



लक्ष्य करिअर अकॅडमी  
For  
MPSC  
(राज्यसेवा व PSI, STI, ASO)

# English Grammar And Vocabulary Book



\* लेखक \*

प्रा.जितेंद्र वासुदेव अमृतकर  
M.A.(English) B.Ed. NET & SET (English)

\* संपादक \*

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प्रकाशक

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**For MPSC (राज्यसेवा व PSI, STI, ASO)**

पत्ता : श्रीनाथ अपार्टमेंट, मुरकुटे लायब्ररी समोर, लेन नं.३, पंडीत कॉलनी, नाशिक-२

Phone No : ☎ **7887878001 / 7887878002**

Email : lakshyacareeracademy**[nashik@gmail.com](mailto:nashik@gmail.com)**

Facebook : [https://www.facebook.com / groups / 77926463145586](https://www.facebook.com/groups/77926463145586)

[www.thelakshyaacademy.in](http://www.thelakshyaacademy.in)

○ लक्ष्य करीयर अकॅडमी

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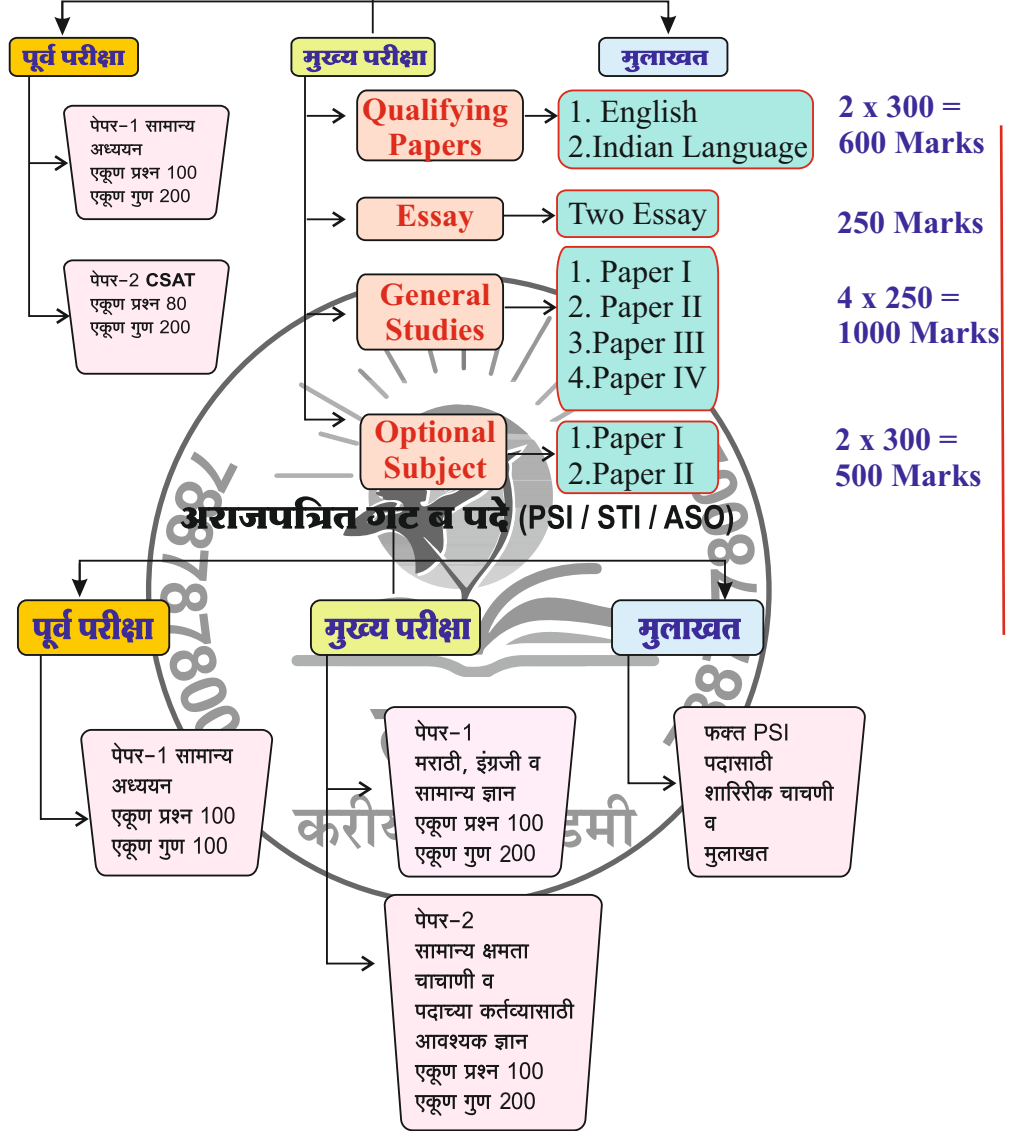
# **English Grammar And Vocabulary Book**



आजच्या अत्युच्च स्पर्धेच्या युगात वाढती बेरोजगारी, खाजगी नोकरीतील अस्थिरता यामुळे सरकारी नोकरीकडे तरुणांचा वाढता कल, यातूनच समाजाविषयी आत्मीयता बाळगणारे, वास्तवाचे भान ठेवणारे, स्वच्छ चारित्र्याचे सक्षम अधिकारी निर्माण करण्यासाठी उभारलेली शैक्षणिक चळवळ म्हणजेच “**लक्ष्य करिअर अकॅडमी**”

### परिक्षेचे स्वरूप

#### राज्यसेवा परीक्षा



Papers to be counted for merit = 1750 + 275 = 2025 Marks

बॅच	सुरु होण्याचा दिनांक	कालावधी
१) राज्यसेवा (Foundation)	१० जून	१ वर्ष
२) PSI / STI / ASO (Foundation)	१५ जून	१ वर्ष
३) राज्यसेवा (Foundation English medium)	१५ जून	१ वर्ष
४) राज्यसेवा (Fast track)	१० डिसेंबर	५ महिने
५) PSI / STI / ASO (Fast track)	१५ डिसेंबर	५ महिने
६) राज्यसेवा (Foundation English medium)	१५ डिसेंबर	५ महिने



### 9) Possessive adjective – (स्वामीत्वदर्शक विशेषण)

My, our, your, her, his, its, their तसेच Ram's, Seeta's ; या नंतर + noun आल्यास ती मालकी हक्काची / वस्तू / व्यक्ती दर्शवितात म्हणून Possessive adjective म्हणतात.

1. This is my car.                      2. It is your idea.                      3. This is Ram's car.

### Adjective संबधी महत्वाच्या tips.

काही adjective ला दोन वेगवेगळी comparative (A2) व superlative (A3) असतात व त्याचा अर्थ ही वेगवेगळा असतो.

