8. Have you read 'A Tale of Two Cities'?
9. What a beautiful performance!
10. Leonardo da Vinci painted the Mona Lisa.
11. Have you ever been to Kashmir?
12. Stuart loves Harry Potter.
13. Do you know my sister?
14. Wow! The dress looks beautiful.
15. Which is your favourite ice cream flavour?
16. The teacher's book got stolen.
17. Mr. Patrick is our new science teacher.
18. That is my pencil box.



19. Petunia got a bicycle for Christmas.

20. Once upon a time, there lived a little princess named Mary.



Tense is the form taken by a verb to indicate time and **continuance** or **completeness** of action. The continuance or completeness of action is denoted by four subcategories.

1. **Simple Tense:** It is used for habitual or routine actions in the Present Tense, action which is over in the Past Tense and action to happen in the Future Tense.
2. **Continuous Tense:** The action is incomplete or continuous or going on.
3. **Perfect Tense:** The action is complete, finished, or perfect with respect to a certain point of time.
4. **Perfect Continuous Tense:** The action is going on continuously over a long period of time and is yet to be finished.

The different tenses and the verb forms used in each tense

Name of Tenses	Verb form used in Tenses with Example
Present simple / indefinite	Verb / verb + s/es She writes a paper
Present continuous / Progressive	Is/am/are + verb + ing She is writing a paper
Present perfect	Has / have + third form of verb She has written a paper
Present perfect continuous	Has / have + been + verb + ing She has been writing a paper
Past simple / indefinite	Second form of verb only She wrote a paper
Past continuous / Progressive	Was / were + verb + ing She was writing a paper
Past perfect	Had + third form of verb She had written a paper



Past perfect continuous	Had been + verb + ing She had been writing a paper
Future simple / indefinite	Shall / will + verb She will write a paper
Future continuous / Progressive	Shall / will + be + verb + ing She will be writing a paper
Future perfect	Shall / will + Have + past participle She will have written a paper
Future perfect continuous	Shall / will + have been + verb + ing She will have been writing a paper

Uses of Simple Present Tense

Verb Forms: **Verb / verb+s/es**

1. To express a habitual action.

For example:

I **get** up every day at five o'clock.

2. To express general truths

For example:

Fortune **favours** the brave.

3. In vivid narrative, as substitute for the simple past.

For example:

Immediately the Sultan **hurries** to his capital.

4. To indicate a future event that is part of a fixed programme or timetable.

For example:

The train **leaves** at 5:20 am.

Note: We can also use **will leave** in place of **leaves**.



5. It is used to introduce **quotations**.

For example:

Keats **says**, 'A thing of beauty is a joy forever.'

6. In exclamatory' sentences beginning with **here** and **there** to express what is actually taking place in the present.

For example:

Here comes the bus!

7. When two actions of the **future** are being talked about, one dependent on the other, the former action is represented by present simple and the latter by future simple.

For example:

We shall go when the child comes back home.

Uses of Present Continuous Tense

Verb Forms: **is/am/are + verb + ing**

1. For an action **going on at the time of speaking**.

For example:

The boys are **playing** cricket in the ground.

2. For a temporary action that may not be actually happening at the time of speaking but was happening in the recent past and is still happening in the recent future.

For example:

I **am reading** Sidney Sheldon now a days.

3. To express **changing or developing situations**.

For example:

India is **progressing** day by day.

4. For an action that is planned or arranged to take place in the **near future**.



For example:

I am **going** to cinema tonight.

Note: But it is not good to use the present continuous for slightly distant future. So, don't say "I am **going** to cinema next week."

Rather, use the future simple.

So, it is better if you say "I **will go** to the cinema next week."

5. When the reference is to a particularly obstinate habit, the present continuous is used instead of present simple. An adverb like always, continually, constantly is also used.

For example:

It is no use scolding him; he always **does** what is forbidden. (Incorrect)

Note: that his doing what is forbidden has become a die-hard habit. The habit persists in spite of advice or warning. So, we should use the present continuous.

For example:

It is no use scolding him; he **is always doing** what is forbidden. (Correct)

Uses of Present Perfect Tense

Verb Forms: **Has / have + third form of verb**

1. To indicate the completed activities in the **immediate past**.

For example:

He has just gone out.

2. Action completed in the immediate past or an action of the past whose effect lingers in the present.

For example:

I **wrote** three books. (Incorrect)



The given sentence appears to be incomplete. The reader of the sentence immediately queries- “When did you write three books?” It would be a different case if you said

For example:

I wrote books.

Then the reader would infer that you wrote books in the past as a profession or hobby. But when you are being so specific as to say “three books”, we immediately feel the need of a time frame.

Since no time frame is mentioned, we assume it to be ‘by now’. So, we have something to the effect.

For example:

I have **written** three books by now.

This ‘by now’ is implied and need not be written.

So, for example:

I have **written** three books. (Correct)

3. The present perfect is never used with adverbs of past time. In such cases, the past simple should be used.

For example:

India **has** won the match last week (Incorrect)

“Last week” is not immediate past. You may therefore be tempted to use the present perfect. But remember that the immediate past here does not go unindicated. Last week is being used as an adverb of past time.

So, For example:

India **won** the match last week. (Correct)

4. To express past actions whose time is not given and not definite – actions with their effect



continuing in the present.

For example:

I **have** never **known** him to be angry.

Have you **read** 'Gulliver's Travels'?

5. To describe the **past events when we think more of their effect in the present than of the action itself.**

For example:

I **have** cut my finger.

6. For long actions and situations which started in the near past and went on until very recently.

For example:

I **have read** three chapters since this morning.

Uses of Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Verb Forms: **Has / have + been + verb + ing**

For an action, which began at some time in the past and is still continuing. With the present perfect continuous tense an adverb or phrase that expresses time is used.

For example:

I **have been reading** this book since morning.

They **have been building** the bridge for several months.

Uses of Simple Past Tense

Verb Forms: **Second form of verb only**

1. To indicate an action **completed in the past.** Generally, adverbs or adverb phrases of past time are used in the past simple tense.

For example:



The steamer **sailed** yesterday.

He **went** home some time back.

2. To express imaginary present situations or imaginary future events that may not happen.

For example:

If I **had** longer holidays, I would be very happy.

If I **got** rich, I would travel all over the world.

3. When this tense is used without an adverb of time, then time may be either implied or indicated by the context.

For example:

I **didn't** sleep well. (i.e., last night)

4. For past habits 'used to' is added to the verb.

For example:

She used to **carry** an umbrella.

Uses of Past Continuous Tense

Verb Forms: **Was / were + verb + ing**

1. To denote an action going on at some time in the past. The time of the action may or may not be indicated.

For example:

It **was getting** darker.

We **were listening** to the radio all evening.

2. When a new action happened in the middle of a longer action. In this case Past simple and Past continuous are used together. Past simple is used for the new action.



For example:

The light **went** out while **I was reading**.

3. For persistent habits in the past.

For example:

She **was always chewing** gum.

Uses of Past Perfect Tense

Verb Forms: **Had + third form of verb**

When **two actions** happened in the past. In this case it is necessary to show **which action happened earlier** than the other. Here past perfect is used for the action, which happened earlier.

For example:

When I reached the station the train **had started**.

I had done my exercise when Hari **came** to see me.

Past perfect continuous Tense

Verb Forms: **Had been + verb + ing**

An action that began before a certain point of time in the past and was continuing at the given point of time in the sentence. A time expression like **since last year, for the last few days** is generally put after perfect continuous tense.

For example:

At that time he **had been writing** a novel for **two months**.

Here, **At that time** is the given point of time and **for two months** is the point of time in the past.

Uses of Simple Future Tense

Verb Forms: **Shall / will + verb**



For an action that has still to take place.

For example:

I **shall** see him tomorrow.

Tomorrow **will** be Sunday.

Uses of Future Continuous Tense

Verb Forms: **Shall / will + be + verb + ing**

1. Represents an action as going on at **sometime in the future.**

For example:

I **shall be reading** the paper then.

2. Represents the future events that are planned.

For example:

He **will be meeting** us next week.

Uses of Future Perfect Tense

Verb Forms: **Shall / will + Have + past participle**

To indicate the **completion of an event by a certain future time.**

For example:

I **shall have written** my exercise by that time.

Uses of Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Verb Forms: **Shall / will + have been + verb + ing**

1. The future perfect continuous tense indicates an action represented it **being in progress over a period of time that will end in the future.** Generally, the time period is mentioned along with it.

For example:



By next July we shall have been living here for four years.

2. Event occurring at the same time must be given in the same tense.

For example:

When he fainted his brother was with him.

3. Will or Shall cannot be used **twice** in the **same sentence** even if both the actions refer to the future tense.

For example:

I shall come if he will call me. (Incorrect)

I shall come if he calls me. (Correct)

4. With the phrases as if and as though the past tense and plural form of the verb should be used.

For example:

He behaves as if he is a king. (Incorrect)

He behaves as if he were a king. (Correct)

5. With the word 'wish' four verbs are used namely **were, had, could and would**.

'Were' is used when the wish seems to be **unrealisable**.

For example:

I wish I were a king.

6. 'Had' is used when our wish is a lament over the **past happening**.

For example:

I wish I had accepted that job.

7. 'Would' is used when we refer to the future.

For example:

I wish I would get a ticket.



8. 'Could' is used when we wish that something that has **happened already** should have happened otherwise.

For example:

He did not go because he was busy yesterday. I wish he could go with you.

9. 'For' is used for a period of time.

For example:

He has been working for two hours.

10. 'Since' is used with a point of time.

For example:

He has been working since morning.

11. In case of **conditional sentences 'had' and 'would have'** are used.

For example:

If I had met him I would have invited him.

.

Fill in the blanks in the following with the correct form of the verb given in (Present Tense)

1. I in Model Town. (live)
2. The mother food for us. (cook)
3. She to temple every morning. (go)
4. He on me whenever he wants. call)
5. I what my sister (eat)
6. My father from his office in the evening. (return)
7. They football every evening. (play)



8. I everybody well. (wish)
9. The cat rats. (kill)
10. The farmers rain. (need)

Answers:

1. live
2. cooks
3. goes
4. call
5. eat, eats
6. returns
7. play
8. wish
9. kills
10. need

Fill in the following blanks with correct tense of the verbs given in brackets :

1. Look ! the sun (rise)
2. Why you so fast ? (run)
3. The childrenin the park. (play)
4. Mohini a novel now. (read)
5. Water from the running tap. (flow)
6. it outside now ? (rain)
7. What your sister these days ? (do)
8. I tonight. (return)



9. They for Kanpur tomorrow. (leave)

10. Why you a noise ? (make)

Answers

1. is rising

2. are, running

3. are playing

4. is reading

5. is flowing

6. Is, raining

7. is, doing

8. am returning

9. are leaving

10. are, making

Fill in the following blanks with correct tense (present) of the verbs given in brackets :

1. Where you your purse ? (lose)

2. she not yet her work ? (finish)

3. How many sums she ? (solve)

4. My sister from Meerut presently. (return)

5. Raju Saroj since 1980. (know)

6. Asha never the Red Fort. (see)

7. you not your bath as yet ? (take)

8. I not my lesson. (revise)



9. We not from Rajni for the last four months. (hear)
10. She in Delhi for eight years. (live)

Answers:

1. have, lost
2. Has, finished
3. has. solved
4. has returned
5. has known
6. has, seen
7. Have, taken
8. have, revised
9. have, heard
10. has lived

Fill in the following blanks with correct tense (present) of the verbs given in brackets :

1. It outside for half an hour. (hail)
2. The storm since 4 O'clock. (howl)
3. I for the bus since morning. (wait)
4. Since when you in this school ? (read)
5. It not since midnight. (rain)
6. She midnight oil for five years. (burn)
7. I for the examination for one year. (prepare)
8. Malaria in this city since July. (rage)



9. How long you for me ? (wait)
10. The washerman our clothes since 1985. (wash)

Answers:

1. has been hailing
2. has been howling
3. have been waiting
4. have, been reading
5. has, been raining/has, rained
6. has burnt/has been burning
7. have been preparing
8. has been raging
9. have, been waiting/have, waited
10. has been washing

Insert the correct form of the verb given in the brackets

1. The boys a song. (sing)
2. I in the school which is the best in the city. (read)
3. The sun during the day. (shine)
4. God those who themselves. (help)
5. Farmers a hard life. (lead)
6. Mr. Ram Lal us English. (teach)
7. He his lesson regularly. (learn)
8. The toy a child happy. (make)
9. He to bed at 10 pm. (go)



10. You up at 5 am. (wake)

(For Practice)

I. Fill in the blanks with correct present tense form of the verbs given in brackets :

1. Water at 100°C. (boil)
2. We a hockey match tomorrow. (play)
3. your brother his account ? (clear)
4. The cattle in the field. (graze)
5. She meat several times. (taste)

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs (present tense) given in brackets :

1. There (go) the bell !
2. If you not (obey), you will be punished.
3. you (go) for a walk daily ?
4. The players (warm) themselves up at the moment.
5. The train just (arrive).

III. Supply the correct form of the verbs (present tense) given in brackets :

1. Ask him what he (want).
2. The girls (rehearse) a play for the School Day.
3. She (absent) herself since Monday last.
4. What (make) you laugh ?



5. I (fly) to New York next week.

Fill in the following blanks with correct tense of the verbs given

1. I your letter this morning. (receive)
2. How many deer you in the zoo ? (see)
3. My father a new house last month. (buy)
4. Prices by forty per cent last year. (rise)
5. Columbus America. (discover)
6. Thousands of people their lives in the earthquake. (lose)
7. Gangu ten rupees from me. (borrow)
8. When you from Allahabad ? (return)
9. I to her house on foot. (go)
10. A thief into our garage last night. (break)

Answers:

1. received
2. did, see
3. bought
4. rose
5. discovered
6. lost
7. borrowed
8. did, return
9. went
10. broke



Fill in the following blanks with correct tense of the verbs given Tense)

1. The baby in the room.
2. Children a noise in the class.
3. Why you at her ?
4. We saw the aeroplane while it
5. The students their morning prayer when I reached their school.
6. I my beard when the telephone bell rang.
7. My mother when I returned home.
8. The old lady the Gita when the guests arrived. (read)
9. Mother tea for us when the school bus homed. (prepare)
10. She found that the baby bitterly. (cry)

Answers:

1. was weeping
2. were making
3. did, look
4. was taking off
5. were saying
6. was shaving
7. was sleeping
8. was reading
9. was preparing
10. was crying

Fill in the following blanks with correct tense of the verbs given in brackets. (Past



Tense)

1. Mohan already his breakfast. (take)
2. If she for the examination she would not have failed. (prepare)
3. The bell before I reached the school. (go)
4. The patient before the doctor arrived. (die)
5. She not the place before her husband permitted her. (leave)
6. the child before his mother returned from office ? (sleep)
7. The rain when we stepped out of our house. (stop)
8. If you her, she would have got first division. (help)
9. The cinema show when I reached the hall. (start'
10. If she a bus, she would have caught the train. (board)

Answers:

1. has, taken
2. had prepared
3. had gone
4. had died
5. had, left
6. Had, slept
7. had stopped
8. had helped
9. had started
10. had boarded



CBSE Class 8 English Grammar Tenses

April 25, 2019 by [Veerendra](#)

CBSE Class 8 English Grammar Tenses are part of [NCERT Solutions for Class 8 English](#). Here we have given CBSE Class 8 English Grammar Tenses.

CBSE Class 8 English Grammar Tenses

1. Read the following sentences carefully :

1. Birds fly in the air.
2. My brother flew to England last week.
3. I shall fly a kite on Sunday. -

In the first sentence the Verb 'fly' refers to the Present time, in the second sentence the Verb 'flew' refers to the action in the Past, while the Verb in the third sentence 'shall fly' refers to the Future.

12 Tenses formula with Example

Tense	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Present Simple	I have a car.	I don't have a car.	Do I have a car?
Present Continuous	You are playing football now.	You are not playing football now.	Are you playing football now?
Present Perfect	They have been there.	They haven't been there.	Have they been there?
Present Perfect Continuous	I have been living here.	I haven't been living here.	Have they been living here?
Past Simple	I lived in London.	I didn't live in London.	Did I live in London?
Past Continuous	I was playing .	I wasn't playing .	Was I playing?
Past perfect	He had worked .	He had not worked .	Had he worked?
Past Perfect Continuous	I had been watching .	I had not been watching .	Had I been watching?
Future Simple	I will come .	I will not come .	Will I come in?
Future Continuous	I will be playing basketball.	I won't be playing basketball.	Will I be playing basketball?
Future Perfect	He will have finished .	He will not have finished .	Will he have finished?
Future Perfect Continuous	We will have been starting .	We will not have been starting .	Will we have been starting?

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2. The Tense of a Verb shows the time when an action takes place.

There are three Tenses :

- I. Present Tense
- II. Past Tense
- III. Future Tense

3. In order to show at what stage an action is, each of the three tenses has been sub-divided into four heads. These sub-divisions are—

Tense	Indefinite	Continuous Progressive	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present	I play	I am playing	I have played	I have been playing
Past	I played	I was playing	I had played	I had been playing
Future	I shall play	I shall be playing	I shall have played	I shall have been playing

Thus, the tense of a verb does not show the time of an action or event alone. It shows the state of that action also.

I. The Present Tense

A. Simple Present Tense

The Simple Present is used to express :

- (i) A habitual action
- (ii) A general truth
- (iii) What is happening (in exclamatory sentences only)



(iv) An order or request.

(i) A habitual action :

I go for a walk daily.

He comes to school at 8 O'clock.

(ii) General truth :

The sun rises in the east.

Two and two make four.

(iii) What is happening :

Here comes the chief guest !

(iv) An order or request :

Obey your teachers.

Exercise 1

(Solved)

Fill in the blanks in the following with the correct form of the verb given in

(Present Tense)

1. I in Model Town. (live)
2. The mother food for us. (cook)
3. She to temple every morning. (go)
4. He on me whenever he wants. (call)



5. I what my sister (eat)
6. My father from his office in the evening. (return)
7. They football every evening. (play)
8. I everybody well. (wish)
9. The cat rats. (kill)
10. The farmers rain. (need)

Answers:

1. live
2. cooks
3. goes
4. call
5. eat, eats
6. returns
7. play
8. wish
9. kills
10. need

B. Present Continuous Tense

(Is/am/are + Verb + ing)

- (i) In order to form the Present Continuous Tense, we add Present Participle to is, am or are. The Present Participle is formed by adding 'ing' to the first form of the verb. 'Is' is used with he, she, it or Third Person Singular Noun, 'am' is used with I and 'are' is used



with we, you, they and plural Nouns.

Examples: She is singing a song.

(ii) In Interrogative form, the helping verb is used before the subject.

[Is/am/are + Subject + (Verb + ing)..... ?]

Examples : Are you going home ?

(iii) In Negative form, we add 'not between the Principal Verb and the operative helping verb.

[Subject + is/am/are + not + (Verb + ing) ...]

Examples: She is not weeping.

Uses of the Present Continuous Tense

The Present Continuous Tense is used with the words—at this time, at present, at the moment, now, nowadays, still etc. and in the following cases :

(a) To describe an action in progress and/or the continuity of the action.

The girls are singing a chorus.

(b) To describe an action in progress, but not necessarily at the time of speaking.

India is exporting onions to the Middle East.

What are you writing these days ?

Exercise 2

(Solved)



Fill in the following blanks with correct tense of the verbs given in brackets :

1. Look ! the sun (rise)
2. Why you so fast ? (run)
3. The childrenin the park. (play)
4. Mohini a novel now. (read)
5. Water from the running tap. (flow)
6. it outside now ? (rain)
7. What your sister these days ? (do)
8. I tonight. (return)
9. They for Kanpur tomorrow. (leave)
10. Why you a noise ? (make)

Answers

1. is rising
2. are, running
3. are playing
4. is reading
5. is flowing
6. Is, raining
7. is, doing
8. am returning
9. are leaving
10. are, making

C. Present Perfect Tense



(Subject + Has /have + III form of the verb)

(i) In the Present Perfect Tense the past participle (III) form of the verb is used with has or have. 'Has' is added with third person singular subjects, as—'he', 'she', 'it' and 'Have' is added with T, 'we', 'you', 'they' and plural nouns.

He has won a prize.

You have insulted me.

I have taken the dose of medicine.

(ii) In Interrogative form [Has, have are placed before the subject.]

(Has/have + Subject + III form of the Verb...?)

Have they crossed the river ?

Where have you seen my brother ?

(iii) In Negative form ['not' is used between the main verb and the helping verb.]

(Subject + has/have + not + III form of the Verb...)

She has not come yet.

I have not received any information.

Uses of the Present Perfect Tense

The Present Perfect Tense is used with the words : yet, as yet, already, just, just now, so far, since, ever since, presently, once, twice, thrice etc. and in the following cases :

(a) To express an action that has been recently completed.

I have just received the letter.



(b) To describe an action the time of which is not given.

The train has steamed in.

(c) To describe a past experience.

I have seen this picture several times.

(d) To express an action that began in the Past and still continues.

He has worked in this school for five years, (is still working)

Exercise 3

(Solved)

Fill in the following blanks with correct tense (present) of the verbs given in brackets :

1. Where you your purse ? (lose)
2. she not yet her work ? (finish)
3. How many sums she ? (solve)
4. My sister from Meerut presently. (return)
5. Raju Saroj since 1980. (know)
6. Asha never the Red Fort. (see)
7. you not your bath as yet ? (take)
8. I not my lesson. (revise)
9. We not from Rajni for the last four months. (hear)
10. She in Delhi for eight years. (live)



Answers:

1. have, lost
2. Has, finished
3. has. solved
4. has returned
5. has known
6. has, seen
7. Have, taken
8. have, revised
9. have, heard
10. has lived

D. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

[Subject + has/have + been + I form of the Verb + ing...)

In order to form the Present Perfect Continuous Tense, we put has been or have been before the Present Participle Form of the Verb ; as—

It has been raining for two hours.

I have been flying a kite since 2 O'clock.

(a) The Present Perfect Continuous Tense is used to describe an action that began in the Past, is still continuing and may extend into the Future ; as—

She has been waiting for you for three hours.

They have been playing cards since 10 A.M.



(b) This tense is also used to express an action in a sentence which begins with 'For how long' or 'Since when', as in—

For how long have you been sitting here ?

Since when has he been living in this house ?

(c) This tense is also used to express an action which began in the past and has been just completed. However, its result is visible in the present, as in—

I have been studying since morning and I am much tired now.

She has been washing the dishes for an hour and her clothes are dirty now.

Note : Since is used for a point of time.

For is used for a period of time.

Exercise 4

(Solved)

Fill in the following blanks with correct tense (present) of the verbs given in brackets :

1. It outside for half an hour. (hail)
2. The storm since 4 O'clock. (howl)
3. I for the bus since morning. (wait)
4. Since when you in this school ? (read)
5. It not since midnight. (rain)
6. She midnight oil for five years. (burn)
7. I for the examination for one year. (prepare)



8. Malaria in this city since July. (rage)
9. How long you for me ? (wait)
10. The washerman our clothes since 1985. (wash)

Answers:

1. has been hailing
2. has been howling
3. have been waiting
4. have, been reading
5. has, been raining/has, rained
6. has burnt/has been burning
7. have been preparing
8. has been raging
9. have, been waiting/have, waited
10. has been washing

Exercise 5

(For Practice)

Insert the correct form of the verb given in the brackets

1. The boys a song. (sing)
2. I in the school which is the best in the city. (read)
3. The sun during the day. (shine)
4. God those who themselves. (help)
5. Farmers a hard life. (lead)



6. Mr. Ram Lal us English. (teach)
7. He his lesson regularly. (learn)
8. The toy a child happy. (make)
9. He to bed at 10 pm. (go)
10. You up at 5 am. (wake)

Exercise 6

(For Practice)

I. Fill in the blanks with correct present tense form of the verbs given in brackets :

1. Water at 100°C. (boil)
2. We a hockey match tomorrow. (play)
3. your brother his account ? (clear)
4. The cattle in the field. (graze)
5. She meat several times. (taste)

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs (present tense) given in brackets :

1. There (go) the bell !
2. If you not (obey), you will be punished.
3. you (go) for a walk daily ?
4. The players (warm) themselves up at the moment.
5. The train just (arrive).



III. Supply the correct form of the verbs (present tense) given in brackets :

1. Ask him what he (want).
2. The girls (rehearse) a play for the School Day.
3. She (absent) herself since Monday last.
4. What (make) you laugh ?
5. I (fly) to New York next week.

II. The Past Tense

A. The Past Indefinite Tense

Or

The Simple Past Tense

(Subject + II form of the Verb...)

In the Simple Past (Past Indefinite) Tense the second form of the Verb is used :

as—

He came here yesterday.

'Did' is used in the Interrogative and Negative sentences. 'Did' is also used to lay emphasis.

Only the first form of the Verb is used with 'did'.

(i) In Interrogative Sentences ['did is placed before the subject and verb in first form after it ;

as—]

(Did + Subject + I form of the Verb...?)

Did you show me your homework ?



(ii) In Negative Sentences ['did not' is put after the subject and first form of the verb is used thereafter : as—]

(Subject + did + not + I form of the Verb...)

I did not apply for leave.

Exception—I never told a lie.

(This sentence means—I did not ever tell a lie)

(iii) To lay emphasis

I did try to solve the question but was not able to solve it.

Uses of the Past Indefinite Tense

The Past Indefinite (Simple Past) Tense is used :

(a) To express an action completed in the past with reference to the time of speaking.

I saw many birds in the zoo.

(b) To express habitual or regular action in the Past.

Gandhiji always spoke the truth.

(c) To express an event which occurred at a particular point in the Past.

My father came back home yesterday.

(d) To express an action which occupied a period of time in the Past, but is now ended.

We lived in this house for ten years. (do not live now)

I stayed at the Green Hotel for two months. (not staying now)

(e) To express an action where some word, showing past action (yesterday, ago, last, etc.) is given in the sentence, as,

He received your message yesterday.



I passed the S.S.C. Examination last year.

Mark the correct use of the Past Indefinite Tense in the following sentences.

Incorrect

1. He has passed the Secondary School Examination in 1978.
2. They have left for Agra yesterday.
3. She has written a letter to her father last evening.
4. Babar has founded the Mughal Empire.

Correct

- He passed the Secondary School Examination in 1978.
They left for Agra yesterday.
She wrote a letter to her father last evening.
Babar founded the Mughal Empire.

Note: The difference in the meaning of the following sentences :

(i) He has worked in this office for five years. (He is still working here)

(ii) He worked in this office for five years. (He is no longer working here)

Exercise 7

(Solved)

Fill in the following blanks with correct tense of the verbs given

1. I your letter this morning. (receive)
2. How many deer you in the zoo ? (see)
3. My father a new house last month. (busy)
4. Prices by forty per cent last year. (rise)
5. Columbus America. (discover)
6. Thousands of people their lives in the earthquake. (lose)



7. Gangu ten rupees from me. (borrow)
8. When you from Allahabad ? (return)
9. I to her house on foot. (go)
10. A thief into our garage last night. (break)

Answers:

1. received
2. did, see
3. bought
4. rose
5. discovered
6. lost
7. borrowed
8. did, return
9. went
10. broke

B. The Past Continuous Tense

(Subject + was /were + I form of the Verb + ing...)

(i) The Past Continuous Tense denotes an action going on in the past. In order to form Past Continuous Tense we add Present Participle to was or were ; as—

The train was running at full speed.

(ii) In Negative form ['not' is placed between the helping verb and the principal verb ; as—]



(Subject + was/were + not + Verb + ing...)

She was not weeping.

(iii) In Interrogative form [the helping verb is placed before the subject ; as—] (Was/were + Subject + Verb + ing + ... ?)

Were the sheep grazing in the field?

Uses of the Past Continuous Tense

(i) The Past Continuous Tense is used to express an action that was happening in the Past at the time of speaking. The time of the action may or may not be mentioned.

Examples: The old lady was crying at the top of her voice.

They were not making a noise.

(ii) The use of this tense with Simple Past Tense denotes that the previous action was going on when the latter action took place; as—

My mother was cooking the food when I reached home.

Exercise 8

(Solved)

Fill in the following blanks with correct tense of the verbs given Tense)

1. The baby in the room.
2. Children a noise in the class.
3. Why you at her ?
4. We saw the aeroplane while it



5. The students their morning prayer when I reached their school.
6. I my beard when the telephone bell rang.
7. My mother when I returned home.
8. The old lady the Gita when the guests arrived. (read)
9. Mother tea for us when the school bus homed. (prepare)
10. She found that the baby bitterly. (cry)

Answers:

1. was weeping
2. were making
3. did, look
4. was taking off
5. were saying
6. was shaving
7. was sleeping
8. was reading
9. was preparing
10. was crying

C. THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

(Subject + had + III form of the Verb)

We often make mistakes while using the Past Perfect Tense. We use 'had' at random wherever we view 'past action' in a sentence in our mother-tongue.