Positive Degree	Comparitive Degree	Superlative Degree
Old	Older	Oldest
	elder	eldest

- Old चा अर्थ जुना व वयस्कर असा आहे.
- जर वाक्यात of the two किंवा between हे शब्द असतील तर older/elder वापरावा.
- elder/eldest चा वापर एकाच family मधील वयस्कर व्यक्तीसाठी करावा.
- older/eldest चा वापर एकाच family मधील नसलेल्या वयस्कर व्यक्तीसाठी तसेच प्राणी, तसेच निर्जीव व्यक्तीसाठी करावा.
- than असल्यास older वापरावा / elder वापरू नये.

### Use older, oldest, elder, eldest

1. Sachin is the oldest member of the club.
2. Radha is my elder/eldest sister.
3. She is older than her sister.
4. He is elder to his brother
5. Sunil is the eldest son among all the sons of Mr. Kale.
6. Shantiniketan is the oldest building in our area.

Positive Degree	Comparitive Degree	Superlative Degree
late	later	lastest
	latter	last



- Later व latest doioer (time) संबधीत व त्यांचा अर्थ उशीरा / नवीन असा आहे.
- Latter व last क्रमांशी संबधीत आहे व त्याचा अर्थ नंतरचा / शेवटचा आहे.

**Use – later, latest, latter, last**

1. What is the **latest** news ?
2. She came **later** than expected.
3. Between Ram and Hari, the **latter** is a doctor.
4. He is the **last** boy to enter.
5. It is the **latest** version of mobile.
6. I shall visit you **later**.

**Some व any चा वापर**

- Some चा वापर
  - 1) होकारार्थी वाक्यात
  - 2) प्रश्नार्थी वाक्यात जर विनंती सकारात्मक (positive) उत्तराची अपेक्षा असल्यास वापरतात.
- Any चा वापर
  - 1) नकारार्थी वाक्यात
  - 2) प्रश्नार्थी वाक्यात (शंका किंवा नकारार्थी उत्तराची अपेक्षा असल्यास)
  - 3) होकारार्थी वाक्यात (कोणत्याही एक) असा अर्थ असल्यास तर वापरतात.

**Use of some/any**

1. Give me **some** bread.
2. They will not get **any** chance
3. Could you lend me **some** money?
4. **Any** boy come on the stage.
5. Do you give her **some** books ?
6. Do you have **any** book on this subject

**little, a little, the little (फक्त uncountable nouns पूर्वी)**

- little – अगदी थोडे (hardly any) नकारात्मक
- a little - थोडे पण बरे सकारात्मक (at least some)
- the little थोडे परंतु जेवढे आहे तेवढे सर्व (clause सोबत)



few, a few, the few (फक्त plural countable noun पूर्वी)

- few – अगदी थोडे (hardly any) नकारात्मक
- a few - थोडे पण बरे सकारात्मक (at least some)
- the few थोडे परंतू जेवढे आहे तेवढे सर्व (clause सोबत)

Use little, a little, the little few, a few, the few

1. The society has little concern for the poor.
2. I can pack the few things which I need.
3. There is a little water in the glass and that is sufficient.
4. The few guests who attended the party were all arrested.
5. This machine is of little useful to me so I am selling it.
6. I have a few books on this subject so I don't need any.
7. A little knowledge is a dangerous things.
8. Few women never reveal secret.
9. The few friends he had did not help him.

- Senior, junior, superior, inferior, prefer, prior नंतर to वापरावे मात्र than वापरू नये व या शब्दांपूर्वी more वापरू नये.

1. He is senior to me in the office.
2. I prefer coffee to tea.

Adjective बनविण्याचे suffixes

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) –ful :- beauty : beautiful<br>hope : hopeful       | 7) –al :- nation : national<br>addition : additional    |
| 2) –less :- fear : fearless<br>help : helpless        | 8) –ical :- philosophy : philosophical<br>face : facial |
| 3) –tive :- attract : attractive<br>act : active      | 9) –y :- dirt : dirty<br>health : healthy               |
| 4) –sive :- impress : impressive<br>possess : possive | 10) –ic :- hero – heroic<br>tragedy : tragic            |
| 5) –en :- wood : wooden<br>silk : silken              | 11) –tic :- drama : dramatic<br>system : systematic     |
| 6) –ous :- danger : dangerous<br>glory : glorious     | 12) –able :- value : valuable<br>enjoy : enjoyable      |





13) -ible :- sense : sensible  
horror : horrible

14) -like :- child : childlike  
war : warlike

15) -ish :- boy : boyish  
book : bookish

16) -ly :- month : monthly  
year : yearly

17) -some :- trouble : troublesome  
awe : awesome

18) -ant :- ignore : ignorant  
vibrate : vibrant

19) -ern :- east : eastern  
west : western

20) V<sub>3</sub>/PP :- break : broken  
educate : educated

21) -ing :- conclude : concluding  
will : willing

22) -ate :- passion : passionate  
affection : affectionate

**Test - Question**

1) The \_\_\_\_\_ chapters are more interesting than the previous chapters.

**Answer options :**

- (1) Later (2) latter (3) last (4) None of these

2) His marriage was prior \_\_\_\_\_ his father's death.

**Answer options :**

- (1) than (2) before (3) after (4) to

3) She drank some coffee.  
(Identify the type of the underlined adjective.)

**Answer options :**

- (1) demonstrative (2) quantity (3) numerical (4) quality

4) She is one of the tallest girl in her class.

(pick out the incorrect part of the sentence)

**Answer options :**

- (1) She is (2) one of the (3) tallest girl (4) in her class

5) In which of the following sentence the underlined word is used as adjective of number.

- a. I have fifty thousand rupees.  
b. She has many flowers in her garden.  
c. They have a lot of friends to help them.



**Answer options :**

- (1) only a & b (2) only b & c  
(3) all a, b & c (4) none of the above

6) Find out the sentence where 'all' is used as adjective.

**Answer options :**

- (1) All boys can solve this question. (2) All are happy in this situation.  
(3) She is all alone. (4) Vishal lost his all in the gambling.

7) I am \_\_\_\_ pleased to see you.

**Answer options :**

- (1) too (2) very (3) much (4) to

8) Between Ram & Hari, Hari is \_\_\_\_ of the two.

**Answer options :**

- (1) the cleverer (2) cleverer (3) clever (4) the cleverest

9) She could not get \_\_\_\_ sugar.

**Answer options :**

- (1) few (2) little (3) any (4) the few

10) Could you lend me \_\_\_\_ money ?

**Answer options :**

- (1) some (2) much (3) many (4) a few

11) Many a hill \_\_\_\_ attractive.

**Answer options :**

- (1) are (2) is (3) may (4) have been

12) \_\_\_\_ man wishes to be happy.

**Answer options :**

- (1) Each (2) All (3) Any (4) Every

13) Which of the following suffix can convert a noun into adjective.

**Answer options :**

- (1) -ness (2) -ous (3) -ment (4) -ity

14) Use the correct form of adjective in the given sentence:

"This is the \_\_\_\_ point on this mountain range." (Combine-C-(Main) 2018)

**Answer Options:**

- (1) Further (2) Furthest (3) Farther (4) Farthest



15) Identify adjectives in the following sentences: (Agri-May 2018)

- a. My father bought a large house.
- b. Weird noises disturbed us in the night.
- c. It was the ghastly apparition of an old man.

**Answer options :**

- (1) large, weird, ghastly, apparition
- (2) large, noises, ghastly, apparition
- (3) large, weird, ghastly, old
- (4) none of the above

16) Point out the correct sentences. (Agri-May 2018)

- a. There are two rooms. You can select either of them.
- b. There are four rooms. You can select either of them.
- c. There are two rooms. You can select any of them.
- d. There are four rooms. You can select any of them.

**Answer options :**

- (1) (a) and (b)
- (2) (b) and (c)
- (3) (c) and (d)
- (4) (a) and (d)

17) Pick out the incorrect pair from the following (Forest (Pre)-Jun 2018)

- a. foolish-foolishly
- b. active - actively
- c. ideal - ideally
- d. week - weekly

**Answer options :**

- (1) (a) and (b) only
- (2) (c) only
- (3) (b) and (c) only
- (4) (d) only

18) Identify the underlined word. (PSI-Nov. 2017)

Hearing the noise, the baby woke up.

**Answer options :**

- (1) Sounds
- (2) Verbal words
- (3) Verb nouns
- (4) Verbal adjective

19) Match the words given to the left with appropriate suffix on the right to make adjective. (ASO-Dec. 2017)

- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| a) Tire  | i) -ly      |
| b) Sick  | ii) - fold  |
| c) Three | iii) - able |
| d) Move  | iv) - less  |

**Answer options :**

- |    | A  | B   | C   | D   |
|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1) | iv | iii | ii  | i   |
| 2) | i  | ii  | iii | iv  |
| 3) | iv | ii  | i   | iii |
| 4) | iv | i   | ii  | iii |



**20)** Fill in the blank in the following sentence choosing the correct option :

Is there ..... water in the tank ? (मंत्रालय लिपिक 2017)

**Answer options :**

- (1) some (2) any (3) many (4) few

**21)** What is the adjective form of the word '**balcony**'? (PSI Main 2017)

**Answer options :**

- (1) balconative (2) balconied (3) balconic (4) balconable

**22)** Atomic energy should be used for..... purposes.

Complete the sentence choosing the correct Adjective (dAsst. 2016)

**Answer options :**

- (1) construction (2) constructive (3) constructed (4) constructing

**23)** Which of the following contain correctly placed adjective? (STI Main 2016)

- a) Apparent heir b) Time immemorial c) Elect viceroy

**Answer options :**

- (1) a only (2) a & b only (3) b only (4) b & c only

**24)** Which one of the following suffixes forms the adjective of the noun '**Radiance**'?

**Answer options :**

- (1) -al (2) -ary (3) -ant (4) -able

**25)** Which one of the following sentences uses the comparative adjective correctly?

**Answer options :**

- (1) Japanese cameras are superior to those made in China.  
(2) Japanese cameras are superior than those made in China.  
(3) Japanese cameras are superior from those made in China.  
(4) Japanese cameras are superior with those made in China.

**26)** Make the adjective of the word '**occasion**'. (dPSI 2016)

**Answer options :**

- (1) occasioned (2) accusational (3) occasional (4) occasionally

**27)** He will **probably** study in Australia. (Rewrite using the adjective form of the underlined word) (कृषी सेवा 2016)

**Answer options :**

- (1) Probably that he will study in Australia.  
(2) It is probable he will study in Australia.  
(3) It is probability that he will stay in Australia and study.  
(4) Probably he will stay and study in Australia.



28) Choose the adjective form of the following word: "ECONOMY" (MES 2014)

Answer options :

- (1) Economical (2) Economic (3) Both (1) and (2) (4) Economics

29) Identify the adjective in the sentence.

The hand has five fingers. (Clerk typist 2013)

Answer options :

- (1) hand (2) the (3) fingers (4) five

30) Choose the adjective form of the word 'CENSOR'.

Answer options :

- (1) Censoring (2) Censorial (3) to censor (4) Censorship

31) What is the adjective form of the given verb? 'educate' (तांत्रिक सहायक 2013)

- (a) education (b) educative (c) educational (d) educable

Answer options :

- (1) (b) and (d) only (2) (b) and (c) only  
(3) (c) and (d) only (4) (b), (c) and (d) only

32) Choose the correct alternative.

..... carefulness could have saved the situation. (STI Main 2012)

Answer options :

- (1) A little (2) The little (3) Little (4) Less

33) Point out the number of adjectives involved in: (MES 2012)

'It is safer to send important letters by registered post than by ordinary post.'

Answer options :

- (1) 04 (2) 03 (3) 02 (4) 01

34) I have read many novels. (STI Main 2012)

The underlined word in the above sentence function as .....

Answer options :

- (1) Adjective of Quantity (2) Adjective of Number  
(3) Demonstrative Adjective (4) Emphasizing Adjective

35) Fill in the blank with the correct adjective from the options given below:

Chennai is.....; from Delhi than Calcutta. (ASO. Main 2012)

Answer options :

- (1) further (2) farther (3) father (4) far more

36) Fill in the blank with the correct adjective: (Asstt. Main 2012)

It is not easy to find a ..... baby sitter.

Answer options :

- (1) reliance (2) reliant (3) reliable (4) relevant



37) Make adjective form of the following: (PSI Main 2012) "Competition"

Answer options :

- (1) Competitional (2) Compact (3) Competitive (4) Competitor

38) Choose the correct option and fill in the blank: (PSI Main 2012)

She told me many ..... stories.

Answer options :

- (1) excited (2) exciting (3) excitement (4) excepting

39) Fill in the blank with appropriate option :

There are..... places worth visiting in India. (PSI Main 2012)

Answer options :

- (1) much (2) more (3) many (4) most

40) My uncle was a ..... man. (PSI Main 2012) Choose the option to fill in the blank.

Answer options :

- (1) kind (2) kinder (3) kindly (4) kindest

41) Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank : (MES 2011)

I am.....pleased to see you.

Answer options :

- (1) too (2) very (3) much (4) to

42) She was a very attractive girl.

Choose the alternative giving an opposite of the underlined adjective. (STI Main 2011)

Answer options :

- (1) Bad (2) Worse (3) Repulsive (4) Good

43) Choose the correct option and fill in the blank.

The \_\_\_\_\_past of India is inspiring for today's generation. (STI Main 2011)

Answer options :

- (1) dubious (2) glorious (3) glory (4) outrageous

44) Choose the right adjective and fill in the blank. (Asst. Main 2011)

Could you lend me..... money?