I had gone to Delhi yesterday.



This sentence should be formed in Simple past.

I went to Delhi yesterday.

The structure of Past Perfect is—

In order to form the Past Perfect Tense we use 'had' before the Past Participle (III) form of the Verb.

(i) In Interrogative form ['Had is used before the subject]

(Had + Subject + not + in form of the Verb + ?)

Had he left when you came ?

(ii) In Negative form ['not is used after 'had']

(Subject + had + not + III form of the Verb +)

I had not seen you before.

Uses of the Past Perfect Tense

(a) The Past Perfect Tense is used to express an action completed before another action took place ; as—

When he came to me, I had posted the letter.

(b) (i) It is also used to express an unfulfilled action in the past ; as—

If she had worked hard she would have passed.

(ii) It is also used to express an unfulfilled wish in the past ; as—

I wish I had won the election.

(c) To denote the action or event which has been completed before some point of time.



By afternoon he had completed much work.

Use of Past Indefinite and Past Perfect Tenses in Time Clauses

We can express time by using some 'time-denoting' Adverbs or through Adverbial clauses of Time. The combination of two past actions depends upon their mutual relevance.

Examples: I had waited for my friend until he arrived.

After he had sailed many days, the mariner reached the coast.

Exercise 9

(Solved)

Fill in the following blanks with correct tense of the verbs given in brackets. (Past Tense)

1. Mohan already his breakfast. (take)
2. If she for the examination she would not have failed. (prepare)
3. The bell before I reached the school. (go)
4. The patient before the doctor arrived. (die)
5. She not the place before her husband permitted her. (leave)
6. the child before his mother returned from office ? (sleep)
7. The rain when we stepped out of our house. (stop)
8. If you her, she would have got first division. (help)
9. The cinema show when I reached the hall. (start)
10. If she a bus, she would have caught the train. (board)

Answers:



1. has, taken
2. had prepared
3. had gone
4. had died
5. had, left
6. Had, slept
7. had stopped
8. had helped
9. had started
10. had boarded.

D. The Past Perfect Continuous Tense

(Subject + had + been + Present Participle...)

(a) The Past Perfect Continuous Tense expresses an action that had been going on for some time in the past. In order to use this tense we use had been with Present Participle (ing) form of the verb.

Examples: Children had been playing since morning.

(b) The Past Perfect Continuous Tense is also used to express an action that had been going on for some time before another action took place in the past ; as—

Examples: They had been playing chess for two hours when I joined them.

(i) In Interrogative form, 'had precedes the subject and 'been' comes after the subject; as—

Had he been quarrelling with you for some time ?



(ii) In negative form, 'not' is placed after 'had' and before 'been' ; as—
They had not been working on this project for many years.

Exercise 10

(Solved)

Fill in the following blanks with correct tense of the verbs given in brackets (Past Tense).

1. She hard since December. (study)
2. Sarla her lover for many years. (befool)
3. How long the two neighbours when a third one joined them ? (quarrel)
4. I for four hours when you knocked at my door. (sleep)
5. Tenzing to climb Everest for many years before he succeeded in his mission. (try)

Answers:

1. had been studying
2. had been befooling
3. had, been quarrelling
4. had slept
5. had been trying.

(For Practice)

I. Rewrite the following sentences changing the Verbs into the Past Tense :

1. Our hen lays one egg daily.



2. Whenever my mother comes, she brings toys for me.
3. She knows that your brother turns with a tide.
4. Anyone who travels by railway through India can see that the country is well supplied with natural wealth.
5. He behaves nicely at tables, talks gently, remains cheerful, thinks of others, keeps an eye on the company and tries to be pleasant and polite in every way.

II. Rewrite the following sentences changing the Verbs into the Present Tense :

1. No one knew what was in store for him.
2. Work, not worth, shall rule mankind.
3. Why did he abuse you ?
4. Fortunately the fighting was over soon.
5. Meanwhile President Kennedy's father fell ill.
6. A school bus accident killed scores of children.

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April 25, 2019 by [Veerendra](#)

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CBSE Class 8 English Grammar Tenses

1. Read the following sentences carefully :

1. Birds fly in the air.
2. My brother flew to England last week.
3. I shall fly a kite on Sunday. -

In the first sentence the Verb 'fly' refers to the Present time, in the second sentence the Verb 'flew' refers to the action in the Past, while the Verb in the third sentence 'shall fly' refers to the Future.

12 Tenses formula with Example

Tense	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Present Simple	I have a car.	I don't have a car.	Do I have a car?
Present Continuous	You are playing football now.	You are not playing football now.	Are you playing football now?
Present Perfect	They have been there.	They haven't been there.	Have they been there?
Present Perfect Continuous	I have been living here.	I haven't been living here.	Have they been living here?
Past Simple	I lived in London.	I didn't live in London.	Did I live in London?
Past Continuous	I was playing .	I wasn't playing .	Was I playing?
Past perfect	He had worked .	He had not worked .	Had he worked?
Past Perfect Continuous	I had been watching .	I had not been watching .	Had I been watching?
Future Simple	I will come .	I will not come .	Will I come in?
Future Continuous	I will be playing basketball.	I won't be playing basketball.	Will I be playing basketball?
Future Perfect	He will have finished .	He will not have finished .	Will he have finished?
Future Perfect Continuous	We will have been starting .	We will not have been starting .	Will we have been starting?

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2. The Tense of a Verb shows the time when an action takes place.

There are three Tenses :

- I. Present Tense
- II. Past Tense
- III. Future Tense

3. In order to show at what stage an action is, each of the three tenses has been sub-divided into four heads. These sub-divisions are—

Tense	Indefinite	Continuous Progressive	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present	I play	I am playing	I have played	I have been playing
Past	I played	I was playing	I had played	I had been playing
Future	I shall play	I shall be playing	I shall have played	I shall have been playing

Thus, the tense of a verb does not show the time of an action or event alone. It shows the state of that action also.

I. The Present Tense

A. Simple Present Tense

The Simple Present is used to express :

- (i) A habitual action
- (ii) A general truth
- (iii) What is happening (in exclamatory sentences only)



(iv) An order or request.

(i) A habitual action :

I go for a walk daily.

He comes to school at 8 O'clock.

(ii) General truth :

The sun rises in the east.

Two and two make four.

(iii) What is happening :

Here comes the chief guest !

(iv) An order or request :

Obey your teachers.

Exercise 1

(Solved)

Fill in the blanks in the following with the correct form of the verb given in

(Present Tense)

1. I in Model Town. (live)
2. The mother food for us. (cook)
3. She to temple every morning. (go)
4. He on me whenever he wants. (call)



5. I what my sister (eat)
6. My father from his office in the evening. (return)
7. They football every evening. (play)
8. I everybody well. (wish)
9. The cat rats. (kill)
10. The farmers rain. (need)

Answers:

1. live
2. cooks
3. goes
4. call
5. eat, eats
6. returns
7. play
8. wish
9. kills
10. need

B. Present Continuous Tense

(Is/am/are + Verb + ing)

- (i) In order to form the Present Continuous Tense, we add Present Participle to is, am or are. The Present Participle is formed by adding 'ing' to the first form of the verb. 'Is' is used with he, she, it or Third Person Singular Noun, 'am' is used with I and 'are' is used



with we, you, they and plural Nouns.

Examples: She is singing a song.

(ii) In Interrogative form, the helping verb is used before the subject.

[Is/am/are + Subject + (Verb + ing)..... ?]

Examples : Are you going home ?

(iii) In Negative form, we add 'not between the Principal Verb and the operative helping verb.

[Subject + is/am/are + not + (Verb + ing) ...]

Examples: She is not weeping.

Uses of the Present Continuous Tense

The Present Continuous Tense is used with the words—at this time, at present, at the moment, now, nowadays, still etc. and in the following cases :

(a) To describe an action in progress and/or the continuity of the action.

The girls are singing a chorus.

(b) To describe an action in progress, but not necessarily at the time of speaking.

India is exporting onions to the Middle East.

What are you writing these days ?

Exercise 2

(Solved)



Fill in the following blanks with correct tense of the verbs given in brackets :

1. Look ! the sun (rise)
2. Why you so fast ? (run)
3. The childrenin the park. (play)
4. Mohini a novel now. (read)
5. Water from the running tap. (flow)
6. it outside now ? (rain)
7. What your sister these days ? (do)
8. I tonight. (return)
9. They for Kanpur tomorrow. (leave)
10. Why you a noise ? (make)

Answers

1. is rising
2. are, running
3. are playing
4. is reading
5. is flowing
6. Is, raining
7. is, doing
8. am returning
9. are leaving
10. are, making

C. Present Perfect Tense



(Subject + Has /have + III form of the verb)

(i) In the Present Perfect Tense the past participle (III) form of the verb is used with has or have. 'Has' is added with third person singular subjects, as—'he', 'she', 'it' and 'Have' is added with T, 'we', 'you', 'they' and plural nouns.

He has won a prize.

You have insulted me.

I have taken the dose of medicine.

(ii) In Interrogative form [Has, have are placed before the subject.]

(Has/have + Subject + III form of the Verb...?)

Have they crossed the river ?

Where have you seen my brother ?

(iii) In Negative form ['not' is used between the main verb and the helping verb.]

(Subject + has/have + not + III form of the Verb...)

She has not come yet.

I have not received any information.

Uses of the Present Perfect Tense

The Present Perfect Tense is used with the words : yet, as yet, already, just, just now, so far, since, ever since, presently, once, twice, thrice etc. and in the following cases :

(a) To express an action that has been recently completed.

I have just received the letter.



(b) To describe an action the time of which is not given.

The train has steamed in.

(c) To describe a past experience.

I have seen this picture several times.

(d) To express an action that began in the Past and still continues.

He has worked in this school for five years, (is still working)

Exercise 3

(Solved)

Fill in the following blanks with correct tense (present) of the verbs given in brackets :

1. Where you your purse ? (lose)
2. she not yet her work ? (finish)
3. How many sums she ? (solve)
4. My sister from Meerut presently. (return)
5. Raju Saroj since 1980. (know)
6. Asha never the Red Fort. (see)
7. you not your bath as yet ? (take)
8. I not my lesson. (revise)
9. We not from Rajni for the last four months. (hear)
10. She in Delhi for eight years. (live)



Answers:

1. have, lost
2. Has, finished
3. has. solved
4. has returned
5. has known
6. has, seen
7. Have, taken
8. have, revised
9. have, heard
10. has lived

D. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

[Subject + has/have + been + I form of the Verb + ing...)

In order to form the Present Perfect Continuous Tense, we put has been or have been before the Present Participle Form of the Verb ; as—

It has been raining for two hours.

I have been flying a kite since 2 O'clock.

(a) The Present Perfect Continuous Tense is used to describe an action that began in the Past, is still continuing and may extend into the Future ; as—

She has been waiting for you for three hours.

They have been playing cards since 10 A.M.



(b) This tense is also used to express an action in a sentence which begins with 'For how long' or 'Since when', as in—

For how long have you been sitting here ?

Since when has he been living in this house ?

(c) This tense is also used to express an action which began in the past and has been just completed. However, its result is visible in the present, as in—

I have been studying since morning and I am much tired now.

She has been washing the dishes for an hour and her clothes are dirty now.

Note : Since is used for a point of time.

For is used for a period of time.

Exercise 4

(Solved)

Fill in the following blanks with correct tense (present) of the verbs given in brackets :

1. It outside for half an hour. (hail)
2. The storm since 4 O'clock. (howl)
3. I for the bus since morning. (wait)
4. Since when you in this school ? (read)
5. It not since midnight. (rain)
6. She midnight oil for five years. (burn)
7. I for the examination for one year. (prepare)



8. Malaria in this city since July. (rage)
9. How long you for me ? (wait)
10. The washerman our clothes since 1985. (wash)

Answers:

1. has been hailing
2. has been howling
3. have been waiting
4. have, been reading
5. has, been raining/has, rained
6. has burnt/has been burning
7. have been preparing
8. has been raging
9. have, been waiting/have, waited
10. has been washing

Exercise 5

(For Practice)

Insert the correct form of the verb given in the brackets

1. The boys a song. (sing)
2. I in the school which is the best in the city. (read)
3. The sun during the day. (shine)
4. God those who themselves. (help)
5. Farmers a hard life. (lead)



6. Mr. Ram Lal us English. (teach)
7. He his lesson regularly. (learn)
8. The toy a child happy. (make)
9. He to bed at 10 pm. (go)
10. You up at 5 am. (wake)

Exercise 6

(For Practice)

I. Fill in the blanks with correct present tense form of the verbs given in brackets :

1. Water at 100°C. (boil)
2. We a hockey match tomorrow. (play)
3. your brother his account ? (clear)
4. The cattle in the field. (graze)
5. She meat several times. (taste)

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs (present tense) given in brackets :

1. There (go) the bell !
2. If you not (obey), you will be punished.
3. you (go) for a walk daily ?
4. The players (warm) themselves up at the moment.
5. The train just (arrive).



III. Supply the correct form of the verbs (present tense) given in brackets :

1. Ask him what he (want).
2. The girls (rehearse) a play for the School Day.
3. She (absent) herself since Monday last.
4. What (make) you laugh ?
5. I (fly) to New York next week.

II. The Past Tense

A. The Past Indefinite Tense

Or

The Simple Past Tense

(Subject + II form of the Verb...)

In the Simple Past (Past Indefinite) Tense the second form of the Verb is used :

as—

He came here yesterday.

'Did' is used in the Interrogative and Negative sentences. 'Did' is also used to lay emphasis.

Only the first form of the Verb is used with 'did'.

(i) In Interrogative Sentences ['did is placed before the subject and verb in first form after it ;

as—]

(Did + Subject + I form of the Verb...?)

Did you show me your homework ?



(ii) In Negative Sentences ['did not' is put after the subject and first form of the verb is used thereafter : as—]

(Subject + did + not + I form of the Verb...)

I did not apply for leave.

Exception—I never told a lie.

(This sentence means—I did not ever tell a lie)

(iii) To lay emphasis

I did try to solve the question but was not able to solve it.

Uses of the Past Indefinite Tense

The Past Indefinite (Simple Past) Tense is used :

(a) To express an action completed in the past with reference to the time of speaking.

I saw many birds in the zoo.

(b) To express habitual or regular action in the Past.

Gandhiji always spoke the truth.

(c) To express an event which occurred at a particular point in the Past.

My father came back home yesterday.

(d) To express an action which occupied a period of time in the Past, but is now ended.

We lived in this house for ten years. (do not live now)

I stayed at the Green Hotel for two months. (not staying now)

(e) To express an action where some word, showing past action (yesterday, ago, last, etc.) is given in the sentence, as,

He received your message yesterday.



I passed the S.S.C. Examination last year.

Mark the correct use of the Past Indefinite Tense in the following sentences.

Incorrect

1. He has passed the Secondary School Examination in 1978.
2. They have left for Agra yesterday.
3. She has written a letter to her father last evening.
4. Babar has founded the Mughal Empire.

Correct

- He passed the Secondary School Examination in 1978.
They left for Agra yesterday.
She wrote a letter to her father last evening.
Babar founded the Mughal Empire.

Note: The difference in the meaning of the following sentences :

(i) He has worked in this office for five years. (He is still working here)

(ii) He worked in this office for five years. (He is no longer working here)

Exercise 7

(Solved)

Fill in the following blanks with correct tense of the verbs given

1. I your letter this morning. (receive)
2. How many deer you in the zoo ? (see)
3. My father a new house last month. (busy)
4. Prices by forty per cent last year. (rise)
5. Columbus America. (discover)
6. Thousands of people their lives in the earthquake. (lose)



7. Gangu ten rupees from me. (borrow)
8. When you from Allahabad ? (return)
9. I to her house on foot. (go)
10. A thief into our garage last night. (break)

Answers:

1. received
2. did, see
3. bought
4. rose
5. discovered
6. lost
7. borrowed
8. did, return
9. went
10. broke

B. The Past Continuous Tense

(Subject + was /were + I form of the Verb + ing...)

(i) The Past Continuous Tense denotes an action going on in the past. In order to form Past Continuous Tense we add Present Participle to was or were ; as—

The train was running at full speed.

(ii) In Negative form ['not' is placed between the helping verb and the principal verb ; as—]



(Subject + was/were + not + Verb + ing...)

She was not weeping.

(iii) In Interrogative form [the helping verb is placed before the subject ; as—] (Was/were + Subject + Verb + ing + ... ?)

Were the sheep grazing in the field?

Uses of the Past Continuous Tense

(i) The Past Continuous Tense is used to express an action that was happening in the Past at the time of speaking. The time of the action may or may not be mentioned.

Examples: The old lady was crying at the top of her voice.

They were not making a noise.

(ii) The use of this tense with Simple Past Tense denotes that the previous action was going on when the latter action took place; as—

My mother was cooking the food when I reached home.

Exercise 8

(Solved)

Fill in the following blanks with correct tense of the verbs given Tense)

1. The baby in the room.
2. Children a noise in the class.
3. Why you at her ?
4. We saw the aeroplane while it



5. The students their morning prayer when I reached their school.
6. I my beard when the telephone bell rang.
7. My mother when I returned home.
8. The old lady the Gita when the guests arrived. (read)
9. Mother tea for us when the school bus homed. (prepare)
10. She found that the baby bitterly. (cry)

Answers:

1. was weeping
2. were making
3. did, look
4. was taking off
5. were saying
6. was shaving
7. was sleeping
8. was reading
9. was preparing
10. was crying

C. THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

(Subject + had + III form of the Verb)

We often make mistakes while using the Past Perfect Tense. We use 'had' at random wherever we view 'past action' in a sentence in our mother-tongue.

I had gone to Delhi yesterday.



This sentence should be formed in Simple past.

I went to Delhi yesterday.

The structure of Past Perfect is—

In order to form the Past Perfect Tense we use 'had' before the Past Participle (III) form of the Verb.

(i) In Interrogative form ['Had is used before the subject]

(Had + Subject + not + in form of the Verb + ?)

Had he left when you came ?

(ii) In Negative form ['not is used after 'had']

(Subject + had + not + III form of the Verb +)

I had not seen you before.

Uses of the Past Perfect Tense

(a) The Past Perfect Tense is used to express an action completed before another action took place ; as—

When he came to me, I had posted the letter.

(b) (i) It is also used to express an unfulfilled action in the past ; as—

If she had worked hard she would have passed.

(ii) It is also used to express an unfulfilled wish in the past ; as—

I wish I had won the election.

(c) To denote the action or event which has been completed before some point of time.



By afternoon he had completed much work.

Use of Past Indefinite and Past Perfect Tenses in Time Clauses

We can express time by using some 'time-denoting' Adverbs or through Adverbial clauses of Time. The combination of two past actions depends upon their mutual relevance.

Examples: I had waited for my friend until he arrived.

After he had sailed many days, the mariner reached the coast.

Exercise 9

(Solved)

Fill in the following blanks with correct tense of the verbs given in brackets. (Past Tense)

1. Mohan already his breakfast. (take)
2. If she for the examination she would not have failed. (prepare)
3. The bell before I reached the school. (go)
4. The patient before the doctor arrived. (die)
5. She not the place before her husband permitted her. (leave)
6. the child before his mother returned from office ? (sleep)
7. The rain when we stepped out of our house. (stop)
8. If you her, she would have got first division. (help)
9. The cinema show when I reached the hall. (start)
10. If she a bus, she would have caught the train. (board)

Answers:



1. has, taken
2. had prepared
3. had gone
4. had died
5. had, left
6. Had, slept
7. had stopped
8. had helped
9. had started
10. had boarded.

D. The Past Perfect Continuous Tense

(Subject + had + been + Present Participle...)

(a) The Past Perfect Continuous Tense expresses an action that had been going on for some time in the past. In order to use this tense we use had been with Present Participle (ing) form of the verb.

Examples: Children had been playing since morning.

(b) The Past Perfect Continuous Tense is also used to express an action that had been going on for some time before another action took place in the past ; as—

Examples: They had been playing chess for two hours when I joined them.

(i) In Interrogative form, 'had precedes the subject and 'been' comes after the subject; as—

Had he been quarrelling with you for some time ?



(ii) In negative form, 'not' is placed after 'had' and before 'been' ; as—
They had not been working on this project for many years.

Exercise 10

(Solved)

Fill in the following blanks with correct tense of the verbs given in brackets (Past Tense).

1. She hard since December. (study)
2. Sarla her lover for many years. (befool)
3. How long the two neighbours when a third one joined them ? (quarrel)
4. I for four hours when you knocked at my door. (sleep)
5. Tenzing to climb Everest for many years before he succeeded in his mission. (try)

Answers:

1. had been studying
2. had been befooling
3. had, been quarrelling
4. had slept
5. had been trying.

Exercise 11

(For Practice)

I. Rewrite the following sentences changing the Verbs into the Past Tense :



1. Our hen lays one egg daily.
2. Whenever my mother comes, she brings toys for me.
3. She knows that your brother turns with a tide.
4. Anyone who travels by railway through India can see that the country is well supplied with natural wealth.
5. He behaves nicely at tables, talks gently, remains cheerful, thinks of others, keeps an eye on the company and tries to be pleasant and polite in every way.

II. Rewrite the following sentences changing the Verbs into the Present Tense :

1. No one knew what was in store for him.
2. Work, not worth, shall rule mankind.
3. Why did he abuse you ?
4. Fortunately the fighting was over soon.
5. Meanwhile President Kennedy's father fell ill.
6. A school bus accident killed scores of children.

III. THE FUTURE TENSE

A. The Simple Future/Future Indefinite Tense

(Shall/ will + Verb)

The Future Indefinite Tense is used to express the action or event which is likely to happen in Future. In this tense we use shall/will between the subject and the first form of the verb.

Normally we use 'shall with pronouns of first person (I, We). In the same way. we use 'will with the pronouns of second person (you) and third person (he, she, it, they).



(i) In Negative sentences 'not' is added after 'shall'/'will' as the case may be ; as— We shall not see the picture today.

(ii) In Interrogative sentences 'will'/'shall' is placed before the subject and first form of the verb after it ; as—

Will you go to college today ?

B. The Future Continuous Tense

(Will/shall + be + Verb + ing)

The Future Continuous Tense is used to express an event that is expected to take place in the normal course or at some time in the future ; as—

We shall be playing a football match on Sunday.

The new edition of this book will be coming out shortly.

When I reach Calcutta, it will be raining heavily there.

Will you be taking part in the debate ? (Interrogative)

The farmers will not be watering the plants at this time. (Negative)

C. The Future Perfect Tense

(Shall/will + have + III form of the Verb)

(i) The Future Perfect Tense expresses an action which is expected to be completed by a certain time in the Future ; as—

She will have covered half of her journey by Monday next.

(ii) The Future Perfect Tense sometimes expresses the speaker's belief that something has taken place. In such sentences it does not express the Future ; as—

"You will have discussed the plans how to celebrate the function", said my mother.



(iii) It is also used for an action which at a given future time will be in the past; as—
In two years' time (i.e., two years from now) I shall have taken my degree.

Exercise 12

(Solved)

Fill in the following blanks with correct tense of the verbs given in brackets.

1. The picture by the time we reach the hall. (start)
2. you your studies by 2009 ? (finish)
3. The farmers not the harvest before September. (reap)
4. I exercise before the sun rises. (take)
5. He his lesson by next week.

Answers: (learn)

1. will have started
2. Will, have finished
3. will, have reaped
4. shall have taken
5. will have learnt

I. Rewrite the following sentences changing the Verb into the Future Tense :

1. I reached the station after the train had left.
2. The log of wood broke and they fell into the ditch.
3. They bound his hand and foot and held him fast.
4. I broke the lock open and got into the room.



5. The gardener was watering the plants.
6. You have really committed a blunder.
7. He found her weeping bitterly.

II. Correct the following sentences :

1. He has left for his native village yesterday.
2. I had completed the work.
3. He told me that he has solved all the sums.
4. I informed you about this before.
5. I know you for many years.
6. She had seen a lion in the circus.
7. He is pass in English and is fail in Mathematics.
8. If you help me, I give you a reward.
9. It is raining heavily since a week.
10. The patient died before the doctor arrived.
11. He will meet me as soon as he will return.
12. The teacher punished the boys because they are making a noise.

Answers:

- I. 1. I shall reach the station before the train leaves.
2. The log of wood will break and they will fall into the ditch.
3. They will bind his hand and foot and hold him fast.
4. I shall break the lock open and get into the room.
5. The gardener will be watering the plants.
6. You will have really committed a blunder.



7. He will find her weeping bitterly.

II. 1. He left his native village yesterday.

2. I completed the work.

3. He tells me that he has solved all the sums.

4. I had informed you about this before.

5. I have known you for many years.

6. She saw a lion in the circus.

7. He has passed in English but failed in Mathematics.

8. If you help me, I will give you a reward.

9. It has been raining heavily for a week.

10. The patient had died before the doctor arrived.

11. He will meet me as soon as he returns.

12. The teacher punished the boys because they were making a noise.

Fill in the blanks choosing one word for each blank from the box. You may use a word or phrase more than once.

knocked, injured, had died, was reading, died, was turning, sat, slipped, was mowing, crossed, arrived.

1. He the room and down in the chair.

2. As he left on the road, a bus him down.

3. He and his leg.

4. The passenger a newspaper.



5. He was seventy years old when he
6. The doctor came after the patient
7. I noticed that his hair grey.
8. When we he the lawn.

Answers:

1. crossed, sat
2. was turning, knocked
3. slipped, injured
4. was reading
5. died
6. had died
7. was turning
8. arrived, was mowing

Last night a dozen armed men enter a house. (a) _____
They were arm with sticks. First they (b) _____
attack the owner. When he resisted, he (c) _____
was beat up with the sticks. They (d) _____
loots cash and ornaments. They had (e) _____
lock him in a bathroom. (f) _____

Answers:

- (a) enter — entered
- (b) arm — armed
- (c) attack — attacked



(d) beat — beaten

(e) loots — looted

(f) lock — locked

(For Practice)

The following passage has not been edited. There is an error in each line. Write the error along with the correction. Do not forget to underline the correction.

A young man from Punjab decide to go (a) _____
 to Canada. He meet an agent in Delhi. (b) _____
 The agent tell him that he would have (c) _____
 to paid rupees seven lacs. The youngman (d) _____
 agree to pay the amount. The agent (e) _____
 demanded some advance which was also pay. (f) _____
 Later, the agent is discovered to be a fraud. (g) _____

(For Practice)

Rearrange the following to make meaningful sentences :

1. Sudhir / coming / Tuesday / on / is.
2. be given / he / a thrashing / should
3. they / in / the doctor / called
4. the President / the prizes / away / gave
5. I / my friends / a sad farewell / bade



6. elected / President / Gopal / we.

(For Practice)

Fill in the following blanks with correct tense of the verbs given in the brackets : (Future Tense)

1. Dinesh for us at the appointed time. (wait)
2. When Sarla calls on me, I my clothes. (iron)
3. The gardener the plants next month. (water)
4. Sonu his lesson tomorrow at this time. (revise)
5. Mohini tea when you enter her room. (make)
6. The patient rest when the doctor arrives. (take)
7. The peon the bell when I reach the school. (ring)
8. Sharda for Madras this time tomorrow. (leave)
9. We our courses by the end of January. (complete)

(For Practice)

Fill in the following blanks with correct tense of the verbs given in brackets using future tense.

1. They the sums since morning. (solve)
2. We in the river for three hours before noon. (bathe)
3. We our time during examination days. (not waste)
4. The farmers the fields since 2008. (plough)



5. he for you for an hour ? (wait)
6. By next year, I in Jaipur for seven years. (live)
7. Our school team the other team for the seventh time. (defeat)
8. She since 8 A.M. before I reach home at noon. (study)

(For Practice)

Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the simple or the progressive (continuous) form of the verb.

1. The Indians in India, (live)
2. He to office every morning, (go)
3. My aunt with us for a few weeks, (stay)
4. Jack cannot come out to play at the moment as he his homework, (do)
5. They to Joshi Math for the summer, (go)
6. A vegetarian never meat, (eat)
7. Some birds every year, (migrate)
8. A milliner ladies' hats, (sell)

Fill in the blanks in the following sentences using one of the options from the brackets :

1. A teetotaler (drink/drinks/drank/drinking) no wine.
2. Do you (prefer/preferred/preferring/preferable) tea to coffee ?
3. I felt the earth (slipping/slip /slipped/going) under my feet.
4. I (think/thought/am thinking/was thinking) you are right.