Answer options :

- (1) some (2) any (3) much (4) little

45) Write an adjective form of 'distinction'. (Asstt. Main 2011)

Answer options :

- (1) distinctive (2) distinctly (3) distinctness (4) distinctively

46) Write the adjective form of the word 'Fortune'. (कृषी सेवा 2011)



**Answer options:**

- (1) Misfortune (2) Fortune teller (3) fortunate (4) None of these

**47)** Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank : (STI Main 2011)

The \_\_\_\_\_ part of the film was not very interesting.

**Answer options :**

- (1) Late (2) Later (3) Latter (4) Latest

**48)** Was the cricket team successful? Out of the 11 players,..... five played well.

Choose the correct option from the options below to fill in the blank: (dPSI 2009)

**Answer options :**

- (1) all (2) only (3) some (4) every

**49)** I saw..... yesterday.

Choose the correct option

**Answer options :**

- (1) much deer in the zoo (2) many deers in the zoo  
(3) many deers in zoo (4) a lot of deer in the zoo

**50)** Please give me \_\_\_\_\_. Choose the appropriate form: (dPSI 2009)

**Answer options :**

- (1) Soaps (2) some soap (3) a few soap (4) a few soaps

**51)** Which one of the following alternatives is not an adjective? (dPSI 2009)

**Answer options :**

- (1) Tall (2) few (3) ugly (4) fluently

**52)** The adjective form of the word 'beauty' is (dPSI 2008)

**Answer options :**

- (1) beautify (2) beauty (3) beautiful (4) beautifully

**53)** Identify the type of phrase underlined from the choices given in the following

example: Without doubt, the play has been tremendously successful. (संयुक्त 2005)

**Answer options :**

- (1) Adverb phrase (2) Adjective phrase  
(3) Noun phrase (4) Genitive phrase

**54)** "She looks like a girl next door." The underlined word in the above sentence functions as. (PSI Main 2004)

**Answer options :**

- (1) an adjective (2) an adverb (3) a preposition (4) a noun

**55)** Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank : .....unemployed persons were present at the demonstration. (संयुक्त 1998)



**Answer options :**

- (1) Much (2) Many a (3) A great many (4) A many

**56)** Pick out the wrong adjective. (1997)

**Answer options :**

- (1) Father - Paternal (2) Brother - Paternal  
(3) Death-Mortal (4) Earth - Earthal

**57)** Fill in the blank with appropriate adjective..... man feels frustrated because of lack of opportunities. (संयुक्त 1997)

**Answer options :**

- (1) Many (2) A great many (3) Many a (4) A many great

**58)** Choose the correct phrase to complete the following sentence:

There were..... students in the class, so the teacher postponed his lecture. (1992)

**Answer options :**

- (1) a few (2) some (3) quite a few (4) few

**59)** Choose the correct phrase to complete the following sentence. Some people add..... sugar in their tea. (संयुक्त 1992)

**Answer options :**

- (1) few (2) a lot of (3) some (4) a few

**60)** Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank :

Coffee is ..... hot to drink. (संयुक्त 1991)

**Answer options :**

- (1) too (2) so (3) very (4) more





## 6. Adverb : (क्रियाविशेषण)

**Adverb** – वाक्यातील, क्रियापद, विशेषण किंवा क्रियाविशेषण या विषयी अधिक/विशेष माहिती देणाऱ्या शब्दाला adverb म्हणतात.

Adverb is a verb, adjective and adverb modifying word.

Verb बदल माहिती आहे.

Eg : 1) He works hard.

2) She sings well

1) She is beautiful.

2) She is very beautiful.

3) We are totally busy.

4) He is fully conscious.

} Adjective  
बदल माहिती  
आहे.

1) He works extremely hard.

2) They swim very well.

Adverb बदल  
माहिती आहे.

### Kinds of Adverbs – Adverb चे प्रकार

#### 1. Simple/plain adverbs - (सामान्य क्रियाविशेषण)

Verb (क्रियापद) adjective विशेषण किंवा adverb (क्रियाविशेषण) या बदल अधिक माहिती दर्शविणारा शब्द

fast, hard, slowly, here, there, now, then, just, never, always, very, much, well, fine, completely, partly, so, therefore, too...

#### 2. Interrogative adverbs – (प्रश्नार्थी क्रियाविशेषणे)

जेव्हा when, where, how, how often, how much, how long व why यांचा प्रश्न विचारण्यासाठी उपयोग झाल्यास ते Interrogative adverbs असतात.

1) Where did he go?

2) How often does she cook?

3) When do you study?

4) How are you ?

5) How much was she blind?

6) Why are you so late?

#### 3. Relative adverbs – (संबंधी क्रियाविशेषणे)

जेव्हा When, why, where, how, how much चा वापर दोन clauses जोडण्यासाठी केला जातो तेव्हा त्यांना Relative adverbs म्हणतात.

1. I came when the meeting was going on. 2. She reached where she decided to go.

3. We don't know why she is always late. 4. Geeta can't tell how she gets success.



### Test on Interrogative and Relative adverbs.

1. Point out the sentence in which the word 'why' is used as a relative adverb.

1. Why did you do it ?
2. I know the reason why he did it.
3. Why, it is surely Sujata!
4. This is not the time to go into the why and the wherefore of it

2. Choose the correct sentence in which adverb of time is used.

1. How are you?
2. Where did she come?
3. How long can you stay here?
4. What is this?

### Kinds of Simple/Plain Adverb

- Simple adverb क्रियेची वेळ, जागा, रीत, वारंवारता, कारण अथवा प्रमाण या विषयी काय माहिती देते त्यानुसार simple adverb चे खालील प्रकार पडतात.

#### 1. Adverbs of Time:

यातून क्रियेची वेळ दर्शविलेली असते व क्रियापदाला When ने प्रश्न विचारला जातो.

1. She came late.
2. We reached yesterday.

now, then, before, since, ago, soon, late, later, lately, presently, already, formerly, today, tomorrow, yesterday...

#### 2. Adverb of Place:

यातून क्रियेची जागा (स्थळ) दर्शविलेले असते व क्रियापदाला When ने प्रश्न विचारला जातो.

1. She came here.
2. They went up.

here, there, hither, thither, in, out, inside, outside, up, far, down, above, below, under, backward, ahead, across, away, every where.

#### 3. Adverbs of Manner:

यातून क्रियेची रीत अथवा पद्धत दर्शविलेले असते व How किंवा In which manner ने प्रश्न विचारला जातो.

1. She came fast.
2. I work hard.

यांत प्रामुख्याने adjective ला -ly लावून तयार झालेले adverbs वापरले जातात.

beautifully, kindly, honestly, sincerely, hopefully, greatly, clearly, suddenly, happily, sadly, soundly, bravely, so, thus, well, ill....



#### 4. Adverbs of Frequency :

यात क्रियेची आवृत्ती व वारंवारता दर्शविलेले असते व How often किंवा How many time ने प्रश्न विचारला जातो.

1. She **always** comes late.

2. I **never** visit a church.

once, twice, thrice, again, always, rarely, seldom, never, sometimes, frequently, firstly, secondly, often...

#### 5. Adverb of Degree :

यातून क्रियेची ? क्रियाविशेषणाचे (adverb) प्रामुख्याने विशेषणाचे (adjective) चे प्रमाण दर्शविलेले असते. व How much ने प्रश्न विचारला जातो.

1. He was **too** careless.

2. I am **so** glad.

4. She sings **pretty** well.

4. It is **partly** completed.

very, much, too, rather, fairly pretty, so, partially, totally, fully, completely, wholly, entirely, quite, almost, altogether.

#### 6. Adverb of Certainty/ Affirmation :

1. **Surely** you are mistaken.

2. I **certainly** called the police.

3. I will come to you **indeed**.

4. They will do it **definitely**.

#### 7. Adverb of Reason :

यात क्रियेची कारण दर्शविणारा शब्द असतो व why ने प्रश्न विचारला जातो.

**Adverb संबंधी काही महत्वाच्या Tips**

- **Very** व **much** चा अर्थ फारच असा आहे. (Adverb of degree) परंतु **very** चा वापर विशेषणाच्या पहिल्या रुपा पूर्वी (A<sub>1</sub>) तर **much** च्या वापर चा वापर विशेषणाच्या दुसऱ्या रुपपूर्वी (A<sub>2</sub>) वापरतात.

1. He is a **very** clever teacher.

2. She is **much** braver.

3. I am feeling **much** better today.

3. We are **very** busy today.

- **Ving** व **v-3** विशेषणाचे (adj) चे कार्य करीत असेल तर **very** वापरावे **v-3** चा वापर क्रियापद (passive voice) म्हणून होत असले तर **much** वापरावा.

1. The match is **very** interesting

2. I am **very** surprised at the news.

3. The minister was **much** criticized in the court.



4. I am **very** pleased to hear this.

tired, learned, educated, dejected, contented, drunk, pleased, delighted,  
limited...v3 हे adjective चे कार्य करतात.

- **Too** चा अर्थ प्रमाणापेक्षा जास्त अती सुध्दा किंवा वापर रतात (**also**) या अर्थाने तर **very** चा अर्थ फारच सकारात्मक अर्थाने होतो.

1. She is **very** beautiful.
2. He is **too** fat to run.
3. Honey is **very** sweet.
4. If you are busy, I am busy **too**
5. She is **too** dull to understand this.
6. She is **very** clever to get this job.

- कधीही नाही अश्या अर्थाने seldom or never वापरतात. seldom or ever वापरू नये.

1. He seldom or never comes late.
2. She seldom or never goes to church.

- enough चा अर्थ पुरेसा असा असुन त्याचा वापर नाही adjective व adverb असा दोन्ही पद्धतीने केला जातो.

enough नामापूर्वी वापरून नामाविषयी माहिती दर्शविते म्हणून ते adj. असते.

enough विशेषणानंतर वापरले जाते तेव्हा ते adv चे कार्य करते.

enough + noun = adj.      adj + enough = adv.

**Eg :** 1. I have **enough** sugar to prepare tea. (adj/adv)

2. She is clever **enough** to understand my problem. (adj/adv)

- fast व hard मुळातच adv असल्याने त्यांना पुन्हा -ly लावून adv बनवू नये.

work, labour किंवा toil नंतर hardly (फार कष्ट करणे या अर्थाने) वापरू नये.

Find out the correct sentence

1. I work hard. (Correct)
2. I work hardly. (Incorrect)
3. She runs fastly. (Incorrect)
4. She runs fast. (Correct)

- **Fairly** हा सकारात्मक अर्थाने तर **rather** हा नकारात्मक अर्थाने वापरतात.

1. She is **rather** dull in her studies.
2. I am feeling **fairly** better today.
3. She is **fairly** beautiful.
4. They were **rather** nervous in their first exam.

- **Well** हा adverb म्हणून तर **good** हा adjective म्हणून तर वापरतात परंतु त्याचे A2/A3 सारखेच आहे.

good/well – better –best.

1. He is a **good** worker.
2. She sings **well**.



- काही वेळेस एकच **adverb** वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारात वापरले जातात.,
  1. She sings **delightfully**. (Adverb of **maner**)
  2. The air is **delightfully** cool (Adverb of **degree**)
  3. Don't go **far**. (Adverb of **place**)
  4. He is **far** better now. (Adverb of **degree**)
- The more च्या रचनेत the हे article म्हणून नाही तर adverb म्हणून कार्य करते.
  - 1) **The** more I work, **the** more I get the wages.

### Position of Adverbs

- Adverbs of manner, place and time ही साधारणपणे वाक्यात क्रियापदानंतर व कर्म असेल तर त्यानंतर वापरतात.  
**Eg :** 1. She is running **well**. 2. She is playing cricket **well**.
- जर वाक्यात दोन पेक्षा जास्त adverb असतील तर त्यांचा क्रम adverb of manner, place व time (MPT) असा असावा.
  1. She sang **well in the concert**. (manner and place)
  2. We should go **there tomorrow evening**. (place and time)
  3. He was running **fast on the ground yesterday**. (manner, place and time)

काही **adverbs of frequency** व **time** वापरण्याची तीन **Positions**

1. जर वाक्यात **Main verb** व **aux verb** दोन्ही असले तर त्या मध्ये येतात.  
always, never, just, frequently, often, rarely, usually, generally
  1. She has **just** finished her work.
  2. I have **never** seen a tiger.
2. जर वाक्यात **main verb** अशी एकच **verb** असेल तर त्यापूर्वी हे **adverb** वापरले जातात.
  1. She **usually** goes to school.
  2. I **quite** agree with you.
3. जर वाक्यात **am/is/are/was/were** अशी एकच **verb** असेल तर **adverb** वापरले जातात.
  1. I am **always** at home on Sundays.
  2. She is **never** late for school.



**Test – Question**

1) Which one of the following is a grammatically correct sentence

**Answer options :**

- (1) He seldom or never refuses requests. (2) He seldom or ever refuses requests.  
(3) He seldom or often refuss requests. (4) He seldom or rarely refuses requests.

2) Identify the correct sentence.

**Answer options :**

- (1) He has hardly no money (2) He has hardly any money  
(3) He hasn't hardly money. (4) He doesn't have hardly any money

3) Mark the sentence containing an adverb phrase.

**Answer options :**

- (1) He whispered softly (2) Keep him away  
(3) Nothing can live on the moon. (4) The man went off suddenly

4) Which of the following words is not an adverb.

**Answer options :**

- (1) frequently (2) always (3) happy (4) fast

5) Provide correct adverb for the bank.

The minister spoke .....about the problems that the state faced.