5. I (took/taking/taken/have taken) my dinner an hour ago.
6. The train (did not arrive/will not arrive/has not arrived/had not arrived) yet.
7. If you (come/came/will come/shall come) in time you will get a seat.
8. The train had left before we (reach/reached/had reached/will reach) the station.
9. We could start taking dinner if only John (is/were/was/are) here.
10. If you (heat/heated/heating/will heat) the ice it melts.

Answers:

1. drinks
2. prefer
3. slip
4. think
5. took
6. has not arrived
7. come
8. reached
9. were
10. heat

The underlined words in the following sentences have been wrongly used. Supply the correct word/ words from the options given below each sentence :

Question 1.

Ask him what he **want**,

- (a) wants
- (b) wanted



- (c) has wanted
- (d) wanting

Question 2.

There **came** the train.

- (a) come
- (b) comes
- (c) has come
- (d) had come

Question 3.

The guest **have** just now,

- (a) leaves
- (b) left
- (c) leaving
- (d) has left

Question 4.

I **receive** your letter this morning.

- (a) received
- (b) receives
- (c) have received
- (d) had received



Question 5.

A thief **break** into that house last night.

- (a) breaking
- (b) broke
- (c) broken
- (d) has broken

Question 6.

The bell **go** before I reached the school.

- (a) went
- (b) gone
- (c) has gone
- (d) had gone

Question 7.

If you had run you **catch** the train.

- (a) caught
- (b) catching
- (c) would have caught
- (d) had caught

Question 8.

If you **help** me. I could have passed.

- (a) helping



- (b) have helped
- (c) had helped
- (d) helped

Question 9.

The train **go** by the time we reach.

- (a) went
- (b) will go
- (c) will be going
- (d) will have gon

Question 10.

I **is** ill for a week.

- (a) am
- (b) was
- (c) have been
- (d) had been

Answers:

1. (a) wants
2. (b) comes
3. (d) has left
4. (a) received
5. (b) broke



6. (d) had gone
7. (c) would have caught
8. (c) had helped
9. (d) will have gone
10. (c) have been



Homonyms are words that have the same spelling and/or pronunciation but different meanings. They can be divided into two categories: homophones and homographs.

Homophones

Homophones are words that have the same pronunciation but different meanings. They can be tricky to differentiate in writing, but context can usually help you understand which word is being used. Here are some examples:

- **Flower** and **flour**: The first is a plant, the second is a type of powder used for baking.
- **To, too,** and **two**: The first is a preposition, the second means “also” or “excessively,” and the third is the number 2.
- **Bear** and **bare**: The first is a large mammal, the second means “naked” or “uncovered.”

Homographs

Homographs are words that have the same spelling but different meanings and pronunciations. These can be even more confusing than homophones, as the same word can be pronounced differently depending on the context. Here are some examples:

- **Bow**: Can mean to bend forward, or a tied ribbon. Pronounced differently in each context.
- **Tear**: Can mean to rip or a drop of water from the eye. Pronounced differently in each context.
- **Lead**: Can mean to guide or a type of metal. Pronounced differently in each context.



It's important to pay attention to the context when encountering homonyms in order to understand their intended meaning.

There are many homonyms that are commonly used in English. Here are some examples:

- **Bank:** A financial institution where you can deposit or withdraw money, or the side of a river.
- **Bat:** A flying mammal, or a piece of sports equipment used to hit a ball.
- **Match:** A stick used to start a fire, or a game in which two teams compete against each other.
- **Rose:** A type of flower, or the past tense of the verb "rise".
- **Tear:** A drop of water from your eye, or to rip something.

Less Common Homonyms

There are also many homonyms that are less commonly used in English. Here are some examples:

- **Bow:** A weapon used to shoot arrows, or a knot tied with a ribbon.
- **Cleat:** A piece of metal or plastic used to keep shoes from slipping, or a metal wedge used to secure a rope.
- **Fluke:** A part of a whale's tail, or a lucky or unexpected event.
- **Hare:** A fast-running mammal, or to draw or pull something.
- **Pole:** A long, thin stick used to support something, or a measurement of length.



Homonyms can be used in many different ways in sentences. Here are some examples:

- “I need to go to the bank to deposit my paycheck.”
- “The baseball player swung the bat and hit the ball.”
- “I lit a match to start the fire.”
- “She gave me a rose for my birthday.”
- “I accidentally tore my shirt when I caught it on a nail.”

Learning about homonyms can be challenging, but it can also be a lot of fun. Keep practicing and soon you’ll be able to use them with ease.

Here are more example sentences for the confusing words:

Here - Hear

- **Here** - in this place: *Please come here.*
- **Hear** - using your ears to listen: *Do you hear that?*

Capital - Capitol

- **Capital**- This has a few different meanings. One means a big letter in the alphabet. (Example- ABC, not abc): *Don’t forget that Chicago begins with a capital letter.*
- **Capitol**- The place where the government resides: *The capitol of the United States is Washington, D.C.*



They're - Their - There

- **They're** - they + are: *They're from Canada.*
- **Their** - something belongs to "them": *This is their car.*
- **There** - in that place: *The park is over there.*

Won - One

- **Won** - past tense of win: *We won the basketball game.*
- **One** - the number 1: *I have one son.*

Two - To - Too

- **Two** - the number 2: *I'll have two hamburgers, please.*
- **To** - this has many meanings. One means "in the direction of": *I'm going to South America.*
- **Too** - also: *I want to go, too.*

A while - Awhile

- **A while** - A period of time: *I haven't seen her in a while.*
- **Awhile** - For a short time: *Let's stay awhile and talk.*

Accent - Ascent



- **Accent** - Emphasize one part of something: *Accent your good points.*
- **Ascent** - Upward movement: *We watched the ascent of the balloon as long as we could.*
- **Assent** - To agree: *I doubt he will assent to the arrangement.*

Adapt - Adopt

- **Adapt** - To change to fit: *Newcomers quickly adapt to the culture of the Internet.*
- **Adopt** - To take as one's own, as in: *Would it be better to make our own rules, or adopt theirs?*

Advice - Advise

- **Advice** - Guidance or counsel: *Your sound advice saved me from a terrible mistake.*
- **Advise** - To counsel, recommend, or inform: *I advise you to validate the code on your Web page before you release it to the general public.*

Altar - Alter

- **Altar** - Worship table: *The priest approached the altar.*
- **Alter** - Change: *Nothing you can say will alter my plans.*

Amend - Emend

- **Amend** - Modify or revise: *It's time to amend our by-laws.*
- **Emend** - Alter or correct in the text of a written work: *The publishers hurried to emend*



the book before the next edition.

Lose - Loose

- **Lose** - to suffer a loss or defeat: *I don't want to lose you.*
- **Loose** - not firm or not fitting: *My shirt is loose.*

Appraise - Apprise

- **Appraise** - Judge the value of: *A professional takes many factors into account in order to appraise your house correctly.*
- **Apprise** - To inform or notify: *Please apprise me of any sudden turn of events.*

Ate - Eight

- **Ate** - Past tense of "eat": *We ate in that new restaurant last week.*
- **Eight** - The number after seven: *Breakfast will be at eight in the morning.*

Bare - Bear

- **Bare** - Exposed to view: *The bare branches of the trees made lacy patterns against the winter sky.*
- **Bear** - A large mammal: *At the zoo, we saw a bear.*

Beside - Besides



- **Beside** - By the side of: *Sit down beside the fire and get warm.*
- **Besides** - Moreover or else: *I'm not hungry; besides, I'm allergic to nuts.*

Buy - By - Bye

- **Buy** - Purchase: *More and more customers are willing to buy goods from an online storefront.*
- **By** - Through the action of: *This Web page designed by P. Sato Design.*
- **Bye** - Short form of goodbye: *Bye for now.*

Cell - Sell

- **Cell** - Small room: *She will spend two months in a prison cell for her mistake.*
- **Sell** - Offer for sale: *I will sell you my car.*

Cent - Scent

- **Cent** - One-hundredth of a monetary unit: *In the US, a penny is worth one cent.*
- **Scent** - Odor: *The detective smelled the scent of almonds-could it be cyanide poisoning?*

Cite - Sight - Site

- **Cite** - Quote: *Your proposal will be more persuasive if you cite the results of a recent survey.*
- **Sight** - Vision: *Our eyes provide us with one sense of sight; our imagination, another.*



- **Site** - Exact location: *Thank you for visiting my web site. Please come back often.*

Command - Commend

- **Command** - Give an order: *That sounded more like a command than a request.*
- **Commend** - Praise: *I commend you for the effort in reading this list.*

Complement - Compliment

- **Complement** - That which completes: *As an author, I need input from readers to complement my point of view.*
- **Compliment** - Expression of praise: *Sometimes a critical remark is more useful than a compliment.*

Council - Counsel

- **Council** - Elected or appointed a group of people assembled for governing or advising: *We're going to have to take that idea up with the town council.*
- **Counsel** - Give advice or opinion: *Volunteers counsel the young people.*

Usage of Homonyms in Sentences

Homonyms are words that are spelled and pronounced the same, but have different meanings. They can be tricky to use in sentences, but they can add depth and complexity to your writing or speech. In this section, we will explore how homonyms are used in literature



and everyday speech.

Homonyms in Literature

Homonyms are often used in literature to create puns, wordplay, and double entendres. They can add humor, irony, and ambiguity to a story or poem. For example, in Shakespeare's play *Romeo and Juliet*, Romeo says, "O brawling love, O loving hate," which is a play on the homonyms "brawling" and "loving." Similarly, in Lewis Carroll's *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, the Cheshire Cat says, "We're all mad here," which is a play on the homonym "mad," meaning both crazy and angry.

Homonyms in Everyday Speech

Homonyms are also commonly used in everyday speech, often unintentionally. They can cause confusion and misunderstandings if not used correctly. For example, if you say "I saw a bear in the park," someone might think you mean "I saw a bare person in the park." To avoid confusion, it's important to use context clues and enunciate clearly when using homonyms in speech.

Here are some examples of homonyms used in sentences:

- "I can't bear to watch this movie." (bear - to endure or a large mammal)
- "I need to wind my watch." (wind - to turn or a gust of air)
- "The bank is closed on Sundays." (bank - a financial institution or the side of a river)
- "I ate a pear for breakfast." (pear - a fruit or a pair - two of something)



- “The band played a song about a knight.” (band – a musical group or a strip of material)
- “She wore a bow in her hair.” (bow – a decorative knot or a weapon)

Using homonyms in sentences can be a fun and creative way to add depth to your writing or speech. Just be sure to use them correctly and provide enough context for your audience to understand the intended meaning.

Misunderstandings Caused by Homonyms

Homonyms are words that sound the same but have different meanings. They can cause confusion and misunderstandings, especially in written communication. Here are some examples of homonyms that can cause misunderstandings:

- **Bear and Bare:** Bear is a large mammal, while bare means without clothes or uncovered. If you write “I saw a bear in the woods” instead of “I saw a bare tree in the woods,” you might confuse the reader.
- **Lead and Lead:** Lead can be a metal or a verb that means to guide or direct, while lead is a soft, heavy, toxic metal. If you write “I will lead the team to victory” instead of “I will use lead weights to sink the boat,” you might cause confusion.
- **Flour and Flower:** Flour is a powder made by grinding grains, while flower is a plant that produces colorful petals. If you write “I baked a cake with flower” instead of “I baked a cake with flour,” you might make the reader wonder how you managed to bake a cake with a plant.

To avoid misunderstandings caused by homonyms, it’s important to proofread your writing



carefully and use context clues to determine the correct meaning of a word. Here are some tips to help you avoid homonym-related mistakes:

- Use a dictionary or a spell-checker to check the spelling and meaning of words that you're not sure about.
- Read your writing out loud to catch any homonym-related errors that you might have missed.
- Ask someone else to proofread your writing and point out any homonym-related mistakes.
- Use context clues to determine the correct meaning of a homonym. For example, if you're writing about baking, "flower" probably doesn't make sense, while "flour" does.

By being aware of homonyms and taking steps to avoid misunderstandings, you can communicate more effectively and avoid embarrassing mistakes.

Common Homonym List

- A while - Awhile
- Accent - Ascent
- Adapt - Adopt
- Advice - Advise
- Ail - Ale
- Air - Heir
- Allowed - Aloud
- Altar - Alter
- Amend - Emend



- Appraise – Apprise
- Arc – Ark
- Ate – Eight
- Ate – Eight
- Bad – Bade
- Bail – Bale
- Bald – Bawled
- Ball – Bawl
- Bare – Bear
- Beach – Beech
- Bean – Been
- Bear – Bare
- Beat – Beet
- Bee – Be
- Beet – Beat
- Bell – Belle
- Berry – Bury
- Beside – Besides
- Birth – Berth
- Blue – Blew
- Boar – Bore
- Board – Bored
- Bough – Bow
- Bow – Bough



- Boy – Buoy
- Brake – Break
- Buy – By – Bye
- Capital – Capitol
- Ceiling – Sealing
- Cell – Sell
- Cent – Scent
- Cheap – Cheep
- Check – Cheque
- Cite – Sight – Site
- Coarse – Course
- Command – Commend
- Complement – Compliment
- Cord – Chord
- Council – Counsel
- Dear – Deer
- Die – Dye
- Dun – Done
- Dye – die
- Ewe – You
- Eye – I
- Fair – Fare
- Feat – Feet
- Find – Fined



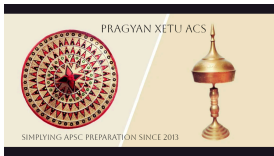
- Flea – Flee
- Flew – Flu
- Flower – Flour
- Fool – Full
- Fore – Four
- Forth – Fourth
- Foul – Fowl
- Fur – Fir
- Gait – Gate
- Grate – Great
- Groan – Grown
- Hair – Hare
- Hall – Haul
- Heal – Heel
- Hear – Here
- Heard – Herd
- Here – Hear
- Higher – Hire
- Him – Hymn
- Hole – Whole
- Hour – Our
- Idle – Idol
- Key – Quay
- Knew – New



- Knight - Night
- Knot - Not
- Know - No
- Lain - Lane
- Lead - Led
- Leak - Leek
- Lessen - Lesson
- Loan - Lone
- Lose - Loose
- Made - Maid
- Mail - Male
- Main - Mane
- Meat - Meet
- Medal - Meddle
- Missed - Mist
- Muscle - Mussel
- None - Nun
- Oar - Ore
- One - Won
- Pail - Pale
- Pain - Pane
- Pair - Pear
- Patience - Patients
- Peace - Piece



- Peal – Peel
- Plain – Plane
- Plane – Plain
- Pore – Pour
- Practice – Practise
- Praise – Prays
- Pray – Prey
- Principal – Principle
- Profit – Prophet
- Rain – Reign
- Rap – Wrap
- Read – Red
- Right – Write
- Ring – Wring
- Road – Rode
- Role – Roll
- Root – Route
- Rose – Rows
- Sale – Sail
- Scene – Seen
- Sea – See
- Seam – Seem
- Sew – Sow
- Sight – Site



- Soar - Sore
- Sole - Soul
- Son - Sun
- Soot - Suit
- Stair - Stare
- Stake - Steak
- Steal - Steel
- Stile - Style
- Suite - Sweet
- Tail - Tale
- Tear - Tier
- They're - Their - There
- Threw - Through
- Throne - Thrown
- Tide - Tied
- Told - Tolloed
- Too - To, Two
- Towed - Toad
- Urn - Earn
- Vain - Vein
- Vale - Veil
- Waist - Waste
- Wait - Weight
- Way - Weigh



Homonyms

- Weak - Week
- Wear - Where
- Whole - Hole
- Witch - Which
- Won - One
- Wood - Would
- Write - Right
- Yoke - Yolk
- Yore - Your



Homophone-ListDownload

Accept, except

- **accept** (to take)
example - He asked me to marry him, and I accepted.
- **except** (other than)
example - I love all their clothes except the skinny jeans.

aisle, I'll, isle

- **aisle** (a passageway)
example - Gnocchi is down aisle 12.
- **I'll** (a contraction of `I will`)
example - I'll be there for you.
- **isle** (an island)
example - I can't wait for the Isle of White festival.

ale, ail

- **ale** (a beer type drink)
example - That bar sells great ales.
- **ail** (to have poor health)
example - My uncle is starting to ail, he`s been sick for a while.



aloud, allowed

- **aloud** (to speak loudly)
example - I read the article aloud to the rest of the group.
- **allowed** (the past tense of allow)
example - I'm not allowed out after 10:30 pm.

altar, alter

- **altar** (a table in a church)
example - Jasmine was jilted at the altar.
- **alter** (to change)
example - I might alter my hair do; I fancy a change for spring.

ant, aunt

- **ant** (a small insect)
example - There is an ant nest in our garden.
- **aunt** (your mum's or dad's sister)
example - My aunt has got ants in her kitchen.

ate, eight

- **ate** (the past tense of eat)
example - I ate far too much at lunch.



- **eight** (a number)

example - I ate eight pieces of chocolate.

bail, bale

- **bail** (release a prisoner before trial)

example - The bail conditions for the murderer have been set.

- **bale** (a bundle)

example - Hay bales are really cheap this year.

ball, bawl

- **ball** (a round object used in sports)

example - The dog punctured our ball.

- **bawl** (a loud shout or yell)

example - The kids are bawling their eyes out because they've lost their football.

band, banned

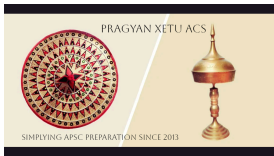
- **band** (a group, a ring)

example - Have you heard of the band called Oasis?

- **banned** (prohibited)

example - I can't believe you are banned from Revolution.

bare, bear



- **bare** (to be naked)
example - I slapped him across the face with my bare hand.
- **bear** (an animal)
example - I saw a grizzly bear catch a salmon.

bases, basis

- **bases** (a starting point)
example - Our bases are in the woods, yours are by the railway.
- **basis** (a principle)
example - I only told you on the basis you'd keep it a secret.

be, bee

- **be** (to be/a conjunction)
example - The children need to be quiet before we start the film.
- **bee** (an insect that makes honey)
example - Be careful! Bees live in hives.

blew, blue

- **blew** (the past of blow)
example - He huffed and he puffed and blew the house down.
- **blue** (a colour)
example - Your eyes are blue, like the ocean.



board, bored

- **board** (a flat object)
example - I'm buying a new surfboard as soon as I get paid.
- **bored** (to be fed up)
example - I'm so bored of you always talking about yourself.

boy, buoy

- **boy** (a young man)
example - I went into the Army a boy and came out a man.
- **buoy** (a floating device)
example - The two boys raced out to the buoys.

brake, break

- **brake** (to stop)
example - Perch your foot on the brake, these roads are narrow.
- **break** (to destroy)
example - Please don't break my new tennis racket.

buy, by, bye

- **buy** (purchase)
example - Who will buy my beautiful roses?



- **by** (past/near)

example - Down by the bay, where the watermelons grow.

- **bye** (goodbye)

example - Goodbye my friend, I know you're gone.

ceiling, sealing

- **ceiling** (Can you recommend someone to paint the ceiling?)

example - Who will buy my beautiful roses?

- **sealing** (to cover/fasten/fix)

example - The sealing around the bath is broken.

cell, sell

- **cell** (a small unit/organism)

example - You're going to be locked in a prison cell for the rest of your days.

- **sell** (to trade for money)

example - I'm selling my cell phone.

cellar, seller

- **cellar** (the room underneath a house)

example - I'm going to install a wine cellar.

- **seller** (a person who sells items)

example - This seller has got bad reviews.



cent, scent, sent

- **cent** (a coin)
example - 50 cent is my favourite rapper.
- **scent** (a smell/odour)
example - This washing powder has a nice scent.
- **sent** (past tense of send)
example - I sent the parcel 17 days ago.

cereal, serial

- **cereal** (a breakfast food)
example - I eat cereal for breakfast.
- **serial** (continuing)
example - Wendy`s house won best serial drama.

chews, choose

- **chews** (crush with teeth)
example - The dog chews all my clothes.
- **choose** (select)
example - I choose the blue shoes.

chilli, chilly



- **chilli** (a spicy vegetable)
example - Don't rub your eyes after chopping chilli!
- **chilly** (cold)
example - It is a bit chilly out today.

cite, sight, site

- **cite** (to mention)
example - I always cite my work.
- **sight** (vision)
example - My eyesight is much better after the operation.
- **site** (a place)
example - The kitchen looks like a building site.

coarse, course

- **coarse** (rough, uneven)
example - One of my Yorkshire terriers has a coarse coat.
- **course** (a route, a dish, training)
example - The golf course is flooded.

days, daze

- **days** (plural of day)
example - Summer days are drifting away.



- **daze** (to be confused/stunned)

example - The boxer is in a daze after the powerful punch.

dear, deer

- **dear** (expensive/loved/cherished)

example - My dear old nan died aged 93.

- **deer** (an animal (Bambi))

example - I want to buy some deer meat but it`s too dear.

desert, dessert

- **desert** (to abandon)

example - My friends have deserted me.

- **dessert** (course that concludes a meal)

example - Can I have the recipe for the delicious dessert?

die, dye

- **die** (death)

example - Live and let die.

- **dye** (change colour)

example - Let`s pretend to be hippies and tie-dye our shirts.

doe, dough



- **doe** (a female deer, rabbit, or rat)
example - Doe a deer a female deer, ray a drop of golden sun.
- **dough** (masa for baking)
example - Let the dough rise for 30 minutes before kneading it.

dual, duel

- **dual** (double)
example - The new dual action toothbrush is now available.
- **duel** (a battle/fight)
example - I challenge you to a duel in chess.

earn, urn

- **earn** (to gain)
example - If I work on Saturday, I'll earn 90 quid.
- **urn** (a pot used for storing dead people`s ashes)
example - I'll order the best urn in the catalogue; I earnt a lot this month.

elicit, illicit

- **elicit** (draw out)
example - The teacher tried to elicit the answer from the class.
- **illicit** (illegal)
example - They found a stash of illicit drugs in his flat.



eye, I

- **eye** (a bodily organ for sight)
example - I've booked my eye test for Thursday.
- **I** (oneself)
example - I am the best.

fair, fare

- **fair** (a big public party/to be ok)
example - My Fair Lady.
- **fare** (pleasant/the fee/price)
example - The fare for the fair has increased due to inflation.

feat, feet

- **feat** (great achievement)
example - The contest is a feat of strength.
- **feet** (body parts below your legs)
example - I've got two left feet when it comes to dancing.

find, fined

- **find** (to discover)
example - If I find the coin, I'll keep it.



- **fined** (past tense of fine)

example - In England you can get fined for smoking inside.

flea, flee

- **flea** (small parasite)

example - I found a flea on my dog.

- **flee** (to escape)

example - Refugees flee war.

flew, flu

- **flew** (the past of fly)

example - I caught a dragonfly, but it flew away.

- **flu** (a virus)

example - I flew home a day early as I caught the flu.

flour, flower

- **flour** (white powder used in baking)

example - Finally, add the flour and beat until smooth.

- **flower** (a colourful plant)

example - I need a flower to brighten up my workspace.

for, fore, four



- **for** (as a preposition)
example - I went to the bakery for lunch.
- **fore** (in front/before)
example - I`m in love with that sports car on the forecourt.
- **four** (a number)
example - Four fish are flinching.

forth, fourth

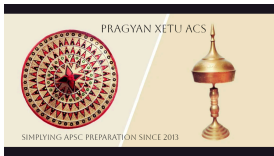
- **forth** (onwards)
example - From that day forth, they were best friends.
- **fourth** (4th [cardinal number])
example - May the 4th be with you.

foul, fowl

- **foul** (disgusting)
example - Take the bins out will you, they smell foul!
- **fowl** (a game bird)
example - I`m going to Gregory`s this weekend to hunt fowl.

grate, great

- **grate** (go against the flow)
example - Can you grate a bit of cheese for the ravioli please?



- **great** (wonderful, fantastic)

example - Goodness gracious great balls of fire!

grease, Greece

- **grease** (an oily substance)

example - My new cleanser gets rid of grease and oil.

- **Greece** (a country)

example - I`d love to visit Greece one day.

groan, grown

- **groan** (to moan, grunt)

example - Don`t groan, you`re eating those vegetables.

- **grown** (the participle of grow)

example - My kids have all grown up, time has flown by.

hare, hair

- **hare** (a big rabbit)

example - The dogs are chasing a hare.

- **hair** (strands that grow on skin)

example - I want to be a hairdresser when I`m older.

heal, heel



- **heal** (to get better)
example - I sliced my finger, hopefully it`ll heal in a few days.
- **heel** (the back part of your foot)
example - The heel on my favourite pair of shoes has broken.

hear, here

- **hear** (to listen)
example - I can hear a horn beeping and motors running.
- **here** (this place)
example - I`ll be right here waiting for you.

higher, hire

- **higher** (taller)
example - Mount Everest is higher than the Andes.
- **hire** (to rent)
example - I`m going to hire a striper for Max`s stag do.

him, hymn

- **him** (referring to a man)
example - Did you ask him yet?
- **hymn** (a religious song)
example - I`ve chosen three beautiful hymns for the funeral.



hoarse, horse

- **hoarse** (a rough voice)
example - I was singing too much at the match, now I'm hoarse.
- **horse** (an animal)
example - It's a two-horse race to the finish.

hole, whole

- **hole** (an open part in a surface)
example - Somebody burnt a hole in my trousers.
- **whole** (entire)
example - He's got the whole world in his hands.

hour, our

- **hour** (a time)
example - I'll be with you in an hour or so.
- **our** (belonging to the speaker and others)
example - Our house, in the middle of our street.

knead, need

- **knead** (to work dough with your hands)
example - Knead the dough for about 10 minutes.



- **need** (to require something)
example - All you need is love.

knew, new

- **knew** (the past tense of `know`)
example - I knew you were waiting for me.
- **new** (up to date, 1st time)
example - I want to be a part of it New York, New York.

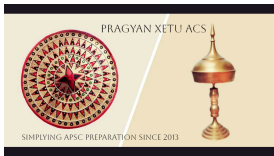
knight, night

- **knight** (a warrior dressed in armour)
example - King Arthur had lots of knights.
- **night** (the dark period after the day)
example - Tonight's the night.

knot, not

- **knot** (to tie)
example - Tie a knot in your shoelaces before you trip over.
- **not** (no/never)
example - That`s not a good idea.

know, no



- **know** (to understand)
example - How will I know if he really loves me?
- **no** (refuse)
example - No talking in the library.

knows, nose

- **knows** (third person of `know`)
example - She knows more that she`s letting on.
- **nose** (the organ you breathe through)
example - Everyone knows that her nose is fake.

lead, led

- **lead** (a poisonous metal)
example - Lead based paints are now banned.
- **led** (the past simple of `lead`)
example - The king led the troops into battle.

made, maid

- **made** (the past simple of `make`)
example - I`m not made of money.
- **maid** (a young woman servant)
example - Maid Marion and her merry men.



mail, male

- **mail** (to send)
example - I'll mail you the figures shortly.
- **male** (masculine)
example - This toilet is for males only.

main, mane

- **main** (principal)
example - Go through the main door and turn left.
- **mane** (the hair of a horse or lion)
example - The mane of a lion grows as it gets older.

meat, meet

- **meat** (a dead animal for eating)
example - What meat shall we buy for the barbeque?
- **meet** (to encounter)
example - I hope we don't meet any weirdos.

miner, minor

- **miner** (a worker in a mine)
example - My dad was a miner all his life.



- **minor** (someone underage/less)
example - Don't buy booze for minors, it's illegal!

missed, mist

- **missed** (the past simple of `miss`)
example - I missed my plane because of the traffic jam.
- **mist** (a light fog)
example - There's mist around so be careful.

morning, mourning

- **morning** (the period before noon)
example - I'll see you in the morning bright and early.
- **mourning** (to be sad following a death)
example - He's mourning his dead wife.

muscles, mussels

- **muscles** (a bundle of fibrous tissue)
example - With his bulging muscles, he could run to Brussels.
- **mussels** (a shelled mollusc we eat)
example - Let's go to the beach and collect mussels for tea.

none, nun



- **none** (zero, nothing)
example - I wanted a biscuit, but there were none left.
- **nun** (a religious community)
example - My sister is going to become a nun.

oar, ore, or

- **oar** (paddle for a small boat)
example - Pass me an oar, I'll help row.
- **ore** (raw material)
example - That island is full of ores and minerals.
- **or** (either)
example - Black or white?

one, won

- **one** (the number)
example - There is one hour left to cast your vote.
- **won** (the past of `win`)
example - I fought the law and the law won.

pair, pear

- **pair** (two of something)
example - Can you bring me the blue pair of scissors?