**Answer options :**

- (1) fairly (2) hardly (3) frankly (4) superbly

6) Find out the grammatically correct sentence.

**Answer options :**

- (1) He was kind enough to grant my request.  
(2) He was enough kind to grant my request  
(3) He was kind enough for granting my request.  
(4) He was kindly enough to grant my request.

7) Choose the correct alternative to complete the following sentence when beautiful is suffixed with -ly?

**Answer options :**

- (1) It converts noun into adjective (2) It converts adjective into adverb  
(3) It converts adverb into adjective (4) It maintains the original word class



8) Choose adverb of manner from the following.

Answer options :

- (1) Secondly (2) frequently (3) formerly (4) continuously

9) I don't know \_\_\_\_ she was crying. (Fill in the blank)

Answer options :

- (1) Where (2) why (3) which (4) how

10) Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blanks.

I was on my way home when it suddenly started raining. I had my raincoat with me.

Answer options :

- (1) Unfortunately (2) Surely (3) Happily (4) Fortunately

11) Find out the correct sentence.

Answer options :

- (1) She is too pretty (2) She is very pretty  
(3) She is too much pretty (4) She is much pretty

12) Find out the sentence where the underlined word is used as an adverb.

Answer options :

- (1) Prices are up. (2) Let us go up the hill  
(3) The next up train leaves here at 12.30 (4) They had their ups and downs of fortune.

13) Which of the following sentence / sentences is/are incorrect? (Combine-C-(Main) 2018)

- a. I will dine with them on next Sunday.  
b. He went to school but returned back immediately.

Answer options :

- (1) Both (a) and (b) (2) Only (a) (3) Only (b) (4) (a) is correct, (b) is incorrect

14) Which of the following is the correct example of premodifying degree of adverb?

(Forest (Pre)-June 2018)

Answer options :

- (1) How thirsty are they? (2) The gossip is totally false  
(3) This is my very best book (4) They have nearly finished their lunch.

15) Choose correct option to fill in the blanks. (PSI-Nov. 2017)

- a. I am not feeling.....today. b. I am feeling.....today.

Answer options :

- (1) much well, much better (2) very well, much better  
(3) very well, very better (4) much well, very better





16) Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blanks in the following sentences.

- a. The lecture was ..... boring. (PSI-Nov 2017)  
b. It is .....a pity to cut down those trees.

**Answer options :**

- (1) fairly, rather (2) rather, fairly (3) rather, rather (4) fairly, fairly

17) Choose the sentence/s containing correct adverb/s. (STIMain 2017)

- a) Balraj's mother serves always an excellent dinner. b) Do you go often fishing?  
c) He is grumbling always about his-luck. d) I seldom eat more than this at lunch.

**Answer options :**

- (1) only a and d (2) only d (3) only a, b and c (4) only a, c and d

18) Select the correct adverbial clause :

They started at his departure. (PSIMain2017)

- a) They started when he departed. b) They started after his departure.  
c) They started before he departs. d) They started before he departed.

**Answer option :**

- (1) Only a is correct (2) Only b is correct  
(3) Both a and c are correct (4) Both a and d are correct

19) Pick out an adverb of time to fill in the blank in the following sentence :

I have heard this ..... (तांत्रिक सहायक 2017)

**Answer option :**

- (1) here (2) clearly (3) twice (4) before

20) This journal is published weekly. (STIMain 2015)

(Identify the part of speech underlined)

**Answer option :**

- (1) Noun (2) Adjective (3) Adverb (4) verb

21) Sunil will come back soon. Identify the type of adverb underlined: (dPSI 2013)

**Answer option :**

- (1) Adverb of time (2) Adverb of manner  
(3) Adverb of frequency (4) Adverb of reason

22) Which of the following words is an adverb? (dPSI 2013)

**Answer option :**

- (1) act (2) action (3) active (4) actively

23) Mark the sentence in which the word 'after' is used as an adverb. (PSI Main 2013)

**Answer option :**

- (1) He takes after his father (2) After ages shall sing his glory.  
(3) We went away after they had left. (4) They arrived soon after.





**24)** Identify the sentence in which 'right' is used as an adverb. (STI Main 2012)

**Answer option :**

- (1) Freedom is our birth - right. (2) You did not make the right choice.  
(3) You must right the wrongs done to her. (4) It serves him right.

**25)** Provide correct adverb for the blank: The minister spoke that the State faced..... about the problems. (MES 2012)

**Answer option :**

- (1) fairly (2) hardly (3) frankly (4) superbly

**26)** This chair is very..... for me. Choose the correct option from the following to fill in the blank. (dSTI 2011)

**Answer option :**

- (1) comfort (2) comfortable (3) comforting (4) comforts

**27)** Fill in the gap with a suitable option:

He has looked.... but he cannot find his spectacles. (STI Main 2011)

**Answer option :**

- (1) nowhere (2) everywhere (3) anywhere (4) somewhere

**28)** Point out the incorrect adverb. (PSI Main 2011)

**Answer option :**

- (1) Speedily (2) Slowly (3) Fastly (4) Gradually

**29)** Fill in the blank with correct option. (STI Main 2011)

I have not travelled by plane.....

**Answer option :**

- (1) yet (2) till now (3) as of now (4) none of the above

**30)** Which one of the following words is not an adverb? (Asst. Main 2011)

**Answer option :**

- (1) frequently (2) always (3) happy (4) fast

**31)** Identify the correct adverb formed from the adjective 'ceaseless'. (dPSI 2008)

**Answer option :**

- (1) ceaselessly (2) ceaselessness (3) ceaselessly (4) cease

**32)** Choose from the following the adverb form of : Secret. (dPSI 2008)

**Answer option :**

- (1) Secrecy (2) Secretly (3) Secret (4) Secrete



**33)** Place the words in brackets in their proper order : (संयुक्त 2006)

My professor spoke (yesterday, at the seminar, eloquently)

**Answer option :**

- (1) My professor spoke (yesterday, eloquently, at the seminar)
- (2) My professor spoke (yesterday, at the seminar, eloquently)
- (3) My professor spoke (eloquently, at the seminar, yesterday)
- (4) My professor spoke (at the seminar, yesterday, eloquently)

**34)** Mark the sentence containing an adverb phrase. (PSI Main 2004)

**Answer option :**

- (1) He whispered softly.
- (2) Keep him away.
- (3) Nothing can live on the moon
- (4) The gun went off suddenly

**35)** Point out the sentence in which the word 'why' is used as a relative adverb (संयुक्त 2001)

**Answer option :**

- (1) Why did you do it?
- (2) I know the reason why he did it.
- (3) Why, it is surely Sujata!
- (4) This is not the time to go into the why and the wherefore of it.

**36)** Mark the sentence in which the word 'still' is used as an adverb. (संयुक्त 1997)

**Answer option :**

- (1) With his name the mothers still their babes
- (2) Still waters run deep
- (3) Her sobs could be heard in the still of night
- (4) He is still in business

**37)** Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank:

Many people .....look upon manual labour as ..... (संयुक्त 1996)

**Answer option :**

- (1) gladly, rewarding
- (2) seldom, remarkable
- (3) always, easy
- (4) foolishly, degrading

**38)** Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank : (संयुक्त 1996)

A right-minded man will have courage to live .....within his ..... rather than live dishonestly upon the means of other people.

**Answer option :**

- (1) honestly, means
- (2) gracefully, income
- (3) discreetly, capacity
- (4) comfortably, limit

**39)** Choose correct adverb to complete the sentence. (संयुक्त 1986)

He speaks.....

**Answer option :**

- (1) loud
- (2) loudly
- (3) loudness
- (4) louder



## 7 . Verb, Verb Forms & Tenses -

### क्रियापद व क्रियापदाची रूपे व काळ

- वाक्यात जो शब्द कर्त्याची क्रिया (action) तसेच अवस्था (state) किंवा मालकी (possession) दर्शवितो त्याला verb म्हणतात.

She works hard.

I run fast.

We play cricket.

} → Action Verbs  
(क्रिया दर्शवितात)

She is a doctor.

It appears dark.

I have a car.

} → Non action verbs  
(अवस्था/मालकी दर्शवितात.)

### Kinds of Verbs – क्रियापदांचे प्रकार

#### A) Main Verb - मुख्य क्रियापद

- जी क्रियापद वाक्यात स्वतंत्र व एकटी वापरल्यास जी फक्त साधा वर्तमानकाळ (simple present) व साधा भूतकाळ (simple past) हे दोनच काळ तयार करू शकतात व त्यांना वेगवेगळे forms रूपे असतात. Main verb त्यांना म्हणतात.

I run fast. - V1

She goes away. - V3

Simple present tense

They called me.

He wrote a letter. V2

Simple past tense

#### B) Auxiliary Verbs – सहाय्यकारी क्रियापद

- जी क्रियापद main verb ला मदत करतात व वेगवेगळा mood (भावार्थ) व्यक्त करतात त्यांना auxiliary verbs म्हणतात.

Auxiliary verbs main verbs ला खालील प्रमाणे मदत करतात.

1. Simple present व Simple past सोडून इतर 10 tenses चे वाक्य बनविण्यासाठी

She is running. (Present continuous)

aux

They have written a letter (Present perfect)

aux



2. Simple present व simple past चे वाक्य negative (नकारार्थी). Interrogative (प्रश्नार्थी) बनविण्यासाठी -

She runs fast.

We opened it.

N – She does not run fast.

N – We did not open it.

I – Does she run fast?

I – Did we open it?

● **Auxiliary verb – चे प्रकार**

**A) Primary aux. verbs**

- इंग्रजीत एकूण 11 Primary aux verbs आहेत.

To be ची रूपे : am, is, are, was, were

To have ची रूपे : have, has, had

To do ची रूपे : do, does, did

- वरील 11 क्रियापदांना primary aux. verbs म्हणतात कारण त्या main verbs त्याप्रमाणे aux verbs अश्या दोन्ही पद्धतीने वापरल्या जातात.

1) She is a girl. (simple present) – main verb

2) She is going. (present continuous) – aux. verb

3) I had a car. (Simple past) – main verb

4) I had been running (past perfect continuous) - aux verb

5) Gopal does his job. (simple present) – Main verb

6) Gopal does not sing a song. (simple present negative) - aux verb.

**B) Modal Aux. Verbs**

- इंग्रजीत एकूण 13 modal aux. verbs आहेत.

- shall, should, can, could, may, might, will, would, must, need to, dare to, used to, ought to.

- वरील 13 क्रियापदांना Modal aux.verbs म्हणतात कारण त्या वेगवेगळ्या mood (भावार्थ) व्यक्त करतात.

1) I can swim (क्षमता)

2) You can go. (order- आज्ञा)

3) Can I go ? (permission- परवानगी)

4) Can I use your pen? (request- विनंती)

5) It can rain. (possibility – शक्यता )

6) You can apply for this post. (advice – सल्ला)



151)	Auspicious	Propitious, Favorable, Fortunate, Lucky	शुभ सशस्कर
152)	Authentic	Real, True, Genuine, Truthful	अस्सल, खरा
153)	Aversion	Dislike, Antipathy, Distaste	तिटकारा, वावडे
154)	Awful	Dreadful, Unpleasant, Terrible	भयंकर
155)	Awkward	Clumsy, Uncomfortable	गैरसोयीचा
156)	Balmy	Soothing, Mild, Pleasant, Gentle, Soft	सुखकारक
157)	Baneful	Harmful, Evil, Fatal, Deadly	अपायकारक
158)	Banish	Exile, Deport, Expel, Remove	हृदयपार करणे
159)	Bankrupt	Insolvent, Penniless, Destitute	नादार किंवा दिवाळखोर
160)	Barbaric	Wild, Savage, Brutish, Uncivilized	रानटी
161)	Barren	Desolate, Infertile, Sterile	नापीक
162)	Barrier	Obstacle, Impediment, Hindrance	कुंपण, अडथळा
163)	Base	Mean, Dishonorable, Ignoble, Low	नैतिक, दृष्ट, हलका
164)	Bashful	Shy, Timid, Copy, Blushing	लाजाळू
165)	Battle	Combat, Conflict, Fight, Struggle	लढाई, युद्ध, झगडणे
166)	Belly	Abdomen, Stomach	पोट, ढेरी
167)	Benefactor	Patron, Donor, Supporter, Sponsor	सत्कृत्यकर्ता, दाता, हितकर्ता
168)	Betray	Deceive, Cheat	विश्वासघात करणे, फसविणे
169)	Bewitch	Charm, Enchant, Fascinate	जादू करणे
170)	Bias	Prejudice, Partiality	पूर्वग्रह
171)	Bizarre	Strange, Odd, Queer	विलक्षण, विचित्र, विक्षिप्त
172)	Blame	Accuse, Censure, Criticize, Charge	दग देणे, ठपका, ठेवणे
173)	Bliss	Joy, Pleasure, Happiness, Mirth, Delight	परमानंद
174)	Blunder	Mistake	घोडचूक
175)	Boast	Vaunt, Bluster	बढाई मारणे
176)	Boost	Encourage, Increase	उत्तेजन देणे
177)	Bounty	Courageous, Valiant, Heroic, Bold	हिंमतवान, शूर
178)	Brutal	Cruel, Unkind, Merciless	रानटी
179)	Brute	Beast, Ruffian, Scoundrel	अविचारी
180)	Burden	Load, Strain	ओझे