- **pear** (a fruit)

example - I'll make a pear tart for Sunday.

pane, pain

- **pane** (a flat sheet of material)

example - The windowpane is cracked, it needs replacing.

- **pain** (when a part of your body hurts)

example - Ironing is a pain in the bum.

passed, past

- **passed** (the past of `pass`)

example - He passed the ball to Turner.

- **past** (a previous time/a preposition)

example - He`s got a dark past.

patience, patients

- **patience** (to have endurance)

example - All we need is just a little patience.

- **patients** (a person in medical care)

example - The ward is full, there are 45 patients inside.

pause, paws



- **pause** (a short break)
example - Let's pause here for a sec...
- **paws** (animal feet)
example - His paws are huge, he's going to be a big dog.

peace, piece

- **peace** (harmony/quiet)
example - I'd love some peace and quiet.
- **piece** (a bit/portion)
example - Take another little piece of my heart now.

peak, peek

- **peak** (the top of something)
example - I peaked at 14:00, now I'm flagging.
- **peek** (to take a look)
example - I'll let you have a sneak peek at my wedding dress.

plain, plane

- **plain** (simple)
example - My stomach hurts, I'll have something plain for tea.
- **plane** (an aircraft)
example - Their plane is going to land soon.



poor, pore, pour

- **poor** (no money or possessions)
example - I give all my old clothes to the poor.
- **pore** (holes on your skin's surface)
example - I can't wait to use my new pore cleansing face wash.
- **pour** (to make a liquid flow)
example - I know how to pour a pint, I used to work in a pub.

prince, prints

- **prince** (a man of royalty)
example - One day my prince will come.
- **prints** (to print/copies)
example - These footprints suggest the cat is large.

principal, principle

- **principal** (main/head of a school)
example - Principal Skinner will see you now.
- **principle** (belief/rule)
example - It's against my principles to steal.

rain, reign, rein



- **rain** (water coming from the sky)
example - The rain in Spain falls mainly on the plain.
- **reign** (to rule)
example - I want to reign a country for centuries.
- **rein** (straps used to restrain)
example - Bring the reins for the toddler, he always runs away.

raise, rays

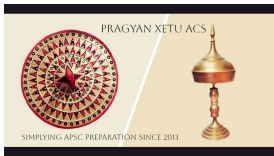
- **raise** (to lift)
example - You raise me up, so I can stand on mountains.
- **rays** (beams of light)
example - Take your shades, the rays are strong today.

read, red

- **read** (the past of `read`)
example - You read my mind.
- **red** (a colour)
example - I wanted the red shoes, but they didn't have my size.

right, write

- **right** (correct)
example - You were right, we should've taken exit 37.



- **write** (to put pen to paper)
example - I've already written the shopping list.

road, rode, rowed

- **road** (a street where the cars drive)
example - Don't park your car on that road at night.
- **rode** (the past simple of `ride`)
example - I rode to work again today.
- **rowed** (the past simple of `row`)
example - Team GB rowed their way to victory.

role, roll

- **role** (a part)
example - I play the role of Judge George Berkshire.
- **roll** (move forward/a piece of bread)
example - I've made you an egg-mayo roll.

root, route

- **root** (part of a plant that grows underground)
example - Pull out the weeds from the root so they won't grow back.
- **route** (a way/course)
example - I've carefully planned my route so I shouldn't get lost.



rose, rows

- **rose** (a flower)
example - A secret admirer sent me a rose today.
- **rows** (a line)
example - Sit in six rows of four.

sail, sale

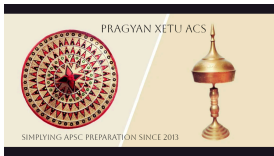
- **sail** (to drive a boat)
example - I`ll sail across the seven seas.
- **sale** (to exchange goods for. money/items on offer)
example - I bought these earrings in the sale.

scene, seen

- **scene** (part of a play/a setting)
example - The scene is filmed in a cemetery.
- **seen** (the past participle of `see`)
example - Have you seen Jumanji?

sea(s), see(s)

- **sea(s)** (the ocean)
example - I live on Ocean Drive, it`s next to the sea



- **see(s)** (to look)

example - I see a lovely bunch of coconuts.

sew, so, sow

- **sew** (to stitch)

example - I want to sew a cool patch on my jeans.

- **so** (as)

example - So...chicken or beef?

- **sow** (plant seeds)

example - I must sow my beans before it's too late.

soar, sore

- **soar** (to fly like a bird)

example - The eagle soared through the sky.

- **sore** (to hurt/be painful)

example - I fell over at work and my wrist is sore.

sole, soul

- **sole** (the bottom of your foot/a fish)

example - I've bought a nice bit of sole for supper.

- **soul** (the spiritual part of a being)

example - The eyes are the window to the soul.



some, sum

- **some** (a part of something)
example - Save me some pizza.
- **sum** (total)
example - I`ll sum up the whole presentation at the end.

son, sun

- **son** (your male child)
example - Listen to me son and I`ll give you some free advice.
- **sun** (the hot ball in the sky)
example - I want to see the sunshine after the rain.

stair(s), stare(s)

- **stair(s)** (a step)
example - Be careful of the bottom stair, it`s wobbly.
- **stare(s)** (a step/gaze for a long period)
example - Don`t stare too much, you`ll go blind.

steal, steel

- **steal** (to rob/take)
example - Stop stealing my tights, I need them for work.



- **steel** (a metal)

example - I bought a new stainless-steel pan for the kitchen.

suite, sweet

- **suite** (a set of rooms/a sofa)

example - My new three-piece suite is arriving in the morning.

- **sweet** (a candy)

example - I have a really sweet tooth.

tail, tale

- **tail** (the end part of an animal)

example - Why do they cut off dog's tails?

- **tale** (a story)

example - Don't tell tales.

tea, tee

- **tea** (a very British drink)

example - I'll put the kettle on and we can have a cup of tea.

- **tee** (a stand for a golf ball)

example - I'm not very good at golf, I keep breaking all my tees.

tense, tents



- **tense** (stressed/on edge)
example - Things are tense in the office at the moment.
- **tents** (a fabric house)
example - I've borrowed the tents off a mate.

their, there, they're

- **their** (belonging to them)
example - Their kid keeps screaming.
- **there** (over there/a direction/place)
example - There she goes.
- **they're** (contraction of `they are)
example - They`re coming at 8.

threw, through

- **threw** (the past simple of `throw`)
example - I threw eggs at Mrs. Humphrey`s windows.
- **through** (to enter/go past)
example - Go through the shop and out the other side.

throne, thrown

- **throne** (a royal seat)
example - The queen's throne is made of gold.



- **thrown** (the past participle of `throw`)
example - We have thrown six parties this year.

tide, tied

- **tide** (the ocean's movement)
example - Watch out! High tide is at 4:36 this afternoon.
- **tied** (to be busy/in a knot)
example - My hands are tied, I can't give you anymore discount.

to, too, two

- **to** (as a preposition)
example - Is this the way to Amarillo?
- **too** (also)
example - Too many cooks spoil the broth.
- **two** (the number)
example - Tonight, is the night when two become one.

toad, towed

- **toad** (a frog like creature)
example - Can we have toad in the hole for dinner?
- **towed** (the past tense of `tow`)
example - I parked on double yellow lines; my car got towed.



toe, tow

- **toe** (the fingers of your feet)
example - I stubbed my little toe, I'm in bloody agony.
- **tow** (a vehicle pulling another vehicle)
example - We`re going to tow the caravan to Edinburgh.

wail, whale

- **wail** (to cry)
example - The dog howls and wails all day.
- **whale** (a giant oceanic mammal)
example - Where do you way a whale? A whale-weigh station!

waist, waste

- **waist** (mid-section of the body)
example - I need a belt for a 38-inch waist.
- **waste** (rubbish/trash)
example - Turn the lights off, don't waste electricity!

wait, weight

- **wait** (pause for a while)
example - Stop, wait a minute Mr. Postman.



- **weight** (how heavy something is)
example - Can you guess the weight of my gerbil?

way(s), weigh(s)

- **way(s)** (a manner)
example - I did it my way.
- **weigh(s)** (the weight of something)
example - The little one weighs 15 pounds.

weak, week

- **weak** (feeble/frail)
example - I haven't eaten all week; I feel so weak.
- **week** (seven days)
example - I've just finished week one of my paleo diet.

wear, where

- **wear** (to have clothes on your body)
example - I'll wear my red heels as they match my bag.
- **where** (of place or position)
example - Home is where the heart is.

weather, whether



- **weather** (atmospheric conditions)
example - British people always talk about the weather.
- **whether** (a conjunction)
example - I don't know whether to go out tonight or not.

which, witch

- **which** (alternative preferences)
example - Which do you prefer, yellow, gold or beige?
- **witch** (an ugly, evil, old woman)
example - Which witch is the good witch?

who's, whose

- **who's** (the contraction of `who is`)
example - Who's that new guy who plays for United?
- **whose** (association, belonging)
example - Whose round is it?

wood, would

- **wood** (a material from trees)
example - I can't see the wood for the trees.
- **would** (past of will/a request/conditional)
example - I would do anything for love.



your, you're

- **your** (belonging to)
example - I'll see your £30, and I'll raise you £15.
- **you're** (the contraction of `you are`)
example - You're the one that I want.

Common Homophones

add (addition)	ad (advertisement)	
air (oxygen)	heir (successor)	
already (previous)	all ready (all are ready)	
ant (insect)	aunt (relative)	
ate (did eat)	eight (the number 8)	
ball (round object)	bawl (cry)	
bare (nude)	bear (animal)	
be (exist)	bee (insect)	
beat (whip)	beet (vegetable)	
been (past participle of be)	bin (box)	
blue (color)	blew (did blow)	
brake (stop)	break (smash)	
by (near)	bye (farewell)	buy (purchase)
close (shut)	clothes (clothing)	cloze (test)
creek (stream)	creak (grating noise)	
deer (animal)	dear (greeting or loved one)	
die (expire)	dye (color)	
fair (honest or bazaar)	fare (cost of transportation)	
feet (plural of foot)	feat (accomplishment)	
find (discover)	fined (penalty of money)	
flower (bloom)	flour (milled grain)	
for (in favor of)	four (the number 4)	fore (front part)
great (large)	grate (grind)	
heard (listen)	herd (group of animals)	
here (this place)	hear (listen)	
hi (hello)	high (opposite of low)	
hole (opening)	whole (complete)	
horse (animal)	hoarse (husky voice)	
I (pronoun)	eye (organ of sight)	aye (yes)
in (opposite of out)	inn (hotel)	
its (possessive noun)	it's (it is)	
led (guided)	lead (metal)	
loan (something borrowed)	lone (single)	
made (manufactured)	maid (servant)	
main (most important)	mane (hair)	Miane (state)
meet (greet)	meat (beef)	
might (may or strength)	mite (small insect)	
missed (failed to attain)	mist (fog)	
morn (early day)	mourn (grieve)	
need (require)	knead (mix with hands)	
new (not old)	knew (remembered)	gnu (animal)
night (evening)	knight (warrior)	
no (negative)	know (familiar with)	
oh (exclamation)	owe (be indebted)	
one (the number 1)	won (triumphed)	
or (conjunction)	oar (of a boat)	ore (mineral deposit)
our (possessive pronoun)	hour (sixty minutes)	

pair (two of a kind)	pare (peel)	pear (fruit)
peace (tranquility)	piece (part)	
plane (flat surface)	plain (simple)	
principal (chief)	principle (rule)	
rain (precipitation)	reign (royal authority)	rein (harness)
read (peruse)	reed (plant)	
real (genuine)	reel (spool)	
red (color)	read (perused)	
right (correct)	write (inscribe)	
road (street)	rode (transport)	rowed (used oars)
sale (bargain)	sail (travel by boat)	
see (visualize)	sea (ocean)	
seem (appear to be)	seam (joining mark)	
sell (exchange for money)	cell (prison room or a very tiny living thing)	
	cent (penny)	scent (odor)
sent (did send)	shoo (drive away)	
shoe (foot covering)	sighed (audible breath)	
side (flank)	sew (mend)	sow (plant)
so (in that order)	sum (total)	
some (portion)	sun (star)	
son (male offspring)	steel (metal)	
steal (rob)	tale (story)	
tail (animal's appendage)	there (at that place)	they're (they are)
their (possessive pronoun)	threw (tossed)	
through (finished)	two(the number 2)	too (also)
to (toward)	tow (pull)	
toe (on foot)	tolled (rang)	
told (informed)	weigh (measure)	
way (road)	wee (small)	
we (pronoun)	whether (if)	
weather (climate)	weak (not strong)	
week (seven days)	wear (have on)	ware (pottery)
where (what place)	whose (possessive of who)	
who's (who is)	would (willing to)	
wood (of a tree)	you're (you are)	
your (possessive pronoun)		



List of Prepositions of Place

Prepositions of place are prepositions that are used to indicate something related to place.

1. **Above**
2. **Across**
3. **Against**
4. **Alongside**
5. **Amid**
6. **Among**
7. **Apart from**
8. **Astride**
9. **At**
10. **Atop**
11. **Behind**
12. **Below**
13. **Beneath**
14. **Beside**
15. **Between**
16. **Beyond**
17. **By**
18. **Close to**
19. **Far**
20. **Far from**
21. **Forward of**



22. **From**
23. **In**
24. **In between**
25. **In front of**
26. **Inside**
27. **Into**
28. **Minus**
29. **Near**
30. **Near to**
31. **Next to**
32. **Of**
33. **Off**
34. **On**
35. **On board**
36. **On top of**
37. **Onto**
38. **Upon**
39. **Opposite**
40. **Out**
41. **Out of**
42. **Outside**
43. **Outside of**
44. **Over**
45. **Round**



46. **Through**
47. **Throughout**
48. **To**
49. **Together with**
50. **Toward/towards**
51. **Up against**
52. **With**
53. **Within**
54. **Without**

List of Prepositions of Time

Prepositions of time show when something happens.

1. **About**
2. **After**
3. **Ago**
4. **Around**
5. **At**
6. **Before**
7. **By**
8. **Circa**
9. **During**
10. **Following**
11. **For**



12. **From**
13. **Gone**
14. **In**
15. **On**
16. **Past**
17. **Prior to**
18. **Since**
19. **Until/till**
20. **Up to**
21. **Up until**

List of Prepositions of Movement

1. **Against**
2. **Along**
3. **Around**
4. **Above**
5. **Across**
6. **Ahead**
7. **Along**
8. **Along with**
9. **Amid**
10. **Around**
11. **Away**
12. **Away from**



13. **Behind**
14. **Below**
15. **Beneath**
16. **By means of**
17. **Down**
18. **Further to**
19. **In between**
20. **Into**
21. **Off**
22. **Off of**
23. **On**
24. **Onto**
25. **Over**
26. **Out of**
27. **Past**
28. **Round**
29. **Through**
30. **Toward/towards**
31. **Under**
32. **Up**

List of Prepositions of Manner

1. **Aside from**
2. **About**



3. **According to**
4. **Anti**
5. **As**
6. **As for**
7. **As per**
8. **As to**
9. **As well as**
10. **Bar**
11. **Barring**
12. **Because of**
13. **Besides**
14. **But for**
15. **By**
16. **But**
17. **Concerning**
18. **Considering**
19. **Contrary to**
20. **Counting**
21. **Cum**
22. **Depending on**
23. **Despite**
24. **Due to**
25. **Except**
26. **Except for**



27. **Excepting**
28. **Excluding**
29. **Given**
30. **In addition to**
31. **in case of**
32. **In face of**
33. **In favor of/in favour of**
34. **In light of**
35. **In spite of**
36. **In view of**
37. **Including**
38. **Instead of**
39. **Less**
40. **Like**
41. **Notwithstanding**
42. **Of**
43. **On account of**
44. **On behalf of**
45. **Other than**
46. **Owing to**
47. **Pending**
48. **Per**
49. **Plus**
50. **Preparatory to**



51. **Pro**
52. **Re**
53. **Regarding**
54. **Regardless of**
55. **Save**
56. **Save for**
57. **Saving**
58. **Than**
59. **Thanks to**
60. **Unlike**
61. **Versus**
62. **With**
63. **With reference to**
64. **With regard to**

Below we have given you the list of common prepositions from A to Z.

PREPOSITIONS STARTING WITH A

1. Abroad
2. About
3. Above
4. According to
5. After
6. Ago



7. Ahead of
8. Along
9. Alongside
10. Amid
11. Among
12. Amongst
13. Apart
14. Around
15. As
16. As far as
17. As for
18. As per
19. As to
20. As well as
21. Aside
22. At
23. Atop
24. Away from

PREPOSITIONS STARTING WITH B

1. Bar
2. Barring
3. Because of
4. Before



5. Behind
6. Below
7. Beneath
8. Beside
9. Besides
10. Between
11. Beyond
12. But
13. By
14. By means of

PREPOSITIONS STARTING WITH C

1. Circa
2. Close to
3. Concerning
4. Concerning
5. Considering
6. Contrary to
7. Counting
8. Cum
9. Depending on
10. Despite
11. Down
12. Due to



13. During

PREPOSITIONS STARTING WITH D

1. Except
2. Except for
3. Excepting
4. Excluding

PREPOSITIONS STARTING WITH F

1. Far
2. Far from
3. Forward of
4. Following
5. For
6. From
7. Further to

PREPOSITIONS STARTING WITH I

1. In
2. In between
3. In accordance with
4. In addition to



5. In case of
6. Including
7. In face of
8. In favor of/in favour of
9. In front of
10. In lieu of
11. In light of
12. In place of
13. In spite of
14. In to
15. Inside
16. Instead of
17. Into
18. In view of

PREPOSITIONS STARTING WITH L

1. Less
2. Like

PREPOSITIONS STARTING WITH M

1. Minus



PREPOSITIONS STARTING WITH N

1. Near
2. Near to
3. Next
4. Next to
5. Notwithstanding

PREPOSITIONS STARTING WITH O

1. Of
2. Off
3. On
4. On account of
5. On behalf of
6. On board
7. On to
8. On top of
9. Onto
10. Opposite
11. Out
12. Out from
13. Out of
14. Outside
15. Outside of



16. Over

17. Owing to

PREPOSITIONS STARTING WITH P

1. Past
2. Pending
3. Per
4. Prior to
5. Plus
6. Preparatory to
7. Pro

PREPOSITIONS STARTING WITH R

1. Re
2. Regarding
3. Regardless of
4. Round

PREPOSITIONS STARTING WITH S

1. Since
2. Save for
3. Saving



PREPOSITIONS STARTING WITH T

1. Than
2. Thanks to
3. Through
4. Throughout
5. Till
6. Times
7. To
8. Together with
9. Toward
10. Towards

PREPOSITIONS STARTING WITH U

1. Under
2. Underneath
3. Unlike
4. Until
5. Unto
6. Up
7. Up against
8. Up to
9. Up until
10. Upon



PREPOSITIONS STARTING WITH V

1. Versus
2. Via

PREPOSITIONS STARTING WITH W

1. With
2. With reference to
3. With regard to
4. Within
5. Without
6. While



- 1) **A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush**- Having something that is certain is much better than taking a risk for more, because chances are you might losing everything.
- 2) **A blessing in disguise**- Something good that isn't recognized by first
- 3) **Bull in china shop**- One who causes damage
- 4) **A chip on your shoulder**- Being upset for something that happened in the past
- 5) **A damp squib**- Complete failure
- 6) **A dime A dozen**- Anything that is common and easy to get
- 7) **A doubting Thomas**- A skeptic who needs physical or personal evidence in order to believe something
- 8) **A drop in the bucket**- A very small part of something big or whole
- 9) **A fool and his money are easily parted**- It's easy for a foolish person to lose his/ her money
- 10) **A gentleman at large**- An unreliable person
- 11) **A green horn**- Inexperienced



- 12) **A house divided against itself cannot stand**- Everyone involved must unify and function together or it will not work out.
- 13) **A leopard can't change his spots**- You cannot change who you are
- 14) **A lost cause**- A hopeless case, a person or situation having no hope of positive change.
- 15) **A man of straw**- A weak person
- 16) **A mare's nest**- A false invention
- 17) **A penny saved is a penny earned**- By not spending money, you are saving money (little by little)
- 18) **A picture paints a thousand words**- A visual presentation is far more descriptive than words
- 19) **A piece of cake**- A task that can be accomplished very easily
- 20) **A slap on the wrist**- A very mild punishment
- 21) **A stalking horse**- Pretence
- 22) **A steal**- Very inexpensive, a bargain



- 23) **A taste of your own medicine**- When you are mistreated the same way you mistreat others
- 24) **A toss-up**- A result that is still unclear and can go either way
- 25) **A wolf in sheep's clothing**- A dangerous person pretending harmless
- 26) **ABC: Very common knowledge about to**- Ready to, just going to
- 27) **Above all**- Mainly, especially
- 28) **Above board**- Fair and honest
- 29) **According to**- In the order of; on the authority of
- 30) **Actions speak louder than words**- It's better to actually do something than just talk about it
- 31) **Add fuel to the fire**- Whenever something is done to make a bad situation even worse than it is
- 32) **Against the clock**- Rushed and short on time
- 33) **All (day, week, month, year) long**- The entire day, week, month, year



34) **All along**- All the time, from the beginning (without change)

35) **All and Sundry**- Without making any distinction

36) **All bark and no bite**- When someone is threatening and/ or aggressive but not willing to engage in a fight

37) **All greek to me**- Meaningless and incomprehensible like someone who cannot read, speak, or

38) **All in all**- Considering everything

39) **All in the same boat**- When everyone is facing the same challenges

40) **All of a sudden**- Suddenly, without warning (All at once)

41) **All right**- Acceptable, fine; yes, okay

42) **Alpha and omega**- First and last letter of Greek alphabet, means beginning and end

43) **An arm and a leg**- Very expensive, A large amount of money

44) **An axe to grind**- To have a dispute with someone

45) **An eye wash**- A pretence



46) **An iron hand**- By force

47) **Apple to my eye**- Someone who is cherished above all others

48) **As a matter of fact**- Really, actually (also: as to)

49) **As for**- Regarding, concerning (also: as to)

50) **As high as a kite**- Anything that is high up in the sky

51) **As soon as**- Just after, when

52) **As usual**- as is the general case, as is typical

53) **At all**- To any degree (also: in the least)

54) **At heart**- Basically, fundamentally

55) **At last**- Finally, after a long time

56) **At least**- A minimum of, no fewer (or less) than

57) **At odds**- In dispute

58) **At sixes and sevens**- Persons who are having different opinions



- 59) **At the drop of a hat**- Willing to do something immediately
- 60) **Back and call**- At the service
- 61) **Back and forth**- In a backward and forward motion
- 62) **Back seat driver**- People who criticize from the sidelines, much like someone giving unwanted advice
- 63) **Back to square one**- Having to start all over again
- 64) **Back to the drawing board**- When an attempt fails and it's time to start all over
- 65) **Bag and baggage**- with all goods
- 66) **Baker's dozen**- Thirteen
- 67) **Bank on**- Depend on, count on
- 68) **Barking up the wrong tree**- A mistake made in something you are trying to achieve
- 69) **Bated breath**- In anxiety, expectancy
- 70) **Beat a dead horse**- To force an issue that has already ended



- 71) **Beating around the bush**- Avoiding the main topic, not speaking directly about the issue
- 72) **Bend over backwards**- Do whatever it takes to help. Willing to do anything
- 73) **Between a Rock and a Hard place**- Stuck between two very bad options
- 74) **Between Scylla and Charybdis**- Choice between two unpleasant alternatives
- 75) **Between the cup and the lips**- On the point of achievement
- 76) **Bite off more than you can chew**- To take on a task that is a way to big
- 77) **Bite your tongue**- To avoid talking
- 78) **Black and white**- In writing
- 79) **Blood is thicker than water**- The family bond is closer than anything else
- 80) **Blow hot and cold**- Having no stand, shows favour at one time and unfavour at another
- 81) **Blue moon**- A rare event or occurrence
- 82) **Body and soul**- Entirely



83) **Break a leg**- A superstitious way to say 'Good Luck' without saying 'Good Luck',

84) **Buy a lemon**- To purchase a vehicle that constantly gives problems or stops running after you drive it

85) **By & by**- Gradually

86) **By all means**- Certainly, definitely, naturally (also: of course); using any possible way or method

87) **By far**- By a great margin, clearly

88) **By fits and starts**- Irregularly

89) **By heart**- By memorizing

90) **By hook or by crook**- By any means

91) **By leaps and bound**- speedily

92) **By oneself**- Alone, without assistance

93) **By the way**- Incidentally

94) **Call a spade a spade**- Straight talks



- 95) **Can't cut the mustard**- Someone who isn't adequate enough to compete or participate
- 96) **Cast iron stomach**- Someone who has no problems, complications or ill effects with eating anything
- 97) **Cats and bull story**- Untrue story
- 98) **Cats and dogs**- Heavy rain
- 99) **Charley horse**- stiffness in the leg/ A leg cramp
- 100) **Chew someone out**- Verbally scold someone
- 101) **Chip on his shoulder**- Angry today about something that occurred in the past
- 102) **Chow down**- To eat
- 103) **Clear- cut**- Clearly stated, definite, apparent
- 104) **Close but no cigar**- To be near and almost accomplish a goal, but fall short
- 105) **Close call**- A situation involving a narrow escape from danger
- 106) **Cock and bull story**- An unbelievable tale, untrue story



- 107) **Come hell or high water**- Any difficult situation or obstacle
- 108) **Crack someone up**- To make someone laugh
- 109) **Cross your fingers**- To hope that something happens the way you want it to
- 110) **Cry wolf**- Intentionally raise a false alarm
- 111) **Cup of joe**- A cup of coffee
- 112) **Curtain lecture**- A reproof by wife to her husband
- 113) **Cut and dried**- Ready made form
- 114) **Cut to the chase**- Leave out all the unnecessary details and just get to the point
- 115) **Dark horse**- One who was previously unknown and is now prominent
- 116) **Day in and day out**- Continuously, constantly
- 117) **Dead Ringer**- 100 % identical, a duplicate
- 118) **Devil's advocate**- Someone who takes a position for the sake of argument without believing in that



- 119) **Dog days of summer**- The hottest day of the summer season
- 120) **Don't count your chickens before they hatch**- Don't rely on it until you are sure of it
- 121) **Don't look a gift horse in the mouth**- When someone gives you a gift, don't be ungrateful
- 122) **Don't pull all your eggs in one basket**- Do not put all your resources in one possibility
- 123) **Doozy**- Something outstanding
- 124) **Down to the wire**- Something that ends at the last minute or last few seconds
- 125) **Drastic times call for drastic measures**- When you are extremely desperate you need to take extremely desperate actions
- 126) **Drink like a fish**- To drink very heavily, drinking anything
- 127) **Dry run**- Rehearsal
- 128) **Egg on**- To urge somebody
- 129) **Eighty six**- A certain item is no longer available. Or this idiom can also mean, to throw away



- 130) **Elvis has left the building**- The show has come to an end. It's all over
- 131) **Ethnic cleansing**- Killing of a certain ethnic or religious group on a massive scale
- 132) **Ever and anon**- Now and then
- 133) **Every cloud has a silver lining**- Be optimistic, even difficult times will lead to better days
- 134) **Every other (one)**- Every second (one), alternate (ones)
- 135) **Everything but the kitchen sink**- Almost everything and anything has been included
- 136) **Excuse my French**- Please forgive me for cussing
- 137) **Fabian policy**- Policy of delaying decisions
- 138) **Face-to-face**- Direct, personal; directly, personally (written without hyphens)
- 139) **Fair and wide**- Equal opportunity to all
- 140) **Far and wide**- Every where
- 141) **Few and far between**- Not frequent, unusual, rare



142) **Field day**- An enjoyable day or circumstance

143) **Fifty- fifty**- Divided into two equal parts

144) **Finding your feet**- To become more comfortable in whatever you are doing

145) **Finger licking good**- To become more comfortable in whatever you are doing

146) **Fire and brimstone**- A very tasty food or meal

147) **Fire and fury**- Fearful penalties

148) **First and foremost**- Extreme enthusiasm

149) **Fishy: doubtful**- Highest priority

150) **Fixed in your ways**- Not willing or wanting to change from your normal way of doing something

151) **Flash in the pan**- Something that shows potential or looks promising in the beginning but fails to deliver

152) **Flea market**- A swap meet. A place where people gather to buy and sell inexpensive goods



153) **Flesh and blood**- This idiom can mean living material of which people are made of, or it can refer to human nature

154) **Flip the bird**- To raise your middle finger at someone

155) **Foam at the mouth**- To be enraged and show it

156) **Fools' Gold**- Iron pyrites, a worthless rock that resembles real gold

157) **Foot the bill**- Bear expenses

158) **For good**- Permanently, forever

159) **For once**- This one time, for only one time

160) **For sure**- Without doubt (also: for certain)

161) **For the time being**- Temporarily (also: for now)

162) **Free and easy**- Natural and simple

163) **French kiss**- An open mouth kiss where tongues touch

164) **From now on**- From this time into the future



- 165) **From rags to riches**- To go from very poor to being very wealthy
- 166) **Fuddy- duddy**- An old-fashioned and foolish type of person
- 167) **Full monty**- This idiom can mean either, “The whole thing” or “Completely nude”
- 168) **Funny farm**- A mental institutional facility
- 169) **Gall and wormwood**- Source of irritation
- 170) **Get down to brass tacks**- To become serious about something
- 171) **Get over it**- To move beyond something that is bothering you
- 172) **Get up on the wrong side of the bed**- Someone who is having a horrible day
- 173) **Get your walking papers**- Get fired from the job
- 174) **Gird up the loin**- To be ready
- 175) **Give and take**- Compromise, cooperation between people
- 176) **Give him the slip**- To get away from, to escape
- 177) **Give in**- Surrender



- 178) **Go down like a lead balloon**- To be received badly by an audience
- 179) **Go for broke**- To gamble everything you have
- 180) **Go out on a limb**- Put yourself in a tough position in order to support someone/ something
- 181) **Go the extra mile**- Going above and beyond whatever is required for the task at hand
- 182) **Good Samaritan**- Someone who helps others when they are in need, with no discussion for
- 183) **Graveyard shift**- Working hours from about 12:00 am to 8.00
- 184) **Great minds think alike**- Intelligent people think like each other
- 185) **Green room**- The waiting room, especially for those who are about to go on a TV or radio show
- 186) **Gut feeling**- A personal intuition you get, especially when feel something may not be right
- 187) **Had better**- Should, ought to, be advisable to
- 188) **Hand a gloves**- Very intimate friends



- 189) **Hard and fast**- Certain
- 190) **Hard of hearing**- Partially deaf, not able to hear well
- 191) **Haste makes waste**- Quickly doing things results in a poor ending
- 192) **Hat Trick**- When one player scores three goals in the same hockey game.
- 193) **Haughty and naughty**- Arrogant and naughty
- 194) **Have an axe to grind**- To have a dispute with someone
- 195) **Have got**- To have, to possess
- 196) **Have got to**- Must (also: have to)
- 197) **He lost his head**- Angry and overcome by emotions
- 198) **Head and shoulder**- Superior
- 199) **Head over heels**- Very excited and/ or joyful, especially when in love
- 200) **Heart and soul**- With full devotion
- 201) **Hell in a hand basket**- Deteriorating and headed for complete disaster



202) **Helter Shelter**-Here and there

203) **Herculean task**- A tedious job

204) **High five**- Slapping palms above each others heads as celebration gesture

205) **High on the Hog**- Living in luxury

206) **Hit below the belt**- Contrary the principles of fairness

207) **Hit the books**- To study, especially for a test or exam

208) **Hit the hay**- Go to bed or go to sleep

209) **Hit the nail on the head**- Do something exactly right or say something exactly right

210) **Hit the sack**- Go to bed or go to sleep

211) **Hither and thither**- Here and there

212) **Hocus Pocus**- In general, a term used in magic or trickery

213) **Hold your horses**- Be patient

214) **Hole and corner policy**- A secret policy for an evil purpose



215) **Hornet's nest**- Raise controversy

216) **Hue and cry**- Great noise

217) **Hush money**- A bribe

218) **Icing on the cake**- When you already have it good and get something on top of what you already have

219) **Idle hands are the devil's tools**- You are more likely to get in trouble if you have nothing to do

220) **If it's not one thing, it's another**- When one thing goes wrong, then another, and another...

221) **Ill at ease**- Uncomfortable or worried in a situation

222) **In a hurry**- Hurried, rushed (also: in a rush)

223) **In case**- In order to be prepared if the meaning is in order to be prepared if something happens

224) **In hand**- Under firm control, well managed

225) **In like Flynn**- To be easily successful, especially when sexual or romantic



226) **In no time**- Very quickly, rapidly

227) **In the bag**- To have something secured

228) **In the buff**- Nude

229) **In the heat of the moment**- Overwhelmed by what is happening in the moment

230) **In the long run**- Eventually, after a long period of time

231) **In the worst way**- Very much, greatly

232) **In time to**- Before the time necessary to do something

233) **In touch**- Having contact

234) **In vain**- Useless, without the desired result

235) **In your face**- An aggressive and bold confrontation

236) **Ins and outs**- Full detail

237) **Inside out**- With the inside facing the outside

238) **Intents and purposes**- Practically



239) **It figures**- It seems likely, reasonable, or typical

240) **It takes two to tango**- A two person conflict where both people are at fault

241) **It's a small world**- You frequently see the same people in different places

242) **It anyone's call**- A competition where the outcome is difficult to judge or predict

243) **Ivory tower**- Imaginary world

244) **Ivy league**- Since 1954 the Ivy league has been the following universities: Columbia, Brown, Cornell

245) **Jaywalk**- Crossing the street (from the middle) without using the crosswalk

246) **Joshing me**- Tricking me

247) **Keep an eye on him**- You should carefully watch him. Keep an eye on

248) **Keep body** and soul together- To earn a sufficient amount of money in order to keep yourself alive

249) **Keep your chin up**- To remain joyful in a tough situation

250) **Kick the bucket**- Die



251) **Kith and kin**- Blood relatives

252) **Kitty-corner**- Diagonally across. Sometimes called Catty- Corner as well

253) **Knock on Wood**- Knuckle tapping on wood in order to avoid some bad luck

254) **Know the ropes**- To understand the details

255) **Last but not least**- An introduction phrase to let the audience know that the last person mentioned is also very important

256) **Last straw**- The final event in a series of unacceptable actions

257) **Latin and Greek**- Unable to understand

258) **Leave no stone unturned**- Make all possible efforts

259) **Lend me your ear**- To politely ask for someone's full attention

260) **Length and breadth**- All over

261) **Let along**- and certainly not (also: not to mention, to say nothing of)

262) **Let the cat out of the bag**- To share a secret that wasn't suppose to be shared



263) **Level playing field**- A fair competition where no side has an advantage

264) **Life and soul**- Main support

265) **Like a chicken and its head cut off**- To act in a frenzied manner

266) **Liquor someone up**- To get someone drunk

267) **Little by little**- Gradually, slowly (also: step by step)

268) **Live-wire**- Energetic

269) **Loaves and fish**- Material interests

270) **Lock and key**- In safe place

271) **Long in the tooth**- Old people (or horses)

272) **Loose cannon**- Someone who is unpredictable and can cause damage if not kept in check

273) **Make no bones about**- To state a fact so there are no doubts or objections

274) **Method to my madness**- Strange or crazy actions that appear meaningless but in the end are done for a good reason



275) **Might and main**- With all enthusiasm

276) **Milk and water**- Weak

277) **More or less**- Approximately, almost, somewhat, to a certain degree

278) **Mumbo Jumbo**- Nonsense or meaningless speech

280) **Mum's the word**- To keep quiet, To say nothing

280) **Narrow-minded**- Not willing to accept the ideas of others

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION (1 to 100)

1	A bicycle for two or more people	Tandem
2	A body of persons appointed to hear evidence or judge and give their verdict (decision)	Jury
3	A brief or a short stay at a place	Sojourn
4	A broad road bordered with trees	Boulevard
5	A building in which aircraft are housed	Hanger
6	A building where an audience sits	Auditorium
7	A child born after death of his father	Posthumous
8	A collection of slaves	Coffle
9	A decorative ring of flowers and leaves	Wreath
10	A den for small animals	Hutch
11	A disease that affects a large number of people in an area at the same time	Epidemic
12	A disease which is spread by direct contact	Contagious
13	A doctor who specializes in the eye diseases of the eyes	Ophthalmologist
14	A doctor who treats children	Paediatrician
15	A dramatic performance	Masque
16	A drawing on transparent paper	Transparency
17	A figure of speech by which a thing is spoken of as being that which it only resembles	Simile
18	A fixed orbit in space in relation to earth	Geo-stationary
19	A former student of a school, college or university	Alumnus
20	A four footed animal	Quadruped
21	A four-wheeled carriage for a baby, pushed by a person on foot	Pram
22	A game in which no one wins	Draw
23	A general pardon of offenders	Amnesty
24	A geometrical figure with eight sides	Octagon
25	A government by officials	Bureaucracy
26	A group of girls	Bevy
27	A group of three powerful people	Triumvirate
28	A guide-post pointing out the way for a place	finger-post
29	A heavy continuous fall of rain	Downpour
30	A humorous drawing dealing with current events or politics	Cartoon
31	A jocular person who is full of amusing anecdotes	Wag
32	A large number of fish swimming together	Shoal
33	A large sleeping-room with many beds	Dormitory
34	A light sailing boat built specially for racing	Yacht
35	A list of books and writings of one author or one subject	Bibliography
36	A list of books available in a library	Catalogue
37	A list of passengers and luggage	Waybill
38	A low-area storm with high winds rotating about a centre of low atmospheric pressure	Cyclone
39	A man having no hair on scalp	Bald
40	A man of lax moral	Licentious
41	A man who does not know how to read or write	Illiterate
42	A man who knows a lot about things like food, music and art	Connoisseur
43	A man who waste his money on luxury	Extravagant
44	A man with abnormal habits	Eccentric
45	A medicine to nullify the effect of poison	Antidote
46	A method which never fails	Infallible
47	A mild or indirect expression substituted for an offensive or harsh one	Euphemism
48	A mournful poem or a song	Elegy
49	A narrow stretch of land connecting two large bodies of land	Isthmus
50	A notice of a person's death	Obituary

51	A number of stars grouped together	Constellation
52	A paper written by hand	Manuscript
53	A part of a word that can be pronounced separately	Syllable
54	A person coming to a foreign land to settle there	Immigrant
55	A person devoted to sensual enjoyment, especially that derived from fine food and drink	Epicurean
56	A person eighty years of age	Octogenarian
57	A person in a vehicle or on horseback escorting another vehicle	Outrider
58	A person interested in collecting, studying and selling of old things	Antiquarian
59	A person interested in reading books and nothing else	Book-worm
60	A person not sure of the existence of God	Agnostic
61	A person of good understanding knowledge and reasoning power	Intellectual
62	A person who believes that only selfishness motivates human actions	Cynic
63	A person who breaks into houses in order to steal	Burglar
64	A person who brings goods illegally into the country	Smuggler
65	A person who devotes his/her life for the welfare of others	Altruist
66	A person who does not believe in any religion	Pagan
67	A person who gambles or bets	Punter
68	A person who helps even a stranger in difficulty	Samaritan
69	A person who insists on something	Stickler
70	A person who is always hopeful and looks upon the brighter side of things	Optimist
71	A person who is fluent in two languages	Bilingual
72	A person who is greatly respected because of wisdom	Venerable
73	A person who is killed because of their religious or other beliefs	Martyr
74	A person who is skilled in horsemanship	Equestrian
75	A person who is unable to pay debts	Insolvent
76	A person who is well known in an unfavourable way	Notorious
77	A person who is working in the same institution	Colleague
78	A person who kills somebody especially for political reasons	Assassin
79	A person who knows many foreign languages	Linguist
80	A person who lives by himself	Recluse
81	A person who loves mankind	Philanthropist
82	A person who never takes alcoholic drinks	Teetotaler
83	A person who opposes war or use of military force	Pacifist
84	A person who pretends to be what he is not	Imposter
85	A person who supports or speaks in favour of something	Advocate
86	A person who thinks only about himself and not about others needs	Egocentric
87	A person who travels to a sacred place as an act of religious devotion	Pilgrim
88	A person who tries to deceive people by claiming to be able to do wonderful things	Trickster
89	A person who writes decoratively	Calligrapher
90	A person with a long experience of any occupation	Veteran
91	A person without training or experience in a skill or subject	Novice
92	A person worship only one God	Monotheist
93	A person's peculiar habit	Idiosyncrasy
94	A picture of a person or a thing drawn in such a highly exaggerated manner to cause a laughter	Caricature
95	A place of good climate for invalids	Sanatorium
96	A place of permanent residence	Domicile
97	A place where all religions are honoured	Secular
98	A place where bees are kept	Apiary
99	A place where birds are kept	Aviary
100	A place where clothes are kept	Wardrobe

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION (101 to 200)

101	A place where government / public records are kept	Archive
102	A place where Jews worship according to their religion	Synagogue
103	A place where money is coined	Mint
104	A place where monks live as a secluded community	Monastery
105	A pole or beam used as a temporary support	Prop
106	A political leader appealing to popular desires and prejudices	Demagogue
107	A post with little work but high salary	Sinecure
108	A professional soldier hired to serve in a foreign army	Mercenary
109	A proficient public speaker	Orator
110	A religious discourse	Sermon
111	A remedy for all diseases	Panacea
112	A round or cylindrical container used for storing things such as food, chemicals or rolls of film	Canister
113	A school for infants and young children	Kindergarten
114	A sea abounding in islands	Archipelago
115	A set of three related works by same author	Trilogy
116	A short journey made by a group of persons together	Excursion
117	A short poem or speech addressed to the spectators after the conclusion of drama	Epilogue
118	A short story based on your personal experience	Anecdote
119	A short trip or excursion	Jaunt
120	A sly look that is lustful	Leer
121	A small enclosure for cattle, sheep, poultry etc.	Pen
122	A small house with all rooms on one floor	Bungalow
123	A small room in a big house, hotel, etc. where glasses, dishes, spoons food, etc. are kept	Pantry
124	A small shop that sells fashionable clothes, cosmetics etc.	Boutique
125	A song embodying religious and sacred emotions	Hymn
126	A speaker's platform	Podium
127	A special fondness or liking for	Propensity
128	A specialist who tests eyesight	Optometrist
129	A speech designed to incite action	Exhortation
130	A strong dislike	Animosity
131	A study of sounds is known as	Phonetics
132	A style full of words	Verbose
133	A style in which a writer makes display of his knowledge	Pedantic
134	A supplement to a will	Codicil
135	A system of Government in which only one political party is allowed to function	Totalitarianism
136	A tank where fish or water plants are kept	Aquarium
137	A test in which cells from diseased organs are removed and tested	Biopsy
138	A thing likely to be easily broken	Brittle
139	A thrown object or a weapon capable of returning to thrower	Boomerang
140	A wall built to prevent the sea or a river from flooding an area	Dyke
141	A woman having more than one husband at the same time	Polyandry
142	A woman whose husband is dead	Widow
143	A woman with dark brown hair	Brunette
144	A word composed of the first letters of the words in a phrase	Acronym
145	A word which reads the same when read forward or backwards	Palindrome
146	A word, phrase, or name formed by rearranging the letters of another	Anagram
147	A workman who fits and repairs pipes	Plumber
148	A writing or a speech in praise of someone	Eulogy
149	A written statement about someone's character, usually provided by an employer	Testimonial
150	Able to use right hand and left hand equally well	Ambidextrous

151	Act of deceiving somebody in order to make money	Fraud
152	Act of mercy killing	Euthanasia
153	Act of stealing in small quantities	Pilferages
154	Action that is likely to make people very angry	Inflammatory
155	All the arts, beliefs and social institutions etc, characteristics of a race	Civilization
156	Always ready to attack or quarrel	Aggressive
157	Amount of money demanded by kidnappers	Ransom
158	An abandoned child of unknown parents who is found by somebody	Foundling
159	An act of misappropriation of money	Embezzlement
160	An allowance made to a wife by her husband, when they are legally separated	Alimony
161	An animal which lives by preying on other animals	Predator
162	An apartment building in which each apartment is owned separately by the people living in it, but also containing shared areas	Condominium
163	An area of land that is controlled by a ruler	Dominion
164	An assembly of worshippers	Congregation
165	An emolument over and above fixed income or salary	Perquisite
166	An established principle of practical wisdom	Maxim
167	An excessively morbid desire to steal	Kleptomania
168	An expression of mild disapproval	Reproof
169	An extract from a book of writing	Excerpt
170	An object or portion serving as a sample	Specimen
171	An obviously true or hackneyed statement	Truism
172	An underhand device resorted to in order to justify misconduct	Manoeuvre
173	An unexpected piece of good fortune	Windfall
174	Animal that can live on land and in water	Amphibians
175	Animal that feeds on plants	Herbivorous
176	Animals that eat flesh	Carnivorous
177	Animals that live in a particular region	Fauna
178	Animals which live in water	Aquatic
179	Animals who live in herds	Gregarious
180	Animals without backbone	Invertebrates
181	Anything written in a letter after it is signed	Postscript
182	Art of writing for newspapers and magazines	Journalism
183	Be the embodiment or perfect example of	Personify
184	Belief or opinion contrary to what is generally accepted	Heresy
185	Belief that God is in everything and that everything is God	Pantheism
186	Belonging to all parts of the world	Cosmopolitan
187	Belief that war and violence are unjustified	Pacifism
188	Body of a human being or animal embalmed for burial	Mummy
189	Call upon God or any other power (like law) for help or protection	Invocation
190	Capable of being understood in either of two or more possible senses, and thus not definite	Ambiguous
191	Chanting of magic spells	Incantation
192	Chief of a group of workmen	Foreman
193	Clues available at the scene	Circumstantial
194	Code of diplomatic etiquette and precedence	Protocol
195	Commencement of adjacent words with the same letter	Alliteration
196	Conferred as an honour	Honorary
197	Constant efforts to achieve something	Perseverance
198	Continuing fight between parties, families, clans, etc.	Feud
199	Deep in thought	Pensive
200	Deriving pleasure from inflicting pain on others	Sadism

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION (201 to 300)

201	Design made by putting together coloured pieces of glass or stones	Mosaic
202	Detailed plan of a journey	Itinerary
203	Detaining and confining someone	Internment
204	Determine the nature of disease	Diagnose
205	Dissection of a dead body to find the cause of the death	Autopsy
206	Doing something according to one's own free will	Voluntary
207	Dry weather with no rainfall	Drought
208	Easily duped or fooled	Gullible
209	Easy to shape in any desired form	Malleable
210	Excessive preoccupation with one's health	Hypochondria
211	Exclusive possession or control of anything	Monopoly
212	Existing only in the mind	Imaginary
213	Experts who scientifically study insects	Entomologists
214	Extreme old age when a man behaves like a fool	Dotage
215	Extreme or irrational fear of heights	Acrophobia
216	Fear of being enclosed in small closed space	Claustrophobia
217	Fear of water	Hydrophobia
218	Feeling inside you which tells you what is right and what is wrong	Conscience
219	Figure with many angles or sides	Polygon
220	Fit to be eaten	Edible
221	Flat metal or Porcelain plate fixed on a wall as an ornament or memorial	Plaque
222	Fluent and clear in speech	Articulate
223	Food which agrees with one's taste	Palatable
224	Full of criticism or mockery	Satire
225	General view of person's character	Profile
226	Give and receive mutually	Reciprocate
227	Governed by a sense of duty	Conscientious
228	Government by ruler who has unlimited power	Autocracy
229	Government by the few	Oligarchy
230	Government by wealthy	Plutocracy
231	Government of the people, by the people and for the people	Democracy
232	Group of people living together in the same locality	Neighbourhood
233	Habitually silent or talking little	Taciturn
234	Hater of learning and knowledge	Misologist
235	Having a stale smell or taste	Rancid
236	Having juicy or fleshy and thick tissue	Succulent
237	Having superior or intellectual interests and tastes	Highbrow
238	In a state of tension or anxiety or suspense	On tenterhooks
239	In a threatening manner	Ghastly
240	Inability to sleep	Insomnia
241	Incapable of being approached	Inaccessible
242	Instrument that magnifies objects	Microscope
243	Instrument to measure atmospheric pressure	Barometer
244	Intense and unreasonable fear or dislike	Phobia
245	Interval between two events	Interlude
246	Lasting only for a moment	Momentary
247	Lasting only for a short while	Temporary
248	Leave or remove from a place considered dangerous	Evacuate
249	Life history of a person written by another	Biography
250	Likely to arouse envy (jealousy)	Envious

251	List of issues to be discussed at a meeting	Agenda
252	Living together of a man and woman without being married to each other (live in relationship)	Concubinage
253	Long poem based on a noble theme	Epic
254	Loss of memory	Amnesia
255	Man who is quite like a woman	Effeminate
256	Material that changes naturally by the action of bacteria	Biodegradable
257	Meaningless language with an exaggerated style intended to impress	Rhetoric
258	Medical study of skin and its diseases	Dermatology
259	Men living in the same age	Contemporary
260	Money paid to employees on retirement	Gratuity
261	Motive or incitement to action	Incentive
262	Murder of a brother	Fatricide
263	Murder of a man	Homicide
264	Murder of a new-born child	Infanticide
265	Not easily pleased by anything	Fastidious
266	Not to be moved by entreaty	Inexorable
267	Of outstanding significance	Monumental
268	Of very bad morals ; characterized by debasement or degeneration	Depraved
269	One absorbed in his own thoughts and feelings rather than on things outside	Introvert
270	One living on vegetables	Vegetarian
271	One not concerned with right or wrong	Amoral
272	One who believes in no government and therefore incites disorder in a state	Anarchist
273	One who believes in offering equal opportunities to women in all spheres	Feminist
274	One who believes in that gaining pleasure is the most important thing in life	Hedonist
275	One who believes that all things and events in life are predetermined is a	Fatalist
276	One who can think about the future with imagination and wisdom	Visionary
277	One who can walk on ropes (tightrope walker)	Funambulist
278	One who caters to the low desires of others	Panderer
279	One who collects coins	Numismatist
280	One who compiles a dictionary	Lexicographer
281	One who deserts his principle or beliefs	Renegade
282	One who deserts his religion	Apostate
283	One who destroys images or attacks popular beliefs	Iconoclast
284	One who does not care for literature or art	Philistine
285	One who does not follow the usual way of life	Bohemian
286	One who does not marry, especially as a religious obligation	Celibate
287	One who eats both vegetables and meat	Omnivorous
288	One who eats human flesh	Cannibal
289	One who enjoys inflicting pain on himself	Masochist
290	One who finds nothing good in anything	Critic
291	One who gains benefits from something	Beneficiary
292	One who gives free rein to his appetites	Libertine
293	One who goes to settle in another country	Emigrant
294	One who has become dependent on something or drugs	Addict
295	One who has narrow and prejudiced religious views	Fanatic
296	One who has obstinate and narrow religious views	Bigot
297	One who has suddenly gained new wealth, power or prestige	Parvenu
298	One who hates mankind	Misanthrope
299	One who hates women	Misogynist
300	One who hides away on a ship to obtain a free passage	Stowaway

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION (301 to 400)

301	One who is all powerful	Omnipotent
302	One who is always doubting	Sceptic
303	One who is beyond reforms	Incorrigible
304	One who is converted from one religion to other	Proselyte
305	One who is fond of fighting	Bellicose
306	One who is greedy	Voracious
307	One who is honourably discharged from service	Emeritus
308	One who is in charge of museum	Curator
309	One who is indifferent to pain and pleasure	Stoic
310	One who is unable to pay one's debt	Bankrupt
311	One who journeys from place to place	Itinerant
312	One who knows everything	Omniscient
313	One who knows many languages	Polyglot
314	One who lends money at a very high interest	Usurer
315	One who loves books	Bibliophile
316	One who loves or supports his or her country and is willing to defend it	Patriot
317	One who offers his services of his own freewill	Volunteer
318	One who performs daring gymnastics feats	Acrobat
319	One who plays for pleasure rather than as a professional	Amateur
320	One who practices one of fine arts	Artist
321	One who pretend to be what he is not	Hypocrite
322	One who resides in a country of which he is not a citizen	Alien
323	One who secretly listens to talks of others	Eavesdropper
324	One who sneers at the aims and beliefs of his fellow men	Cynic
325	One who speaks for others	Spokesman
326	One who stays away from school without permission	Truant
327	One who studies election trend by means of opinion polls	Psephologist
328	One who takes care of a building	Warden
329	One who thinks or speaks too much of himself	Egoist
330	One who uses fear as a weapon of power	Terrorist
331	One who walks in sleep	Somnambulist
332	One whose motive is merely to get money	Mercenary
333	Opposed to great or sudden change	Conservative
334	Paper/ story/ poem first written out by hand	Manuscript
335	Part of a church in which bells hang	Belfry
336	Partner in crime	Accomplice
337	Parts of a country behind the coast or a river bank	Hinterland
338	Person believing in free will	Libertarian
339	Person leading a life of strict self-discipline	Ascetic
340	Person who believes that God is everything and everything is God	Pantheist
341	Person who eats too much	Glutton
342	Person who files a suit	Plaintiff
343	Person who insists on adherence to formal rules or literary meaning	Pedant
344	Pertaining to cattle	Bovine
345	Place of burial (especially not in churchyard)	Cemetery
346	Place that provide refuge	Asylum
347	Place where wine is made	Brewery
348	Placing a thing besides another	Juxtapose
349	Policeman riding on motorcycles as guards to a VIP	Outriders
350	Present opposing arguments or evidence	Rebut

351	Pretended attack	Feint
352	Prohibited by law or treaty from being imported or exported	Contraband
353	Property inherited from one's father or ancestors	Patrimony
354	Providing relief	Reprieve
355	Quibble (to avoid giving a direct answer to a question in order to hide the truth)	Prevaricate
356	Ready to believe anything	Credulous
357	Rebellion against lawful authority	Mutiny
358	Regard for others as a principle of action	Altruism
359	Related to moon	Lunar
360	Relating to kinship with the father	Patrilineal
361	Relationship by blood or birth	Consanguinity
362	Release of a prisoner from jail on certain terms and condition	Parole
363	Rules governing socially acceptable behavior	Etiquette
364	Scale used for measuring the strength of an earthquake	Richter
365	Science of diseases	Pathology
366	Science of Human mind and behavior	Psychology
367	Science of the races of mankind	Ethnology
368	Science regarding principles of classification	Taxonomy
369	Seeing something which is not actually present	Hallucination
370	Send or bring somebody back to his own country	Repatriate
371	Sentimental longing for a period in a past	Nostalgia
372	Severely abusive writing in journals	Scurrilous
373	Shaking movement of the ground	Tremor
374	Simple, fast-spreading plant without flowers or leaves, which can often cause disease	Fungus
375	Small pieces of metal that fly out from an exploding bomb	Shrapnel
376	Soldiers who fight on horseback	Cavalry
377	Someone having many skills	Versatile
378	Someone who is designated to hear both sides of a dispute and make a judgement	Arbitrator
379	Someone who scientifically studies the birds	Ornithologist
380	Something capable of being done	Feasible
381	Something kept as a reminder of an event	Souvenir
382	Something no longer in use	Obsolete
383	Something that can be heard	Audible
384	Something that cannot be explained	Inexplicable
385	Something that causes death	Fatal
386	Something that is difficult to believe	Incredible
387	Something that is poisonous and unhealthy	Toxic
388	Something that might happen in the future	Contingency
389	Something which is imagined to be real but actually does not exist	Figment
390	Something which is not thorough or profound	Superficial
391	Special trial of the Head of State by Parliament	Impeachment
392	Speed of an object in one direction	Velocity
393	Spoken or done without preparation	Extempore
394	State of anxiety or dismay causing mental confusion	Consternation
395	Stealthily done (something done in a quiet and secret way in order to avoid being noticed)	Surreptitious
396	Strong concentrated black coffee made under steam pressure	Espresso
397	Strong dislikes between two persons	Antipathy
398	Study of caves	Speleology
399	Study of mankind	Anthropology
400	Study of the nature of Gods	Theology

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION (401 to 500)

401	Succession of rulers belonging to one family	Dynasty
402	Take great pleasure	Revel
403	Tending to move away from the centre or axis	Centrifugal
404	That which can be believed	Credible
405	That which cannot be avoided	Inevitable
406	That which cannot be called back	Irrevocable
407	That which cannot be defeated	Invincible
408	That which cannot be easily read	Illegible
409	That which is perceptible by touch is	Tangible
410	That which is without opposition	Unanimous
411	That which lasts for a short time	Transitory
412	The absence of law and order	Anarchy
413	The act of killing a king	Regicide
414	The act of killing one's wife	Uxoricide
415	The act of killing whole group of people, especially a whole race	Genocide
416	The act of speaking about one's thoughts when one is alone	Soliloquy
417	The action of looking within or into one's own mind	Introspect
418	The art of delaying	Procrastination
419	The art of making maps and charts	Cartography
420	The art of preserving skin of animals, birds and fish	Taxidermy
421	The branch of medical science which deals with the problems of the old	Geriatrics
422	The conference that takes place once in three year	Triennial
423	The doctrine that human souls pass from one body to another at the time of death	Transmigration
424	The essential or characteristic customs , habits and conventions of a society or community	Mores
425	The firing of many guns at the same time to mark an occasion	Fusillade
426	The first model of a new device	Prototype
427	The first public speech delivered by a person	Maiden speech
428	The first speech made by a person	Maiden
429	The height of object above sea level	Altitude
430	The line where the land and sky seems to meet	Horizon
431	The murder of parents or near relative	Parricide
432	The part of government which is concerned with making of rules	Legislature
433	The plant and vegetation of a region	Flora
434	The policy of extending a country's empire and influence	Imperialism
435	The practice of having many wives	Polygamy
436	The practice of submitting a proposal to popular vote	Referendum
437	The practice or art of choosing, cooking, and eating good food	Gastronomy
438	The process by which a person or an organization reduces the amount of money it spends	Budgeting
439	The process by which plants and animals breathe	Respiration
440	The process of deciding the nature of disease by examination	Diagnosis
441	The production of raw silk	Sericulture
442	The quality of being politely firm and demanding	Assertive
443	The scientific study of elections	Psephology
444	The study of ancient civilization	Archaeology
445	The study of birds	Ornithology
446	The study of plant life	Botany
447	The study of religion and religious ideas and beliefs	Theology
448	The study of the origin and history of words	Etymology
449	The study of worms and insects	Entomology
450	The study or collection of coins	Numismatics

451	The study or practice of dancing or composing ballets	Choreography
452	The use of many words where only a few are necessary	Circumlocution
453	The worship of idols or images	Idolatry
454	Theft of another person's writings or ideas and passing them off as one's own	Plagiarism
455	Thing that can be felt or touched	Palpable
456	Those who do malicious damage	Saboteurs
457	Through which light cannot pass	Opaque
458	To accustom oneself to a foreign climate	Acclimatise
459	To bite like a rat	Gnaw
460	To cause troops etc. to spread out in readiness for battle	Deploy
461	To confirm with the help of evidence	Corroborate
462	To cut something into two pieces	Sever
463	To destroy completely	Annihilate
464	To die without having made a will	Intestate
465	To examine one's own thoughts and feelings	Introspection
466	To free completely from blame	Exonerate
467	To have a very high opinion about oneself	Conceited
468	To injure one's reputation	Defame
469	To look at someone in an angry or threatening way	Glower
470	To mediate between two parties in a dispute	Intercede
471	To officially take private property away to seize	Confiscate
472	To play the part of and function as, some other person	Impersonate
473	To reduce to nothing	Null
474	To remove an objectionable part from a book	Expurgate
475	To renounce a high position of authority or control	Abdicate
476	To secretly store more than what is allowed	Hoard
477	To seize control of a vehicle in order to force it to go to a new destination or demand something	Hijack
478	To slap with a flat object	Swat
479	To struggle helplessly	Flounder
480	To supply land with water by artificial means	Irrigate
481	To take back, withdraw or renounce	Recant
482	To walk with slow or regular Steps is to	Pace
483	To write under a different name	Pseudonym
484	Too much official formality	Red-tapism
485	Tough tissues in joints	Ligaments
486	Trouble and annoy continually	Harass
487	Unfair advantages for members of one's own family	Nepotism
488	Use of force or threats to get someone to agree to something	Coercion
489	Very dramatic	Histrionic
490	Very pleasing to eat	Palatable
491	Violation of something holy and sacred	Sacrilege
492	Wild and noisy disorder	Pandemonium
493	With much liveliness and a sense of purpose	Jauntily
494	Without risk of punishment	Impunity
495	Word that reads the same as backward or forward	Palindrome
496	Words inscribed on a tomb	Epitaph
497	Words uttered impiously about God	Blasphemy
498	Write or carve words on stone or paper	Inscribe
499	Written law of a legislative body	Statute
500	Yearly celebration of a date or an event	Anniversary

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION (501 to 600)

501	Ridiculous use of words	Malapropism
502	Speech or writing in a form that is no longer in general use now	Archaic
503	A song sung at burial	Dirge
504	Something which can be taken for granted	Postulate
505	That which cannot be understood	Unintelligible
506	A short walk for pleasure or exercise	Stroll
507	One who is bad in spelling	Cacographer
508	The form of madness which gives a person the idea that his importance is very great	Megalomania
509	The strong and unreasonable belief that your own country or race is the best	Chauvinism
510	A ride on someone else's back or shoulders	Piggyback
511	That which cannot be rectified or made good	Irreparable
512	That which is extremely important and necessary	Indispensable
513	To twist or move part of your body, with small, quick movements	Wriggle
514	Transitional phase of growth and development between childhood and adulthood	Adolescence
515	A verse letter	Epistle
516	A person who betrays someone or something	Traitor
517	A public declaration of policy and aims, issued before an election by a political party	Manifesto
518	Word for word reproduction	Verbatim
519	A tube containing mirrors and pieces of coloured glass or paper, whose reflections produce changing patterns when the tube is rotated	Kaleidoscope
520	A person who studies the formation of the earth	Geologist
521	A person who is the legal property of another and is forced to obey them	Slave
522	Impossible to harm, damage, or defeat	Invulnerable
523	A small kitchen or room at the back of a house used for washing dishes	Scullery
524	Land so surrounded by water as to be almost an island	Peninsula
525	A person who accompanies and looks after another person or group of people	Chaperon
526	Deviation or departure from common rule or standard	Anomaly
527	A book or picture produced merely to bring in money	Pot-boiler
528	To surround with armed forces	Besiege
529	Explicit understanding to do something	Promise
530	Room with toilet facilities	Lavatory
531	A person who is talkative	Garrulous
532	A statement which cannot be understood	Incomprehensible
533	An alphabetical list of words relating to a specific subject, text, or dialect, with explanations	Glossary
534	A person who settles a dispute or has ultimate authority in a matter	Arbiter
535	Irrational fear of crowds	Ochlophobia
536	To remove the skin of a potato or an orange	Peel
537	A tumour which is not likely to spread	Benign
538	Run away from home with lover	Elope
539	That which can be carried	Portable
540	People in a riot causing trouble or violence	Mob
541	To congratulate someone in a formal manner	Felicitate
542	One who talks continuously	Loquacious
543	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism	Habitat
544	A book containing an alphabetical index of the names and addresses of persons in a city, district, organization, etc	Directory
545	A rough and bad-mannered person	Boor
546	Place which provides both boarding and lodging	Inn
547	A person from the countryside who is considered to be awkward and stupid	Bumpkin
548	Having both male and female organs	Hermaphrodite
549	A person who sneaks into a country	Infiltrator

550	One who is reckless and wasteful with his money	Spendthrift
551	Emission of light or heat from a central point	Radiation
552	Government by a king	Monarchy
553	A room where dead are kept until burial	Mortuary
554	The ceremony of crowning a sovereign	Coronation
555	Act of making things new like before	Renovate
556	No longer a child, but not yet an adult	Adolescent
557	Proposition made as a basis for reasoning without the assumption of its truth/ facts	Hypothesis
558	A place where animals are slaughtered	Abattoir
559	A state of emotional or intellectual separation	Alienation
560	That which makes one highly knowledgeable	Erudition
561	A drug which makes one see things that are not really there	Hallucinogen
562	A shady fertile place in a desert	Oasis
563	The act of setting free from bondage of any kind	Emancipation
564	Shine with a bright but brief or irregular light	Flicker
565	Hard working and diligent	Sedulous
566	A narrow stretch of land connecting two large bodies of land	Isthmus
567	Pertaining to the west	Occidental
568	An unimportant person	Nonentity
569	Committing murder in revenge	Vendetta
570	To make atonement to one's sins	Expiate
571	Falsification of documents etc.	Forgery
572	A person who has lost protection of law	Outlaw
573	Killing one's sister	Sororicide
574	A place where astronomical observations are made	Observatory
575	Regular user of places/restaurant etc.	Clientele
576	A place where soldiers live	Barracks
577	Of the highest degree	Superlative
578	A piece of shelter for ships	Harbour
579	One who sets type for books, newspapers, etc.	Compositor
580	Solemn religious acts	Rites
581	A large body of people playing musical instruments	Orchestra
582	Obsession with books	Bibliomania
583	A brave, noble – minded or chivalrous man	Gallant
584	A rough, violent, troublesome person	Tartar
585	The branch of philosophy concerned with the study of principles of beauty, especially in art	Aesthetics
586	Drug which cause people to sleep early	Soporific
587	Stick with a thick end used in mortar for pounding	Pestle
588	Lack of skills	Ineptness
589	Someone who is incapable of being quietened or pacified	Implacable
590	Suitable or intended only for young persons	Juvenile
591	The first public performance of musical or theatrical work or the first showing of a film	Premiere
592	Submission to all that happens as inevitable	Fatalism
593	A legal agreement that allows someone to use a building or land for a period of time	Lease
594	Art of working with metals	Metallurgy
595	Someone not fit to be chosen	Ineligible
596	A cinema show held in the afternoon	Matinee
597	A handsome man	Adonis
598	Intentional damage to arrest production	Sabotage
599	Introductory part or lines to a discourse or play	Prologue
600	Too willing to obey other people	Subservient



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A

1. **AWKWARD**

Synonyms: clumsy, ungainly, ponderous, rough

Antonyms: clever, dexterous, apt, skilful

2. **APPARENT**

Synonyms: evident, obvious, perceptible, distinct

Antonyms: masked, obscure, indistinct, doubtful

3. **ALLURE**

Synonyms: entice, fascinate, tempt, seduce

Antonyms: repulse, repel, deter, distaste

4. **ABORTIVE**

Synonyms: vain, useless, fruitless, unproductive

Antonyms: effectual, productive, successful, progressive

5. **ABOMINABLE**

Synonyms: odious, detestable, repugnant, aversion

Antonyms: likeable, pleasant, affectionate, enjoyable

6. **ALLAY**

Synonyms: pacify, soothe, lighten, assuage

Antonyms: aggravate, heighten, agitate, excite

7. **AXIOM**

Synonyms: maxim, saying, dictum, truth

Antonyms: absurdity, blunder, ridiculousness, irrelevant



8. **ASSIDUOUS**

Synonyms: constant, diligent, attentive, persevering

Antonyms: indifference, careless, indolent, lethargic

9. **ABJURE**

Synonyms: forsake, renounce, retract, revoke

Antonyms: approve, sanction, patronise, adopt

10. **ABJECT**

Synonyms: despicable, servile, base, contemptible

Antonyms: exalted, commendable, praiseworthy, imposing

11. **AVERSION**

Synonyms: dislike, hatred, indifferent, apathy

Antonyms: affection, fondness, niceness, liking

12. **AUTHENTIC**

Synonyms: genuine, reliable, valid, guaranteed

Antonyms: fictitious, counterfeit, unreal, false

13. **AUDACITY**

Synonyms: boldness, arrogance, insolence, haughtiness

Antonyms: mildness, humility, cowardice, submission

14. **ASTUTE**

Synonyms: clever, intelligent, wise, brilliant

Antonyms: dull, unintelligent, shallow, solid

15. **ABETTOR**

Synonyms: assistant, accomplice, colleague, associate

Antonyms: opponent, adversary, antagonist, rival



16. **ABATE**

Synonyms: moderate, mitigate, lessen, decrease

Antonyms: aggravate, intensify, augment, supplement

17. **ARRAIGN**

Synonyms: charge, blame, accuse, complain

Antonyms: exculpate, pardon, condone, exonerate

18. **APATHY**

Synonyms: unconcern, indifference, insensitivity, aloofness

Antonyms: concern, care, anxiety, eagerness

19. **ALIEN**

Synonyms: foreigner, outsider, stranger, emigrant

Antonyms: native, citizen resident, occupant

20. **ALACRITY**

Synonyms: swiftness, briskness, promptness, speed

Antonyms: laziness, laziness, sluggishness, indolence, lethargy

21. **AFFRONT**

Synonyms: provoke, exasperate, indignity, irreverence

Antonyms: Conciliate, appease, mollify, assuage

22. **ADVERSITY**

Synonyms: misfortune, calamity, misery, affliction

Antonyms: prosperity, fortune, assistance, favour

23. **ANTIQUUE**

Synonyms: ancient, old fashioned, primitive, of past

Antonyms: modern, recent, novelty, vogue



24. **ANTIPATHY**

Synonyms: hostility, aversion, disillusion, dislike

Antonyms: admiration, approval, fascination, devotion

25. **AMPLIFY**

Synonyms: enlarge, extend, dilation, elevate

Antonyms: curtail, lessen, diminution, contraction

26. **AMASS**

Synonyms: gather, accumulate, store, collect

Antonyms: disperse, dissipate, spend, scatter

27. **ALLEVIATE**

Synonyms: abate, relieve, mitigate, lessen

Antonyms: intensify, augment, aggravate, enhance

28. **ADMONISH**

Synonyms: counsel, reprove, warn, chastise

Antonyms: approve, applaud, praise, flattery

29. **ADJACENT**

Synonyms: adjoining, besides, proximity, closeness

Antonyms: distant, separate, remoteness, aloofness

30. **ADHERENT**

Synonyms: follower, disciple, dependent, supporter

Antonyms: rival, adversary, opponent, antagonist

31. **ACCOMPLISH**

Synonyms: attain, succeed, triumph, exploit

Antonyms: forsake, deter, disappoint, collapse



32. **ABSOLVE**

Synonyms: pardon, forgive, relieve, relent

Antonyms: compel, accuse, charge, bind

33. **ACRIMONY**

Synonyms: harshness, bitterness, inhumanity, enmity

Antonyms: sweetness, courtesy, humanity, benevolence

34. **ACCUMULATION**

Synonyms: store, amass, preservation, conservation

Antonyms: scattering, dissipation, separation, division

35. **ACCORD**

Synonyms: agreement, harmony, consonance, unison

Antonyms: disagreement, denial, controversy, discord

36. **ABOUND**

Synonyms: flourish, swell, teem, plentiful

Antonyms: deficient, destitute, want, scarce

37. **ADAMANT**

Synonyms: stubborn, obdurate, inflexible, rigid

Antonyms: flexible, soft, suppleness, tender

38. **ABASH**

Synonyms: discourage, confound, embarrass, discompose

Antonyms: encourage, uphold, embolden, hearten

39. **ADJUNCT**

Synonyms: appendage, complement, addition, joining

Antonyms: lessening, separation, subtraction, removal



40. **ADROIT**

Synonyms: proficient, expert, skilful, adept

Antonyms: inept, clumsy, unskilled, awkward

B

1. **BUSTLE**

Synonyms: haste, tumult, stir, flurry

Antonyms: slowness, sluggishness, quiet, inertness

2. **BRITTLE**

Synonyms: frail, fragile, delicate, breakable

Antonyms: tough, enduring, unbreakable, strong

3. **BLEMISH**

Synonyms: fault, smirch

Antonyms: purity, impeccable, spotless, stainless

4. **BLEAK**

Synonyms: dismal, gloomy, chilly, dreary

Antonyms: bright, pleasant, balmy, cheerful

5. **BLAME**

Synonyms: reprove, upbraid, censure, reproach

Antonyms: commend, applaud, laud, praise

6. **BENEVOLENCE**

Synonyms: humanity, generosity, charity, liberality

Antonyms: malevolence, inhumanity, malignity, unkindness

7. **BARBAROUS**



Synonyms: uncivilized, savage, untamed, brutal

Antonyms: cultured, humane, refined, gentle

8. **BAFFLE**

Synonyms: confound, elude, frustrate, perplex

Antonyms: poise, composure, facilitate, co-operate

C

1. **CRITERION**

Synonyms: measurement, test, standard, touchstone

Antonyms: fancy, probability haphazard, conjecture

2. **COVETOUS**

Synonyms: cupidity, avarice, greed, voracity

Antonyms: liberality, benevolence, selfless, magnanimous

3. **CORPULENT**

Synonyms: obese, ugly, fat, awkward

Antonyms: thin, lean, slim, delicate

4. **CONVERT**

Synonyms: change, transform, transmute, proselytise

Antonyms: persist, maintain, enduring, perpetual

5. **CONVENIENT**

Synonyms: handy, suited, comfortable, advantageous

Antonyms: unsuitable, tedious, unpractical, fatiguing

6. **CONTRARY**

Synonyms: dissimilar, conflicting, contradictory, opposite



Antonyms: similar, alike, homogeneous, resembling

7. **CONTRADICT**

Synonyms: impugn, deny, oppose, confront

Antonyms: approve, confirm, sanction, endorse

8. **CONTEMPT**

Synonyms: scorn, disregard, disdain, despicable

Antonyms: regard, approval, praise, recommend

9. **CONSTERNATION**

Synonyms: fear, disappointment, dismay, hopelessness

Antonyms: peace, repose, calm, fearless

10. **CONSPICUOUS**

Synonyms: distinguished, prominent, obvious, visible

Antonyms: concealed, obscure, hidden, unapparent

11. **CONSOLIDATE**

Synonyms: combine, condense, compact, strong

Antonyms: separate, sever, weak, scattering

12. **CONSEQUENCE**

Synonyms: effect, outcome, repercussion, result

Antonyms: origin, start, beginning, incipient

13. **CONSENT**

Synonyms: agree, permit, accede, assent

Antonyms: object, disagree, dissent differ

14. **CONSCIOUS**

Synonyms: aware, apprised, knowledge, informed



Antonyms: unaware, ignorant, unfeeling, faint

15. **CONCEDE**

Synonyms: yield, assent, permit, sanction

Antonyms: deny, reject, dissent, disallow

16. **COMPRISE**

Synonyms: include, contain, consist, compose

Antonyms: reject, lack, exclude, except

17. **COMPASSION**

Synonyms: kindness, sympathy, clemency, commiseration

Antonyms: cruelty, barbarity, persecution, apathy

18. **CONCUR**

Synonyms: approve, agree, consent, endorse

Antonyms: differ, disagree, dissent, oppose

19. **COMMODIOUS**

Synonyms: convenient, suitable, roomy, comfortable

Antonyms: inconvenient, unsuitable, uncomfortable, confined

20. **COLLISION**

Synonyms: encounter, clash, conflict, dissenting

Antonyms: agreement, harmony, compatible, union

21. **CHERISH**

Synonyms: nurture, treasure, foster, encourage

Antonyms: abandon, forsake, renounce, discard

22. **CHASTISE**

Synonyms: punish, admonish, scold, reprove



Antonyms: cheer, comfort, encourage, stimulate

23. **CHASTE**

Synonyms: virtuous, pure, honourable, immaculate

Antonyms: defiled, licentious, sullied, lustful

24. **CESSATION**

Synonyms: intermission, pause, discontinuity hindrance

Antonyms: continuity, perpetuation, unceasing, prolongation

25. **CATASTROPHE**

Synonyms: disaster, calamity, misfortune, mishap

Antonyms: prosperity, blessing, restoration, resurgence

26. **CARICATURE**

Synonyms: exaggeration, imitation, ridicule, parody

Antonyms: exactness, precision, reality, truth

27. **CARESS**

Synonyms: fondle, embrace, hug, snuggle

Antonyms: repulse, spurn, displeasure, repel

28. **CAPTIVITY**

Synonyms: imprisonment, confinement, apprehend, restrain

Antonyms: freedom, liberty, liberation, release

29. **CAPTIVATE**

Synonyms: charm, fascinate, enchant, lure

Antonyms: disillusion, offend, scorn, despise

30. **CAPTIOUS**

Synonyms: irritate, fretful, critical, carping



Antonyms: appreciative, considerate, laudatory, thoughtful

31. **CAPABLE**

Synonyms: competent, suitable, qualified, able

Antonyms: incompetent, inefficient, imbecile, inept

32. **CALUMNY**

Synonyms: defamation, aspersion, accusation, liable

Antonyms: commendation, praise, vindication, goodwill

33. **CALLOUS**

Synonyms: obdurate, unfeeling, heartless, indifferent

Antonyms: compassionate, tender, kind, sympathetic

34. **CALCULATE**

Synonyms: enumerate, estimate, evaluate, consider

Antonyms: miscalculate, blunder, predetermine, misconceive

35. **CALAMITY**

Synonyms: adversity, misfortune, misery, mishap

Antonyms: happiness, benefit, prosperity, fortune

36. **CAVITY**

Synonyms: depth, depression, hole, aperture

Antonyms: elevation, projection, mound, height

37. **CEASE**

Synonyms: terminate, pause, desist, discontinue

Antonyms: commence, continue, initiate, originate

38. **CIRCUMLOCUTION**

Synonyms: redundancy, verbosity, tediousness, verbiage



Antonyms: terseness, compression, directness, brevity

39. **COMMOTION**

Synonyms: turmoil, disturbance, agitation, excitement

Antonyms: tranquillity, stillness, quietness, clam

D

1. **DISASTER**

Synonyms: misfortune, calamity, mishap, catastrophe

Antonyms: prosperity, boon, happiness, auspicious

2. **DESPICABLE**

Synonyms: contemptible, worthless, shameless, base

Antonyms: worthy, decent, honourable, respectable

3. **DISDAIN**

Synonyms: detest, despise, loathe, scorn

Antonyms: approve, praise, love, laud

4. **DERIDE**

Synonyms: mock, taunt, ridicule, jeer

Antonyms: inspire, encourage, stimulate, comfort

5. **DEPRIVE**

Synonyms: despoil, divest, dispossess, disinherit

Antonyms: restore, renew, invest, endow

6. **DEPLORE**

Synonyms: lament, bemoan, complain, regret

Antonyms: rejoice, cheer, applaud, celebrate



7. **DENOUNCE**

Synonyms: indict, , condemn, censure, reprimand

Antonyms: praise, commend, vindicate, laud

8. **DEMOLISH**

Synonyms: ruin, devastate, dismantle, raze

Antonyms: repair, construct, create, erect

9. **DELUSION**

Synonyms: deception, hallucination, illusion, fallacy

Antonyms: reality, certainty, veracity, fact

10. **DELICIOUS**

Synonyms: palatable, tasteful, appetising, dainty

Antonyms: distasteful, unsavoury, tolerable, inedible

11. **DELIBERATE|**

Synonyms: ponder, intentional, meditate, consider

Antonyms: rash, sudden, indifferent, random

12. **DEGRADATION**

Synonyms: disgrace, dishonour, humiliation, debase

Antonyms: exaltation, praise, triumphant, honour

13. **DEFRAY**

Synonyms: meet, bear, spend, pay|

Antonyms: declaim, decline, refuse, abjure

14. **DEFILE**

Synonyms: contaminate, pollute, profane, desecrate

Antonyms: purify, sanctify, cleanse, disinfect



15. **DEFICIENT**

Synonyms: scanty, inadequate, lacking, wanting

Antonyms: adequate, ample, sufficient, abundant

16. **DEFER**

Synonyms: prolong, suspend, postpone, delay

Antonyms: accelerate, expedite, stimulate, hasten

17. **DEFAULT**

Synonyms: failure, omission, negligence, lapse

Antonyms: perfection, vigilance, attentive, observance

18. **DEDICATE**

Synonyms: devote, consecrate, loyal, surrender

Antonyms: refuse, negate, prohibit, reject

19. **DECIPHER**

Synonyms: interpret, reveal, decode, transcribe

Antonyms: misinterpret, distort, confuse, pervert

20. **DECEIT**

Synonyms: deception, artifice, treachery, duplicity

Antonyms: veracity, sincerity, truth, honesty

21. **DECAY**

Synonyms: collapse, decomposition, deteriorate, putrefaction

Antonyms: flourish, progress, growth, development

22. **DAUNT**

Synonyms: discourage, frighten, agitate, intimidate

Antonyms: encourage, animate, embolden, inspire



23. **DAINTY**

Synonyms: elegant, delicate, refined, exquisite

Antonyms: clumsy, coarse, unpleasant, insipid

E

1. **EXULT**

Synonyms: brag, rejoice, applaud, triumph

Antonyms: deplore, lament, bemoan, grieve

2. **EXPLICIT**

Synonyms: definite, intelligible, obvious, apparent

Antonyms: hidden, vague, doubtful, implicit

3. **EXEMPT**

Synonyms: release, excuse, exclude, absolve

Antonyms: confine, hold, retard, enforce

4. **EXALT**

Synonyms: extol, dignify, glorify, elevate

Antonyms: dishonour, disgrace, degrade, denounce

5. **EVIDENT**

Synonyms: obvious, apparent, distinct, conspicuous

Antonyms: obscure, concealed, hidden, invisible

6. **EVADE**

Synonyms: avoid, elude, dodge, shun

Antonyms: acknowledge, confront, verify, confirm

7. **ETERNAL**



Synonyms: perpetual, endless, imperishable, immortal

Antonyms: temporary, momentary, transient, fleeting

8. **ESTEEM**

Synonyms: respect, regards, honour, reverence

Antonyms: ridicule, spurn, despise, humiliate

9. **ERADICATE**

Synonyms: destroy, exterminate, abolish, remove

Antonyms: Ant; secure, plant, restore, revive

10. **EQUIVOCAL**

Synonyms: uncertain, hazy, ambiguous, vague

Antonyms: obvious, lucid, clear, plain

11. **EPITOME**

Synonyms: precise, example, miniature, summary

Antonyms: increment, expansion, lengthen, enlargement

12. **ENORMOUS**

Synonyms: colossal, mammoth, immense, spacious

Antonyms: insignificant, diminutive, trivial, negligible

13. **ENLIGHTEN**

Synonyms: elucidate, educate, illumine, inculcate

Antonyms: ignorance, distortion, delude, obscure

14. **ENJOIN**

Synonyms: direct, counsel, exhort, command

Antonyms: prohibit, forbid, revolt, dissuade

15. **ENDURANCE**



Synonyms: submission, forbearance, tolerance, patience

Antonyms: break down, despair, volatile, agitating

16. **ENDOWMENT**

Synonyms: grant, benefit, bequest, gift

Antonyms: drawback, damage, loss, disinherit

17. **ENDEAVOUR**

Synonyms: undertake, aspire, venture, struggle

Antonyms: cease, quit, shun, idle

18. **ENCUMBRANCE**

Synonyms: hindrance, obstacle, burden, impediment

Antonyms: incentive, stimulant, patronize, vantage

19. **ENCROACH**

Synonyms: infringe, intrude, trespass, violate

Antonyms: avoid, evade, shun, abide

20. **EMBRACE**

Synonyms: cling, hug, adopt, caress

Antonyms: reject, neglect, shun, slight

21. **EMBEZZLE**

Synonyms: forge, swindle, defraud, peculate

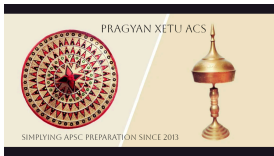
Antonyms: redeem, restitute, reimburse, compensate

22. **ELUCIDATE**

Synonyms: enlighten, clarify, expound, illustrate

Antonyms: equivocate, confuse, distort, confound

23. **ELOQUENCE**



Synonyms: expression, fluency, peroration, oration

Antonyms: halting, stammering, indistinct, inarticulate

24. **ELIMINATE**

Synonyms: expel, oust, exclude, remove

Antonyms: restore, accept, retain, include

25. **ELEVATE**

Synonyms: dignify, heighten, promote, raise

Antonyms: deprecate, denounce, lower, decline

26. **ELEGANT**

Synonyms: graceful, distinguished, refined, polished

Antonyms: obnoxious, unrefined, ridiculous, coarse

27. **ELATION**

Synonyms: joy, exaltation, delight, enthusiasm

Antonyms: gloom, despair, depression, melancholy

28. **EFFACES**

Synonyms: destroy, obliterate, annihilate, abolish

Antonyms: retain, maintain, regenerate, resurrect

29. **ECSTASY**

Synonyms: delight, exultation, overjoy, rapture

Antonyms: despair, calamity, doldrums, depression

30. **ECCENTRIC**

Synonyms: strange, abnormal, cranky, odd

Antonyms: natural, conventional, uniform, methodical

31. **EARNEST**



Synonyms: ardent, sincere, resolute, determined

Antonyms: unheeding, frivolous, negligent, careless

32. **EVASION**

Synonyms: prevaricate, avoid, neglect, pretext

Antonyms: response, defence, compliance, action

F

1. **FABRICATE**

Synonyms: construct, produce, manipulate, build

Antonyms: destroy, dismantle, wreck, demolish

2. **FRUGALITY**

Synonyms: economical, providence, thrift, parsimony

Antonyms: lavishness, extravagance, prodigality, improvidence

3. **FRIVOLOUS**

Synonyms: petty, worthless, capricious, volatile

Antonyms: solemn, significant, essential, pertinent

4. **FRANTIC**

Synonyms: violent, agitated, frenzied, wild

Antonyms: subdued, gentle, lucid, coherent

5. **FRANCHISE**

Synonyms: suffrage, right, privilege, patronise

Antonyms: bondage, oppression, serfdom, irresolute

6. **FRAGMENTS**

Synonyms: scraps, residue, segment, section



Antonyms: total, entire, gross, aggregate

7. **FRAGILE**

Synonyms: weak, infirm, brittle, frail

Antonyms: enduring, tough, robust, tenacious

8. **FORSAKE**

Synonyms: desert, renounce, relinquish, disown

Antonyms: hold, maintain, retain, claim

9. **FORMIDABLE**

Synonyms: dangerous, invincible, redoubtable, dreadful

Antonyms: harmless, insignificant, weak, feeble

10. **FORERUNNER**

Synonyms: precursor, predecessor, ancestor, pioneer

Antonyms: descendant, follower, heir, successor

11. **FOE**

Synonyms: opponent, antagonist, adversary, contender

Antonyms: comrade, helper, friend, fellow

12. **FLUENT**

Synonyms: fast, smooth, voluble, glib

Antonyms: hesitant, slow, sluggish, halting

13. **FLUCTUATE**

Synonyms: deflect, vacillate, vary, deviate

Antonyms: stable, resolute, constant, inalterable

14. **FLOURISH**

Synonyms: Prosper, triumph, thrive, blossom, bliss



Antonyms: decay, collapse, wither, deteriorate

15. **FLIMSY**

Synonyms: trifling, transparent, brittle, unsubstantial

Antonyms: firm, tenacious, durable, retentive

16. **FLEETING**

Synonyms: transient, temporary, ephemeral, transitory

Antonyms: enduring, eternal, perpetual, unceasing

17. **FIDELITY**

Synonyms: loyalty, trustworthiness, obedience, devotion

Antonyms: treachery, unfaithfulness, chicanery, defiance

18. **FICKLE**

Synonyms: wavering, unreliable, unsteady, volatile

Antonyms: resolute, determined, inalterable, invariable

19. **FEUD**

Synonyms: strife, quarrel, row, contention

Antonyms: fraternity, harmony, reconciliation, recomposes

20. **FEROCIOUS**

Synonyms: untamed, barbarous, fierce, dangerous

Antonyms: gentle, innocent, benevolent, sympathetic

21. **FEBLE**

Synonyms: weak, frail, impotent, defenceless

Antonyms: strong, robust, vigorous, resolute

22. **FATIGUE**

Synonyms: weariness, exhaustion, exertion, tiredness



Antonyms: vigour, liveliness, vivacity, briskness

23. **FANTASY**

Synonyms: imagination, vision, image, visualization

Antonyms: reality, substantiality, actuality, existence

24. **FANTASTIC**

Synonyms: fanciful, uncommon, imaginary, marvellous

Antonyms: ordinary, normal, customary, common

25. **FANATICAL**

Synonyms: narrow-minded, stubborn, orthodox, biased

Antonyms: liberal, tolerant, unprejudiced, generous

26. **FALTER**

Synonyms: fluctuate, demur, dither, waver

Antonyms: persist, endure, stable, unerring

27. **FALLACY**

Synonyms: delusion, delusion, mistake, deception, illusion

Antonyms: veracity, truth, honesty, certainty

28. **FACSIMILE**

Synonyms: miniature, reproduction, copy, replica

Antonyms: distinction, dissimilarity, novelty, originality

29. **FABULOUS**

Synonyms: legendary, amazing, remarkable, marvellous

Antonyms: historical, common, mediocre, substantial

30. **FACILE**

Synonyms: dexterous, quick, skilful, effortless



Antonyms: clumsy, clumsy, slow, laborious, arduous

G

1. **GUILE**

Synonyms: cunning, deceit, duplicity, chicanery

Antonyms: honesty, frankness, sincerity, integrity

2. **GRUDGE**

Synonyms: hatred, aversion, unwilling, objection

Antonyms: benevolence, affection, goodwill, kindness

3. **GRISLY**

Synonyms: disgusting, atrocious, monstrous, loathsome

Antonyms: pleasing, attractive, beautiful, alluring

4. **GRACIOUS**

Synonyms: courteous, beneficent, magnificent, dignified

Antonyms: rude, unforgiving, discourteous, uncourtly

5. **GORGEOUS**

Synonyms: magnificent, dazzling, brilliant, grand

Antonyms: dull, unpretentious, modest, plain

6. **GLUT**

Synonyms: stuff, satiate, overflow, cram

Antonyms: reduce, abstain, moderate, restrain

7. **GLOOM**

Synonyms: obscurity, darkness, dejection, disillusion

Antonyms: delight, mirth, joviality, bright



8. **GIGANTIC**

Synonyms: huge, enormous, immense, monstrous

Antonyms: small, diminutive, miniature, slight

9. **GENUINE**

Synonyms: real, authentic, creative, original

Antonyms: deceptive, spurious, imitative, derivative

10. **GENIAL**

Synonyms: cheerful, pleasant, joyful, affable

Antonyms: sullen, dismal, morose, melancholy

11. **GENEROUS**

Synonyms: liberal, unselfish, benevolent, hospitable

Antonyms: miserly, stingy, covetous, greedy

12. **GARRULOUS**

Synonyms: loquacious, talkative, communicative, informative

Antonyms: reserved, quiet, taciturn, reticent

13. **GALLANT**

Synonyms: heroic, intrepid, valorous, chivalrous

Antonyms: coward, timid, craven, bas

14. **GAUDY**

Synonyms: garish, brilliant, glittering, tawdry

Antonyms: faded, dull, sober, solemn



H

1. HUSTLE

Synonyms: hurry, haste, bustle, activity

Antonyms: lull, quiet, idle, motionless

2. HYPOCRISY

Synonyms: deception, affectation, trickery, illusion

Antonyms: sincerity, integrity, honesty, ingenuousness

3. HIDEOUS

Synonyms: frightful, shocking, abominable, monstrous

Antonyms: attractive, alluring, splendid, appealing

4. HERETIC

Synonyms: nonconformist, secularist, dissident, offender

Antonyms: conformable, adaptable, religious, believer

6. HAZARD

Synonyms: presumption, danger, peril, risk, presume

Antonyms: conviction, security, assurance, certainty

7. HAUGHTY

Synonyms: arrogant, pompous, obstinate, imperious

Antonyms: humble, submissive, modest, inoffensive

8. HARASS

Synonyms: irritable, molest, suppress, tyranny

Antonyms: assist, comfort, tolerant, connive

9. HAPLESS



Synonyms: unfortunate, ill-fated, hostile, doomed

Antonyms: fortunate, lucky, favoured, satisfied

10. **HAPHAZARD**

Synonyms: random, sudden, unsorted, reckless

Antonyms: deliberate, considered, thoughtful, discerning

11. **HAMPER**

Synonyms: retard, prevent, hinder, obstruct

Antonyms: promote, facilitate, foster, assist

12. **HAGGARD**

Synonyms: exhausted, lean, emaciated, gaunt

Antonyms: exuberant, active, lively, robust

13. **HOMELY**

Synonyms: plain, coarse, unadorned, simple

Antonyms: suave, polished, dignified, refined

14. **HAIL**

Synonyms: greet, welcome, acclaim, honour

Antonyms: disregard, belittle, avoid, depise

15. **HEINOUS**

Synonyms: outrageous, vile, awful, wicked

Antonyms: righteous, pleasing, exquisite, appealing

I

1. **IRREPRESSIBLE**

Synonyms: irresistible, unconfined, unhindered, unshackled



Antonyms: composed, hesitant, submissive, grave

2. **INVINCIBLE**

Synonyms: unconquerable, impregnable, unsubdued, unbeatable

Antonyms: effeminate, languid, crippled, fragile

3. **INTIMIDATE**

Synonyms: frighten, dictate, hopeless, irresolute

Antonyms: console, encourage, appease, hearten

4. **INTREPID**

Synonyms: brave, courageous, valorous, chivalrous

Antonyms: scared, frightened, timid, cowardly

5. **INTRICATE**

Synonyms: tangled, complicated, formidable, arduous

Antonyms: regulated, orderly, manageable, ductile

6. **INTRIGUE**

Synonyms: scheme, conspiracy, manipulation, counterplot

Antonyms: candour, sincerity, bluntness, honesty

7. **INTRINSIC**

Synonyms: genuine, fundamental, inherent, congenital

Antonyms: extraneous, incidental, extrinsic, derived

8. **INVECTIVE**

Synonyms: accusation, censure, malediction, denunciation

Antonyms: approval, acclamation, admiration, approbation

9. **INSTIL**

Synonyms: inculcate, inject, infuse, implant



Antonyms: eradicate, extract, eliminate, expel

10. **INSOLVENT**

Synonyms: indigent, destitute, bankrupt, defaulter

Antonyms: wealthy, solvent, affluent, substantial

11. **INSIPID**

Synonyms: tasteless, vapid, savourless, unflavoured

Antonyms: delicious, luscious, pungent, piquant

12. **INSINUATE**

Synonyms: communicate, allude, hint, suggest

Antonyms: conceal, camouflage, suppress, mask

13. **INQUISITIVE**

Synonyms: inquiring, curious, searching, studious

Antonyms: distracted, negligent, indifferent, impassive

14. **INNOCUOUS**

Synonyms: salutary, wholesome, innocent, harmless

Antonyms: deleterious, baneful, insanitary, injurious

15. **INGENUOUS**

Synonyms: undisguised, naive, candid, guileless

Antonyms: wily, crafty, perfidious, treacherous

16. **INFRINGE**

Synonyms: violate, encroach, transgress, trespass

Antonyms: comply, concur, conform, observe

17. **INEVITABLE**

Synonyms: unavoidable, ascertained, imminent, substantial



Antonyms: unlikely, doubtful, indefinite, uncertain

18. **INGENIOUS**

Synonyms: deft, proficient, dexterous, adroit

Antonyms: unskilled, incompetent, immature, unqualified

19. **INDULGE**

Synonyms: gratify, pamper, comfort, satisfy

Antonyms: annoy, trouble, torment, displease

20. **INDOLENT**

Synonyms: lazy, listless, languid, sluggish

Antonyms: energetic, vivacious, prompt, agile

21. **INDISPENSABLE**

Synonyms: essential, expedient, requisite, unavoidable

Antonyms: superfluous, redundant, needless, tranquility

22. **INDIGNATION**

Synonyms: resentment, ire, wrath, rage

Antonyms: modesty, tranquility, forbearance, equanimity

23. **INDIGENCE**

Synonyms: privation, destitution, insolvency, penury

Antonyms: affluence, abundance, opulence, luxury

24. **INCONGRUOUS**

Synonyms: inappropriate, absurd, ridiculous, awkward

Antonyms: compatible, harmonious, homogeneous, consistent

25. **INCOMPETENT**

Synonyms: inefficient, unskilled, immature, unqualified



Antonyms: dexterous, skilled, ingenious, competent

26. **INCLINATION**

Synonyms: disposition, affection, proneness, propensity

Antonyms: neutrality, indifference, apathy, unresponsive H

27. **INCITE**

Synonyms: instigate, provoke, motivate, arouse

Antonyms: deter, discourage, restrain, dissuade

28. **INCENTIVE**

Synonyms: motivation, allurement, inducement, spur

Antonyms: dissuasion, reluctance, deterrent, discouragement

29. **IMPUTE**

Synonyms: attribute, ascribe, charge, indict

Antonyms: exculpate, support, vindicate, excuse

30. **IMPUDENCE**

Synonyms: sauciness, impertinence, insolence, arrogance

Antonyms: submissiveness, modesty, humility, meekness

31. **IMPIOUS**

Synonyms: irreligious, unholy, irreverent, hypocritical

Antonyms: pious, devout, spiritual, venerate

32. **IMPETUOUS**

Synonyms: violent, impulsive, imprudence, indiscretion

Antonyms: considerate, composed, discretion, prudence

33. **IMPEDIMENT**

Synonyms: hurdle, obstruction, hindrance, retardation



Antonyms: assistance, concurrence, deliverance, aid

34. **IMPARTIAL**

Synonyms: just, unbiased, equitable, evenhanded the poor

Antonyms: prejudiced, biased, unjust, inequitable

35. **IMPART**

Synonyms: divulge, bestow, inform, convey

Antonyms: withhold, conceal, suppress, deny

36. **IMPAIR**

Synonyms: diminish, deteriorate, decompose, worsen

Antonyms: restore, revive, resurrect, repair

37. **IMMUNITY**

Synonyms: prerogative, privilege, exemption, non-liability

Antonyms: blame, censure, prescription, interdiction

38. **IMMINENT**

Synonyms: impending, brewing, overhanging, approaching

Antonyms: distant, receding, retreating, withdrawing

39. **IMMERSE**

Synonyms: submerge, involve, descend, drown

Antonyms: emerge, uncover, restore, recover

40. **IMMENSE**

Synonyms: huge, enormous, gigantic, colossal

Antonyms: puny, insignificant, paltry, trifling

41. **IMMACULATE**

Synonyms: unsullied, spotless, untarnished, untainted



Antonyms: defiled, tarnished, obscene, profane

42. **IMBECILE**

Synonyms: weak, senile, feeble, unsound

Antonyms: sane, sagacious, astute, wise

43. **IMAGINARY**

Synonyms: illusory, visionary, insubstantial, subjective

Antonyms: factual, tangible, genuine, evident

44. **IGNORANCE**

Synonyms: illiteracy, darkness, unawareness, unconsciousness

Antonyms: knowledge, enlightenment, apprehension, recognition

45. **IGNOMINIOUS**

Synonyms: disgraceful, shameful, dishonourable, scandalous

Antonyms: dignified, distinguished, creditable, stately

J

1. **JUVENILE**

Synonyms: young, tender, youthful, adolescent

Antonyms: dotage, antiquated, senile, old

2. **JUSTIFY**

Synonyms: . defend, exculpate, warrant, vindicate

Antonyms: impute, arraigne, accuse, incriminate

3. **JUST**

Synonyms: honest, impartial, righteous, upright

Antonyms: unequal, unfair, discriminatory, unseasonable



4. **JUDICIOUS**

Synonyms: thoughtful, prudent, discerning, discriminating

Antonyms: irrational, foolish, misconception, fatuous

5. **JUBILANT**

Synonyms: rejoicing, triumphant, gay, cheerful

Antonyms: melancholy, depressing, gloomy, despondent

6. **JOVIAL**

Synonyms: frolicsome, cheerful, merry, exultant

Antonyms: solemn, morose, malcontent, sad

7. **JADED**

Synonyms: tired, exhausted, fatigued, languish

Antonyms: renewal, recreation, restorative, refreshed

8. **JEJUNE**

Synonyms: dull, boring, uninteresting, monotonous

Antonyms: interesting, exciting, piquant, thrilling

K

1. **KINDRED**

Synonyms: relation, species, relative, affinity

Antonyms: unrelated, dissimilar, heterogeneous, disparate

2. **KEEN**

Synonyms: sharp, poignant, eager, acute

Antonyms: vapid, insipid, blunt, undesiring

3. **KNAVE**



Synonyms: dishonest, scoundrel, vagabond, rogue

Antonyms: paragon, innocent, benefactor, idealist

4. **KNELL**

Synonyms: death knell, last blow, demolish, suppress

Antonyms: reconstruction, rediscovery procreation, resurrection

5. **KNOTTY**

Synonyms: complicated, difficult, arduous, onerous

Antonyms: simple, manageable, tractable, flexible

L

1. **LUXURIANT**

Synonyms: profuse, abundant, dense, plentiful

Antonyms: scanty, meagre, inadequate, deficient

2. **LUSCIOUS**

Synonyms: palatable, delicious, delectable, delightful

Antonyms: unsavoury, tart, sharp, sour

3. **LURE**

Synonyms: attract, entice, tempt, induce

Antonyms: repel, dissuade, confute, threaten

4. **LUNACY**

Synonyms: delusion, insanity, madness, imbecility

Antonyms: normalcy, sanity, sagacity, shrewdness

5. **LUDICROUS**

Synonyms: absurd, bizarre, preposterous, grotesque



Antonyms: balanced, congruous, consistent, solemn

6. **LUCID**

Synonyms: sound, rational, coherent, sane

Antonyms: obscure, hidden, incomprehensible, unintelligible

7. **LISTLESS**

Synonyms: lazy, inattentive spiritless, incurious

Antonyms: brisk, attentive, diligent, agile

8. **LINGER**

Synonyms: loiter, prolong, hesitate, delay

Antonyms: hasten, quicken, dart, hurry

9. **LIBERATE**

Synonyms: emancipate, rescue, unshackle, absolve

Antonyms: suppress, menace, obstruct, detain

10. **LIBERAL**

Synonyms: magnanimous, hospitality, generous, benevolence

Antonyms: stingy, niggardly, malevolent, malicious

11. **LIABLE**

Synonyms: accountable, bound, responsible, likely

Antonyms: unaccountable, apt to, irresponsible, exempt

12. **LENIENT**

Synonyms: compassionate, merciful, moderate, tolerant

Antonyms: cruel, severe, violent, vehement

13. **LAX**

Synonyms: slack, careless, negligence, indifferent



Antonyms: firm, reliable, meticulous, scrupulous

14. **LAVISH**

Synonyms: abundant, excessive, profuse, extravagant

Antonyms: scarce, deficient, frugal, conserve

15. **LASSITUDE**

Synonyms: languor, tiredness, weariness, lethargy

Antonyms: vivacity, agility, animate, lively

16. **LAUDABLE**

Synonyms: deserving, honourable, praiseworthy, acceptable

Antonyms: vicious, blame worthy, venomous, condemnable

17. **LANGUID**

Synonyms: pensive, lethargic, exhausted, fatigued

Antonyms: lively, animated, refreshed, restored

18. **LAMENT**

Synonyms: grieve, deplore, regret, bemoan

Antonyms: amuse, entertain, enliven, solace

19. **LAG**

Synonyms: retard, falter, linger, dawdle

Antonyms: quicken, accelerate, expedite, spurt

20. **LACONIC**

Synonyms: brief, condensed, concise, compact

Antonyms: dilated, profused, diffuse, wordy



M

1. MUTUAL

Synonyms: joint, identical, correlative, reciprocal

Antonyms: separate, distinct, divergent, individual

2. MUTINOUS

Synonyms: recalcitrant, insurgent, unruly, revolutionary

Antonyms: submissive, faithful, compliant, loyal

3. MURKY

Synonyms: dusky, dreary, dismal, bleak

Antonyms: bright, shining, luminous, radiant

4. MUNIFICENT

Synonyms: liberal, hospitable, benevolent, kind

Antonyms: frugal, penurious, moderate, economical

5. MULTITUDE

Synonyms: crowd, throng, mass, swarm

Antonyms: minority, handful, paucity, scarcity

6. MOROSE

Synonyms: surly, sulky, sullen, depressed

Antonyms: sprightly animated, buoyant, blithe

7. MONOTONOUS

Synonyms: irksome, tedious, humdrum, insipid

Antonyms: varied, pleasant, appealing, captivating

8. MOMENTOUS



Synonyms: notable, eventful, consequential, stirring

Antonyms: trivial, insignificant, commonplace, immaterial

9. **MOLLIFY**

Synonyms: appease, assuage, relieve, mitigate

Antonyms: irritate, infuriate, aggravate, exasperate

10. **MOLEST**

Synonyms: pester, harass, vex, misbehave

Antonyms: console, soothe, comfort, cheer

11. **MODEST**

Synonyms: reserved, unpretentious, humble, courteous

Antonyms: audacious, arrogant, pompous, vain

12. **MODERATE**

Synonyms: limited, reasonable, lenient, temperate

Antonyms: excessive, extravagant, violent, vehement

13. **MITIGATE**

Synonyms: alleviate, relieve, lessen, assuage

Antonyms: augment, enhance, intensify, aggravate

14. **MIRACULOUS**

Synonyms: marvellous, extraordinary, astounding, amazing

Antonyms: ordinary, trivial, familiar, natural

15. **MINUTE**

Synonyms: diminutive, miniature, small, microscopic,

Antonyms: large, colossal, stupendous, immense

16. **METTLE**



Synonyms: courage, determination, stamina, spirit

Antonyms: timidity, fear, cowardice, diffident

17. **MERITORIOUS**

Synonyms: commendable, admirable, deserving, praiseworthy

Antonyms: unworthy, infamous, disreputable, culpable

18. **MERCURIAL**

Synonyms: variable, changeable, unstable, erratic

Antonyms: stable, constant, steady, steadfast

19. **MENDACITY**

Synonyms: falsehood, deception, perjury, perfidious

Antonyms: probity, honesty, veracity, candour

20. **MELODIOUS**

Synonyms: dulcet, musical, harmonious, sweet

Antonyms: grating, dissonant, discordant, rancour

N

1. **NUMEROUS**

Synonyms: profuse, various, multitude, plenteous

Antonyms: scarce, deficient, paucity, sparse

2. **NULLIFY**

Synonyms: cancel, annul, obliterate, invalidate

Antonyms: confirm, uphold, empower, endorse

3. **NOXIOUS**

Synonyms: baneful, injurious, pernicious, disastrous



Antonyms: healing, profitable, innocuous, salubrious

4. **NOVICE**

Synonyms: tyro, beginner, debutant, apprentice

Antonyms: veteran, ingenious, experienced, mentor

5. **NOURISH**

Synonyms: sustain, nurture, tend, foster

Antonyms: exhaust, starve, weaken, enervate

6. **NONCHALANT**

Synonyms: indifferent, negligent, uncaring, heedless

Antonyms: attentive, considerate, vigilant, scrupulous

7. **NIMBLE**

Synonyms: prompt, brisk, lively, agile

Antonyms: sluggish, languid, weary, tardy

8. **NIGGARDLY**

Synonyms: miserly, covetous, inadequacy, deficiency

Antonyms: generous, profuse, redundant, excessive

9. **NEGLIGENT**

Synonyms: inattentive, careless, heedless, perfunctory

Antonyms: vigilant, careful, considerate, alert

10. **NEFARIOUS**

Synonyms: detestable, atrocious, heinous, unlawful

Antonyms: commendable, worthy, upright, inoffensive

11. **NAUSEOUS**

Synonyms: unsavoury, loathsome, abominable, repellent



Antonyms: commendable, worthy, benevolent, inoffensive

12. **NATIVE**

Synonyms: original, vernacular, indigenous, aboriginal

Antonyms: alien, extraneous, exotic, foreign

13. **NASTY**

Synonyms: offensive, defiled, malevolent, malignant

Antonyms: pleasing, gratifying, benevolent, attractive

14. **NOMINAL**

Synonyms: trifling, insubstantial, bare, negligible

Antonyms: substantial, considerable, excessive, exorbitant

O

1. **OVERWROUGHT**

Synonyms: excited, agitated, fervent, intense

Antonyms: quiet, tranquil, composed, cool

2. **OVERWHELM**

Synonyms: triumph, subjugate, overpower, vanquish

Antonyms: flounder, falter, restore, impotent

3. **OVERSIGHT**

Synonyms: omission, error, fault, slip

Antonyms: precision, observance, circumspection, caution

4. **OVERBEARING**

Synonyms: oppressive, domineering, intimidating, despotic

Antonyms: submissive, humble, lenient, forbearing



5. **OUTRAGE**

Synonyms: offence, maltreatment, assault, irreverent

Antonyms: praise, favour, esteem, reverence

6. **OUTBREAK**

Synonyms: eruption, insurrection, explosion, outburst

Antonyms: compliance, subjection, passivity, harmony

7. **OSTENTATION**

Synonyms: display, pretension, vaunt, pomposity

Antonyms: modesty, constraint, diffidence, economy

8. **OSTENSIBLE**

Synonyms: apparent, evident, obvious, overt

Antonyms: concealed, covert, obscure, vague

9. **ORNAMENTAL**

Synonyms: decorative, adorned, glamorous, picturesque

Antonyms: unseemly, plain, blemished, disfigured

10. **ORDAIN**

Synonyms: order, impose, prescribe, proclaim

Antonyms: revoke, abolish, violate, abrogate

11. **ORACULAR**

Synonyms: cryptic, vague, enigmatic, profound

Antonyms: lucid, distinct, intelligible, unambiguous

12. **OPAQUE**

Synonyms: filmy, dim, obscure, shady

Antonyms: transparent, bright, translucent, revealing



13. **ONEROUS**

Synonyms: arduous, troublesome, inconvenient, formidable

Antonyms: facile, agreeable, uncomplicated, flexible

14. **OMINOUS**

Synonyms: threatening, inauspicious, forebode, menacing

Antonyms: consoling, auspicious, propitious, comforting

15. **OFFSPRING**

Synonyms: descendants, siblings, posterity, progeny

Antonyms: ancestors, forefathers, pedigree, progenitors

16. **OFFENSIVE**

Synonyms: abhorrent, arrogant, insolent, impudent

Antonyms: docile, compliant, courteous, captivating

17. **ODIOUS**

Synonyms: abhorrent, obnoxious, prejudice, malevolent

Antonyms: engaging, fascinating, endearing, captivating

18. **OCCULT**

Synonyms: latent, ambiguous, esoteric, elusive

Antonyms: intelligible, transparent, fathomable, scrutable

19. **OBVIOUS**

Synonyms: evident, apparent, distinct, conspicuous

Antonyms: obscure, ambiguous, indiscernible, confusing

20. **OBSTRUCT**

Synonyms: impede, prevent, restrain, retard

Antonyms: hasten, encourage, expedite, promote



21. **OBSTINATE**

Synonyms: stubborn, resolute, unyielding, obdurate

Antonyms: submissive, obedient, amenable, pliable

22. **OBSOLETE**

Synonyms: outworn, archaic, antiquated, obsolescent

Antonyms: modern, novel, vogue, contemporary

23. **OBSEQUIIOUS**

Synonyms: slavish, servile, sycophantic, subservient

Antonyms: insolent, arrogant, defiant, assertive

24. **OBNOXIOUS**

Synonyms: pernicious, detestable, abhorrent, offensive

Antonyms: attractive, gratifying, beneficial, desirable

25. **OBJECTIVE**

Synonyms: goal, purpose, intention, resolve

Antonyms: origin, inception, deviating, subjective

P

1. **PUNGENT**

Synonyms: acute, penetrating, sharp, strong

Antonyms: mild, soothing, pleasant, palatable

2. **PUERILE**

Synonyms: shallow, immature, childish, trivial

Antonyms: wise, farsighted, profound, sensible

3. **PRUDENT**



Synonyms: cautious, discreet, judicious, circumspect

Antonyms: impetuous, unwise, reckless, rash

4. **PROVOKE**

Synonyms: inflame, incite, agitate, aggravate

Antonyms: pacify, comfort, dissuade, placate

5. **PROTRACT**

Synonyms: prolong, delay, stretch, procrastinate

Antonyms: abbreviate, curtail, abridge, compress

6. **PROSCRIBE**

Synonyms: prohibit, exclude, ban, forbid

Antonyms: solicit, include, permit, sanction

7. **PROPITIATE**

Synonyms: appease, soothe, pacify, placate

Antonyms: aggravate, annoy, scam, displease

8. **PROMULGATE**

Synonyms: declare, proclaim, notify, announce

Antonyms: reserve, suppress, disguise, withhold

9. **PROMISCUOUS**

Synonyms: confused, indiscriminate, casual, random

Antonyms: regular, discriminate, orderly, select

10. **PROFUSE**

Synonyms: lavish, abundant, generous, plentiful

Antonyms: scarce, scanty, meagre, paucity

11. **PROFLIGATE**



Synonyms: dissolute, degenerate, immoral, flagitious

Antonyms: virtuous, upright, moral, ethical

12. **PRODIGY**

Synonyms: miracle, marvel, wonder, extraordinary

Antonyms: normal, average, mediocre, common

13. **PRODIGIOUS**

Synonyms: vast, enormous, immense, huge

Antonyms: unimpressive, diminutive, slight, puny

14. **PRESUMPTUOUS**

Synonyms: presuming, arrogant, affected, insolent

Antonyms: unassuming, modest, bashful, unobtrusive

15. **PREMATURE**

Synonyms: precious, untimely, mistimed, inopportune

Antonyms: belated, opportune, timely, mellow

16. **PREDICAMENT**

Synonyms: plight, dilemma, fix, quandary

Antonyms: resolution, confidence, firmness, certainty

17. **PRECARIOUS**

Synonyms: doubtful, insecure, unreliable, uncertain

Antonyms: assured, undeniable, reliable, substantial

18. **POMPOUS**

Synonyms: haughty, arrogant, flamboyant, florid

Antonyms: unpretentious, humble, coy, modest

19. **POISE**



Synonyms: equanimity, composure, equilibrium, patience

Antonyms: excitement, vehemence, frenzy, outburst

20. **PLIGHT**

Synonyms: predicament, perplexity, adversity, difficulty

Antonyms: facility, confidence, certainty, assurance

21. **PLIANT**

Synonyms: docile, amenable, pliable, submissive

Antonyms: defiant, adamant, rigid, obdurate

22. **PIQUE**

Synonyms: offence, resentment, indignation, displeasure

Antonyms: joy, rejoice, gratification, pleasure

23. **PIQUANT**

Synonyms: interesting, charming, tasteful, exciting

Antonyms: insipid, nauseating, unpalatable, unsavoury

24. **PILLAGE**

Synonyms: ransack, ravage, despoil, plunder

Antonyms: recompense, recover, redeem, restoration

25. **PERVERSE**

Synonyms: petulant, obstinate, stubborn, unyielding

Antonyms: complacent, docile, willing, consenting

26. **PERTNESS**

Synonyms: flippancy, impudence, impertinence, petulance

Antonyms: modesty, diffidence, subservient, obedient

27. **PERSPICUITY**



Synonyms: transparency, discernment, lucidity, intelligibility

Antonyms: perplexity, intricacy, obscurity, vagueness

28. **PERSEVERANCE**

Synonyms: persistence, endurance, tenacity, steadfastness

Antonyms: indolence, lethargy, stupor, sloth

29. **PERSECUTE**

Synonyms: torment, harass, intimidate, domineer

Antonyms: recompense, redress, comfort, console

30. **PERPLEX**

Synonyms: puzzle, confound, frustrate, baffle

Antonyms: convince, ascertain, confident, assure

31. **PERPETUAL**

Synonyms: uninterrupted, lasting, perennial, incessant

Antonyms: passing, transient, ephemeral, fleeting

32. **PERIL**

Synonyms: hazard, danger, jeopardy, compulsory

Antonyms: caution, security, safety, assurance

33. **PEREMPTORY**

Synonyms: overbearing, absolute, arbitrary, compulsory

Antonyms: tolerant, indecisive, optional, indulgent

34. **PENETRATE**

Synonyms: pierce, perforate, insert, infiltrate

Antonyms: discharge, leak, seep, emerge

35. **PEEVISH**



Synonyms: perverse, sullen, irritable, fretful

Antonyms: suave, amiable, polite, pleasant

36. **PEERLESS**

Synonyms: matchless, unrivalled, unique, surpassing

Antonyms: mediocre, commonplace, inferior, imperfect

37. **PARAMOUNT**

Synonyms: foremost, eminent, supreme, unrivalled

Antonyms: trivial, inferior, subsidiary, ordinary

38. **PANIC**

Synonyms: apprehension, dismay, alarm, dread

Antonyms: calm, confidence, security, tranquillity

39. **PAMPER**

Synonyms: spoil, indulge, flatter, please

Antonyms: chasten, correct, deny, disparage

40. **PALPABLE**

Synonyms: distinct, prominent, plain, concrete

Antonyms: concealed, obscure, intangible, covert

41. **PALLIATE**

Synonyms: extenuate, moderate, alleviate, soften

Antonyms: denounce, condemn, reproach, reprehend

42. **PLACID**

Synonyms: tranquil, calm, compose, unruffled

Antonyms: turbulent, hostile, agitated, volatile



Q

1. QUESTIONABLE

Synonyms: uncertain, disputable, dubious, unverifiable

Antonyms: positive, authentic, reliable, substantial

2. QUELL

Synonyms: subdue, reduce, suppress, extinguish

Antonyms: exacerbate, agitate, foment, instigate

3. QUIANT

Synonyms: queer, strange, odd, ridiculous

Antonyms: familiar, usual, common, normal

4. QUACK

Synonyms: impostor, deceiver, dissembler, knave

Antonyms: upright, unfeigned, trained, genuine

5. QUIBBLE

Synonyms: equivocate, prevaricate, evade, dissemble

Antonyms: unfeigned, plain, scrupulous, conscientious

6. QUASH

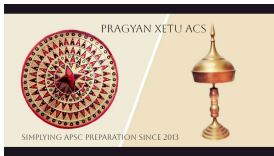
Synonyms: abrogate, annul, cancel, revoke

Antonyms: uphold, empower, authorise, permit

7. QUARANTINE

Synonyms: isolate, separate, seclude, screened

Antonyms: gregarious, amiable, sociable, companionable



R

1. RUTHLESS

Synonyms: remorseless, inhuman, savage, unrelenting

Antonyms: compassionate, lenient, benevolent, humanitarian

2. RUSTIC

Synonyms: pastoral, bucolic, rural, uncivilised

Antonyms: cultured, refined, urban, urbane

3. ROUT

Synonyms: defeat, overthrow, vanquish, subjugate

Antonyms: succumb, withdraw, retreat, consolidate

4. RIGHTEOUS

Synonyms: virtuous, honest, upright, just

Antonyms: unjust, immoral, unprincipled, unfair

5. REVERENCE

Synonyms: respect, esteem, regards, veneration

Antonyms: disrespect, dishonour, affront, offence

6. REVEAL

Synonyms: disclose, expose, unfold, divulge

Antonyms: hide, conceal, confine, cover

7. RETRACT

Synonyms: recant, repudiate, revoke, withdraw

Antonyms: confirm, assert, declare, affirm

8. REMOTE



Synonyms: inaccessible, farther, distant, slight

Antonyms: adjoining, adjacent, proximate, contiguous

9. **REMORSE**

Synonyms: regret, penitence, deplore, lament

Antonyms: ruthless, obduracy, pitiless, relentless

10. **RESENTMENT**

Synonyms: displeasure, wrath, ire, bitterness

Antonyms: content, cheer, pleasure, agreement

11. **RESCIND**

Synonyms: annul, abrogate, revoke, repeal

Antonyms: delegate, permit, authorize, propose

12. **REPULSIVE**

Synonyms: repellent, forbidding, hideous, detestable

Antonyms: agreeable, enticing, attractive, alluring

13. **REPUGNANT**

Synonyms: hostile, offensive, disagreeable, distasteful

Antonyms: agreeable, pleasant, friendly, tasteful

14. **REMONSTRATE**

Synonyms: censure, protest, argue, expostulate

Antonyms: agree, laud, endorse, commend

15. **REMNANT**

Synonyms: residue, piece, part, remainder

Antonyms: entire, whole, complete, unbroken

16. **RELINQUISH**



Synonyms: forsake, abandon, surrender, abdicate

Antonyms: persist, continue, occupy, hold

17. **REDRESS**

Synonyms: relief, restoration, remedy, repair

Antonyms: retribution, forfeiture, harm, degenerate

18. **REDEEM**

Synonyms: recover, liberate, fulfil, rescue

Antonyms: lose, barter, neglect, conserve

19. **RAZE**

Synonyms: demolish, destroy, annihilate, dismantle

Antonyms: restore, construct, repair, build

20. **RAVISH**

Synonyms: captivate, enchant, seize, charm

Antonyms: disgust, annoy, displease, oppress

21. **RAVAGE**

Synonyms: devastate, destroy, ruin, despoil

Antonyms: restore, organize, reconstruct, renovate

22. **RATIFY**

Synonyms: consent, approve, endorse, corroborate

Antonyms: deny, contradict, dissent, oppose

23. **RAPTURE**

Synonyms: bliss, delight, pleasure, ecstasy

Antonyms: melancholy, distress, sorrow, agonize

24. **RAPID**



Synonyms: swift, fast, speedy, accelerate

Antonyms: sluggish, lethargic, languid, listless

25. **RANCOUR**

Synonyms: hatred, malice, resentment, bitterness

Antonyms: love, regards, respect, friendliness

26. **RADIANCE**

Synonyms: glow, brilliance, splendour, gleaming

Antonyms: dullness, shady, overcast, dusky

S

1. **SYCOPHANT**

Synonyms: parasite, flatterer, cringing, servile

Antonyms: devoted, loyal, truthful, faithful

2. **SWAY**

Synonyms: influence, control, command, power

Antonyms: Influence, impotence, futility, disability, incapacity

3. **SUPERFLUOUS**

Synonyms: excessive, surplus, redundant, unnecessary

Antonyms: scanty, inadequate, dearth, scarce

4. **SUPERFICIAL**

Synonyms: partial, shallow, cursory, flimsy

Antonyms: profound, discerning, substantial, deep

5. **SUBVERT**

Synonyms: overthrow, suppress, demolish, sabotage



Antonyms: accomplish, sustain, generate, organise

6. **SUBSTANTIAL**

Synonyms: durable, lasting, concrete, tangible

Antonyms: tenuous, abstract, fragile, immaterial

7. **SUBSEQUENT**

Synonyms: consequent, following, later, afterwards

Antonyms: preceding, previous, prior, earlier

8. **STUPOR**

Synonyms: lethargy, insensibility, unconsciousness, coma

Antonyms: consciousness, sensibility, sensitive, feeling

9. **STERN**

Synonyms: harsh, severe, austere, rigorous

Antonyms: lenient, considerate, benevolent, generous

10. **STAIN**

Synonyms: blemish, tarnish, disgrace, stigma

Antonyms: honour, purify, virtuous, noble

11. **STABLE**

Synonyms: abiding, lasting, steadfast, constant

Antonyms: erratic, wavering, unsteady, restless

12. **SQUALID**

Synonyms: dirty, soiled, filthy, odious

Antonyms: attractive, tidy, polished, spruce

13. **SPURIOUS**

Synonyms: counterfeit, adulterated, fake, fraudulent



Antonyms: genuine, positive, original, sincere

14. **SPORADIC**

Synonyms: intermittent, scattered, isolated, infrequent

Antonyms: incessant, frequent, constant, regular

15. **SPONTANEOUS**

Synonyms: unforced, instinctive, sudden, unintentional

Antonyms: intended, devised, premeditated, intentional

16. **SOLICIT**

Synonyms: entreat, implore, approach, accost

Antonyms: protest, oppose, prohibit, disapprove

17. **SNEER**

Synonyms: mocks, scorn, despise, spurn

Antonyms: flatter, praise, encourage, laud

18. **SLANDER**

Synonyms: defame, malign, detract, despise

Antonyms: applaud, approve, commend, exalt

19. **SINISTER**

Synonyms: woeful, disastrous evil, ruinous

Antonyms: auspicious, fortunate propitious, harmless

20. **SHREWD**

Synonyms: running, observant, crafty, artful

Antonyms: thoughtless, rash, simple, imbecile

21. **SHALLOW**

Synonyms: trivial, slight, superficial, insubstantial



Antonyms: profound, wise, substantial, deep

22. **SHABBY**

Synonyms: miserable, impoverished, deteriorated, impaired

Antonyms: prosperous, thriving, restoring, flourishing

23. **SCANTY**

Synonyms: scarce, insufficient paucity, sparseness

Antonyms: lavish, luxuriant, multitude, several

24. **SCANDAL**

Synonyms: disgrace, disrepute, indignity, defamation

Antonyms: praise, admiration, flattery, adulation

25. **SAUCY**

Synonyms: impudent, insolent, brazen, impertinent

Antonyms: modest, humble, esteem, meek

26. **SARCASTIC**

Synonyms: derisive, ironical, sardonic, invective

Antonyms: courteous, complaisant, gracious, polite

27. **SANGUINE**

Synonyms: hopeful, optimistic, buoyant, confident

Antonyms: despondent, pessimistic, depressed, despairing

28. **SALUTARY**

Synonyms: wholesome, salubrious, healthful, beneficial

Antonyms: harmful, deleterious, pernicious, ruinous



T

1. TYRO

Synonyms: beginner, learner novice, debutant

Antonyms: proficient, veteran, adept, connoisseur

2. TUMULTUOUS

Synonyms: uproarious, violent, disorderly, riotous

Antonyms: peaceful, passive, orderly, harmonious

3. TRIVIAL

Synonyms: trifling, insignificant, frivolous, worthless

Antonyms: significant, important, consequential, essential

4. TRITE

Synonyms: ordinary, commonplace, stale, hackneyed

Antonyms: interesting, extraordinary, becoming, proper

5. TRENCHANT

Synonyms: assertive, forceful, sharp, spirited

Antonyms: feeble, ambiguous, shallow, vacillating

6. TREACHEROUS

Synonyms: faithless, deceitful, disloyal, unreliable

Antonyms: faithful, reliable, dependable, trustworthy

7. TRANSIENT

Synonyms: temporal, transitory, fleeting, passing

Antonyms: lasting, enduring, perpetual, immortal

8. TRANQUIL



Synonyms: peaceful, composed, calm, placid

Antonyms: violent, furious, restless, distracting

9. **TORTURE**

Synonyms: torment, agony pang, oppress

Antonyms: comfort, consolation pleasure, delight

10. **TIMID**

Synonyms: modest, humble, diffident, apprehensive

Antonyms: bold, intrepid, undaunted, courageous

11. **THRONG**

Synonyms: assembly, gathering, congregation, crowd

Antonyms: dispersion, scattering, handful, sparsity

12. **TENACIOUS**

Synonyms: resolved, resolute, determined, dogged

Antonyms: vacillating, timid, wavering, unstable

13. **TEMPERATE**

Synonyms: cool, moderate, reasonable, lenient

Antonyms: boisterous, vehement, violent, excessive

14. **TEMERITY**

Synonyms: boldness, audacity, imprudence, indiscretion

Antonyms: discretion, prudence, caution, wisdom

15. **TEDIOUS**

Synonyms: wearisome, irksome, tiring, monotonous

Antonyms: exhilarating, lively, delightful, diverting

16. **TAINTED**



Synonyms: contaminated, corrupt, vitiated, polluted

Antonyms: unblemished, wholesome, restorative, pure

17. **TACITURN**

Synonyms: reserved, uncommunicative, silent, reticent

Antonyms: talkative, loquacious, garrulous, extrovert

18. **TABOO**

Synonyms: prohibit, prevent, forbid, ban

Antonyms: permit, sanction, consent, license

U

1. **UTTERLY**

Synonyms: completely, entirely, extremely, wholly

Antonyms: deficient, incomplete, insufficient, partial

2. **USURP**

Synonyms: seize, wrest, encroach, coup

Antonyms: restore, compensate, grant, reinstate

3. **UNSEEMLY**

Synonyms: undesirable, inappropriate, uncouth awkward

Antonyms: becoming, acceptable, decorous, admirable

4. **UNGAINLY**

Synonyms: clumsy, unskilled, immature, slovenly

Antonyms: active, expert, skilful, dexterous

5. **UNCOUTH**

Synonyms: awkward, ungraceful, inelegant, vulgar



Antonyms: elegant, graceful, distinguished, shapely

6. **UMBRAGE**

Synonyms: resentment, bitterness, dissatisfaction, offence

Antonyms: sympathy, goodwill, amity, esteem

V

1. **VULGAR**

Synonyms: inelegant, offensive, nasty, ungraceful

Antonyms: refined, graceful, elegant, civil

2. **VOUCH**

Synonyms: confirm, consent, approve, endorse

Antonyms: repudiate, prohibit, recant, retract

3. **VOLATILE**

Synonyms: light, changing, transient, temporal

Antonyms: heavy, ponderous, perpetual, stable

4. **VIGILANT**

Synonyms: cautious, alert, wary, circumspect

Antonyms: careless, negligent, inattentive, casual

5. **VICIOUS**

Synonyms: corrupt, obnoxious, degraded, demoralized

Antonyms: noble, virtuous, innocent, underfiled

6. **VIBRATE**

Synonyms: swing, oscillate, fluctuate, undulate

Antonyms: cease, pause, rest, discontinue



7. **VENOM**

Synonyms: poison, resentment, malevolence, rancour

Antonyms: antidote, remedy, benevolent, sympathetic

8. **VENERABLE**

Synonyms: esteemed, honoured, respectable, worthy

Antonyms: unworthy, immature, degrade, degenerate

9. **VANITY**

Synonyms: conceit, pretension, immodesty, pride

Antonyms: modesty, humility, meek, bashful

10. **VALOUR**

Synonyms: bravery, prowess, heroism, chivalry

Antonyms: fear, cowardice, unmanliness

11. **VALID**

Synonyms: sound, authentic, genuine, reliable

Antonyms: fallacious, deceptive, dubious, uncertain

12. **VALIANT**

Synonyms: brave, gallant, courageous, chivalrous

Antonyms: fearful, afraid, coward, dastardly

13. **VAGRANT**

Synonyms: idle, roaming, wanderer, roving

Antonyms: steady, settled, stationary, stable



W

1. WAIVE

Synonyms: relinquish, remove, abjure, renounce

Antonyms: impose, clamp, grasp, retain

2. WARY

Synonyms: cautious, circumspect, prudent, chary

Antonyms: heedless, negligent, impulsive, reckless

3. WICKED

Synonyms: immoral, dissolute, vicious, nefarious

Antonyms: virtuous, ethical, innocent, noble

4. WITHHOLD

Synonyms: reserve, restrain, hamper, retard

Antonyms: emancipate, liberate, dispense, release

5. WANE

Synonyms: decline, dwindle, decrease, deteriorate

Antonyms: ameliorate, rise, revive, wax

6. WAYWARD

Synonyms: volatile, capricious, unstable, inconstant

Antonyms: stable, determined, resolute, straight

7. WILT

Synonyms: wither, perish, deteriorate, smother

Antonyms: revive, bloom, refresh, restore

8. WIELD



Synonyms: use, exercise, exert, employ

Antonyms: abstain, avoid, forbear, forgo

9. **WAN**

Synonyms: pale, fade, discolour, feeble

Antonyms: bright, healthy, colourful, gaudy

10. **WILFUL**

Synonyms: stubborn, obstinate, obdurate, inexorable

Antonyms: amenable, irresolute, pliable, yielding

Y

1. **YOKE**

Synonyms: connect, harness, hitch, shackle

Antonyms: liberate, release, detach, disconnect

2. **YIELD**

Synonyms: surrender, abdicate, succumb, consent

Antonyms: resist, protest, prohibit, forbid

3. **YELL**

Synonyms: shout, shriek, exclaim, gesticulate

Antonyms: suppress, whisper, muffled, muted

4. **YEARN**

Synonyms: languish, crave, require, pine

Antonyms: content, unwanted, satisfied, gratified

5. **YAWN**

Synonyms: gape, sleepy, slumber, doze



Antonyms: close, active, brisk, wakeful

Z

1. ZIGZAG

Synonyms: oblique, crooked, winding, wayward

Antonyms: straight, even, direct, unbent

2. ZEST

Synonyms: delight, enthusiasm, various, energetic

Antonyms: disgust, passive, detriment, languid

3. ZENITH

Synonyms: summit, apex, maximum, pinnacle

Antonyms: nadir, base, bottom, floor

4. ZEALOT

Synonyms: fanatic, partisan, bigot, chauvinist

Antonyms: tolerant, liberal, blasphemy, impious

5. ZEAL

Synonyms: eagerness, fervour, enthusiasm, ardour

Antonyms: apathy, lethargy, indifference, reluctant

Word

Synonym

A	
about	approximately
abstract	summary
to accomplish	to achieve
to accumulate	to build up
to administer	to manage
to admit	to confess
almost	nearly
animated	lively
to annoy	to irritate, to bother
to answer	to reply
anyway	besides
apparent	obvious
to appear	to seem
applicable	relevant
appreciable	considerable

ardour	passion
arise	occur
aromatic	fragrant
to arrive	to reach
artful	crafty
association	organization
to assure	to guarantee
attractive	appealing
away	absent
awful	terrible
B	
backbone	spine
backside	behind, bottom
bad (not good)	poor, naughty
ballot	poll
to bear on sth.	to affect
to beat	to defeat
becoming	fitting
to begin	to start

to behave	to act
believable	plausible
belly	stomach
bendy	flexible
beneficiant	generous
beneficial	favourable
bid	tender
bizarre	weird
blameless	innocent
bloodbath	massacre
bloodless	cold
branch	department
brave	courageous
to bring sth. back	to reintroduce
to bring sth. on	to cause
to bring sb. up	to raise
brow	forehead
bum	backside, behind, bottom
business	commerce, trade

busy (telephone)	engaged
C	
candy	sweet
to categorize	to classify
to categorise	
charter	constitution
cheesy	corny, tacky
chiefly	mainly
choosy	picky
to chop	to cut
chorus	refrain
citation	quotation
to cite	to quote
class	lesson, course
clerk	receptionist
clever	intelligent
to close	to shut
coiffure	hairstyle
to collapse	to break down

to collect	to gather
comfort	consolation
comic	comedian
commencement	graduation
complete	total
completely	totally
concord	harmony
to condemn	to sentence
confederate	accomplice
to confine	to restrict
conflict	clash
to conform	to comply
to confuse	to mix up
to connect	to associate, to put through (telephone)
considerate	thoughtful
constancy	fidelity
constant	fixed
constitution	structure
construction (lit.)	interpretation

to consult	to refer to
contemporary	modern
continuous	continual
contrary	opposite
convention	conference
to convey	to communicate
to cope	to manage
correct	right
couch	sofa
crook	criminal
crusade	campaign
cube	dice
curative	healing
curler	roller
cussed	stubborn
D	
dash	sprint
daybreak	dawn
deceptive	misleading

decontrol	deregulate
dedicated	committed
to deduce	to infer
defective	faulty
deliberate	planned
deliberately	intentionally
delicate	fragile
to demonstrate	to protest
to denationalize	
to denationalise	to privatize
denims	jeans
to denote	to indicate, to represent
to deprave	to corrupt
depraved	wicked, evil
to desert	to abandon
deserted	abandoned
destiny	fate
detached	indifferent
devil	satan

dicy	risky
to differentiate	to distinguish
to diminish	to decrease
disadvantaged	deprived
disagreeable	unpleasant
to disappear	to vanish
disaster	catastrophe
to disclaim	to deny
to disclose	to reveal
discount	reduction
disgrace	shame
domesticate	cultivate
dossier	file
dubious	doubtful
dull (person)	stupid
E	
eager	keen
earth	soil
economic	profitable

egocentric	selfish
to elevate	to raise, to promote
to emphasise	to stress
to emphasize	
to encounter	to come across
enormous	huge, immense
to enquire	to investigate
equity	fairness
especially	particularly
essential	fundamental
to establish	to set up
to evaluate	to assess
everlasting	eternal
exactly	precisely
except	apart from
to expire	to run out
to explode	to blow up
extra	additional
F	

to fabricate	to manufacture
famous	famed, renowned
fanatic	enthusiast
fantastic	great, brilliant
to float	to drift
fool	idiot
foolish	silly
forehead	brow
to foretell	to predict
formerly	previously
fortunate	lucky
foxy	cunning
foyer	lobby
fragrance	perfume
French dressing	vinaigrette
to function	to operate
Word	Synonym
G	
garbage	rubbish

garbage can	trashcan
gay	homosexual
to glitter	to sparkle
to grab	to seize
grasping	greedy
gratis	free of charge
gratuity	tip
gravestone	headstone
to grouse	to grumble
gut	intestine
H	
hall	corridor
to hand sth. out	to distribute
handsome	good-looking
hang-out	haunt
happily	fortunately
hard	tough
hashish	cannabis
to hawk	to peddle

to hazard	to endanger
hearsay	rumour
hermetic	airtight
highbrow	intellectual
hint	trace, tip
hole	gap
home	domestic
homicide	murder
housebreaking	burglary
hunger	starvation
to hurry	to rush
hypothesis	speculation
I	
idler	loafer
if	whether
to ignore	to disregard
illiberal	intolerant
to illuminate	to clarify; to light up
to illustrate	to demonstrate

to imagine	to suppose, to assume
to imitate	to mimic
immediate	instant
immobile	motionless
immoderate	excessive
immodest	conceited
to impact	to affect
impartial	neutral
impasse	deadlock
impassive	emotionless
to impeach	to question
impediment	obstacle
imperative	vital
impolite	rude
incidentally	by the way
inconsiderate	thoughtless
indisputable	undeniable
infamous	notorious
infantile	childish

to infect	to contaminate
inflexible	rigid
inflow	influx
informal	casual
infrequent	rare
inheritor	heir
innocent	harmless
insolvent	bankrupt
to inspect	to examine
instinct	intuition
instructions	directions
insufferable	unbearable
insufficient	inadequate
insupportable	intolerable
insurgent	rebel
intellectual	mental
to intend	to mean
to intensify	to heighten
interplay	interaction

inventory	stock
invoice	bill
to involve	to entail
isolated	loney
J	
jealous	envious
joy	delight
K	
knowingly	deliberately
L	
lacking	missing
last	final
leading	main
to learn	to memorize
legitimate	valid, lega
lethal	deadly
liveable	habitable
livid	furious
loopy	crazy

lousy	awful
lucid	clear
M	
mackintosh	waterproof coat
madness	insanity
magician	conjuror
magistrate	Justice of the Peace
to magnify	to exaggerate
to maintain	to preserve
manmade	artificial
mannequin	model
material	fabric
matters	things
maybe	perhaps, possibly
in the meantime	meanwhile
measure	degree
meeting	assembly
mendacity	lying
merciless	cruel

middleman	intermediary
midway	halfway
to migrate	emigrate
mild	gentle
to mimic	to imitate
mind	intellect
mindless	senseless
to minimize	to play down
to mirror	to reflect
to misconceive	to misunderstand
miserable	depressing
misery	distress
misread	misinterpret
missing	lost
mistrust	distrust
moment	occasion
moderately	reasonably
modern	contemporary
more and more	increasingly

moreover	in addition
movie	film
murderer	assassin
N	
naked	bare
nameless	anonymous
napkin	serviette
to narrate	to relate
a narrative	a story
a native	a local
to near	to approach
necessary	essential
nightfall	dusk
nobility	the Aristocracy
to nominate	to appoint
non-stop	continuous
noon	midday
noted	famous
to notify	to inform

notwithstanding	however
nugatory	worthless
numerous	many
O	
obdurate	stubborn
object	thing
obligatory	compulsory
oblique	indirect
omnipotent	all-powerful
obsolete	out of date
off-season	low season
to operate	to function
organic	biological
ornament	decoration
outside	external
to overhaul	to overtake
to overlook	to miss
overseas	abroad
to oversee	to supervise

P

painting	portray
paper money	notes
particular	specific
passable	satisfactory
pattern	sample
peaceable	peaceful
perception	insight
phantasm	illusion
pocket book	notebook
poisonous	toxic
possibility	opportunity
post-mortem	autopsy
practically	virtually
praise	compliment
precedence	priority
precept	principle
precis	summary
pressing	urgent

previous	preceding
priority	precedence
prompt	immediate
prosperous	affluent
to provide	to supply
provided	if
to put sth. back	to postpone
Q	
to quake	to tremble
quite	fairly
R	
reasonable	fair
to receive	to get
refrain	chorus
reliable	dependable
religious	devout
remainder	the rest
remark	comment
reminiscence	memory

remorse	regret
remoted	isolated
removable	detachable
to renew	to resume
to renounce	to give up
repute	reputation
to respond	to reply
revolting	disgusting
rubbish	nonsense
rude	impolite
to rue	to regret
S	
sacristy	vestry
satisfied	convinced
scarcity	shortage
scrumptious	delicious
second	moment
to select	to choose
selection	choice

self-assured	confident
signal	sign
significant	meaningful
silly	foolish
sincere	honest
skull	cranium
soiled	dirty
spotlight	highlight
stable	steady
steady	regular
stupid	silly
substantially	considerably
suggest	propose
sundown	sunset
sunrise	dawn
sure	certain
surroundings	environment
to survive	to outlive
to symbolize	to represent

T	
tailored	tailor-made
temper	mood
terror	terrorism
testament	testimony
today	nowadays
torpid	lethargic
touchdown	landing
touchy	sensitive
to transform	to convert
transitory	temporary
transparent	obvious
trustworthy	reliable
twister	tornado
twosome	pair
U	
ultimate	final
uncared for	neglected
uncommon	unusual

uncooked	raw
undeniable	indisputable
understandable	comprehensible
unforeseen	unexpected
unfortunate	unlucky
unhurt	unharmed
uninjured	unhurt
unlawful	illegal
unmarried	single
unstated	unspoken
untimely	premature
untrue	unfaithful
unusual	strange
unvoiced	voiceless
uprising	rebellion
usually	generally, normally
V	
vacancy	emptiness
to vacuum	to Hoover

vague	indistinct
vain	useless
valueless	worthless
to vanquish	to conquer
to vary	to differ
vast	huge
virtue	advantage
to visualize	to imagine
W	
warranty	guarantee
well mannered	polite
well timed	timely
winery	vineyard
to withstand	to resist
Z	
zenith	peak