241)	Divulge	Reveal, Expose, Disclose	उघड करणे
242)	Dizzy	Giddy, Confused	भोवळ आलेला
243)	Drastic	Severe, Extreme, Harsh	जहाल, जोरदार
244)	Dubious	Doubtful, Ambiguous, Uncertain	संशयास्पद
245)	Earnest	Solemn, Enthusiastic, Ardent	गंभीर
246)	Eccentric	Abnormal, Strange	विलक्षण, विचित्र
247)	Ecstasy	Delight, Enthusiasm, Fervor, Rapture	परमानंद, ब्रम्हानंद
248)	Effeminacy	Womanliness	नामर्दपणा
249)	Efficient	Competent, Capable, Productive	कार्यक्षम
250)	Egoism	Selfishness, Egotism, Vanity	स्वार्थ पराणयता/अहंभाव
251)	Elegant	Refined, Tasteful, Dignified, Attractive	सुसंस्कृत वर्तनाचा
252)	Eminent	Important, Famous, Renowned	प्रसिद्ध
253)	Enhance	Enrich, Improve, Magnify, Heighten,	वाढविणे, उंचावणे
254)	Enlighten	Edify, Illuminate, Inform	प्रकाश पाडणे
255)	Enormous	Huge, Giant, Immense, Gigantic, Colossal	प्रचंड
256)	Enthusiasm	Zeal, Eagerness, Passion	उत्साह
257)	Entice	Allure, Persuade	मोह पाडणे
258)	Entreaty	Appeal, Petition, Request.	विनवणी करणे
259)	Eradicate	Destroy, Remove, Uproot	मूळसंकट काढून टाकणे
260)	Erudition	Scholarship, Knowledge	विद्वत्ता, पांडित्य
261)	Exaggerate	Overstate, Magnify, Inflate	अतिशयोक्ती करणे
262)	Exasperation	Irritation, Provocation, Annoyance	राग, क्रोध, संताप, चीड
263)	Exceptional	Rare, Unusual, Uncommon	अपवादात्मक
264)	Exhort	Urge, Incite, Advice	आग्रहाने विनवणे
265)	Exigency	Emergency, Necessity	निकट
266)	Exotic	Fascinating, Attractive, Charming	आकर्षक, मनोवैधक
267)	Extravagant	Lavish, Wasteful, Excessive	उधळया
268)	Fabulous	Amazing, Remarkable, Wonderful,	आश्चर्यकारक
269)	Fallacious	Misleading, Untrue, Deceptive	भ्रमिष्ट
270)	Fastidious	Squeamish	चोखंदळ



271)	Fatal	Lethal, Mortal, Deadly	प्राणघातक
272)	Fatigue	Tiredness, Exhaust, Weariness, Lethargy	श्रम, थकवा
273)	Fecund	Prolific, Fertile, Fruitful, Productive	अत्यंत सुपीक
274)	Feeble	Weak, Infirm, Frail, Delicate	अशक्त
275)	Felicitate	Congratulate, Salute	अभिनंदन करणे
276)	Ferocious	Wild, Fierce, Savage, Vicious, Brutal.	भयंकर
277)	Fiasco	Failure	पूर्ण फजिती
278)	Fickle	Wavering, Undecided, Indecisive	चंचल
279)	Fictitious	Fanciful, Spurious, False, Imaginary	अस्सल नसलेला, नकली
280)	Foible	Defect, Weakness, Fault, Mistake	स्वभावातील व्यंग, उणीव
281)	Forbid	Prohibit, Prevent, Bar, Ban	मना करणे
282)	Forego	Abandon, Relinquish, Renounce	त्याग करणे
283)	Fragile	Breakable, Brittle, Delicate	नाजूक, लवचिक
284)	Fragrant	Odorous, Aromatic, Perfumed	सुवासिक
285)	Frigid	Cold, Chilly, Shivering	थंड
286)	Furtive	Secret, Stealthy, Sly	चोरून केलेली, छुपी
287)	Futile	Absurd, Vain, Worthless, Useless	निष्फळ
288)	Gaiety	Joyfulness, Happiness, Mirth, Cheerfulness	आनंदीपणा
289)	Garner	Store, Gather	साठवून ठवणे
290)	Garrulous	Verbose, Loquacious, Talkative	वाचाळ
291)	Generous	Bounteous, Liberal, Magnanimous	थोर मनाचा
292)	Genuine	True, Factual, Authentic, Real	खरा
293)	Gluttony	Greediness	अति खादडपणा
294)	Gorgeous	Dazzling, Luxuriant, Magnificent	भपकेदार डोळ्यात भरणारा
295)	Gracious	Kind, Polite, Cordial, Congenial	दयाळू
296)	Gregarious	Sociable	समाजशील
297)	Grievous	Painful, Sorrowful, Dreadful, Tragic, Serious	अति दुःखकारक
298)	Grisly	Horrible, Frightful, Gruesome, Hideous	भयानक
299)	Hamper	Hinder, Obstruct, Impede, Prevent	अडथळा करणे
300)	Haphazard	Purposeless, Chaotic, Unsystematic	योगायोगाचा





301)	Hectic	Feverish, Excited, Agitated	खूप मौजेचा
302)	Hideous	Abominable, Detestable, Repulsive.	अत्यंत कुरूप
303)	Hilarious	Jovial, Joyous	खूप आनंदी
304)	Hindrance	Bar, Barrier, Obstacle, Impediment	अडथळा
305)	Hostile	Antagonistic, Unfriendly	विरोधी
306)	Humane	Kind, Merciful, Compassionate	दयाळू
307)	Humiliate	Embarrass, Disgrace, Debase, Degrade,	पाण उतारा करणे
308)	Hymn	Song, Psalm, Anthem	ईशस्त्रोत्र, ईश्वरस्त्रोत्र
309)	Hypocrisy	Deceit, Imposture, Pretence	ढोंगीपणा
310)	Identical	Alike, Comparable, Same, exact	तंतोतंत जुळणारा
311)	Illegal	Illegitimate, Illicit, Unlawful	बेकायदेशीर
312)	Illiterate	Uneducated, Ignorant	निरक्षर
313)	Illustrious	Distinguished, Celebrated, Prominent	सुविख्यात
314)	Imminent	Impending, Approaching, Forthcoming	घडण्याचा स्वभाव असणारा
315)	Immoral	Unethical, Corrupt, Wicked, Dishonest	अनीतीचे
316)	Immortal	Eternal, Everlasting. Perpetual.	अमर, चिरंजीवी
317)	Impartial	Neutral, Objective, Unbiased	निःपक्षपाती
318)	Impecunious	Poor, Poverty Stricken, Penniless.	निर्धन
319)	Imperious	Arrogant, Despotic, Haughty	उध्दट
320)	Impostor	Deceiver, Hypocrite, Pretender	तोतया, भोंदू
321)	Incessant	Continuous, Ceaseless, Unending	अखंड
322)	Indigent	Poor, Needy, Destitute	अत्यंत गरीब
323)	Indignant	Angry, Offended, Incensed, Resentful	तिरस्कार वाटणारा
324)	Indiscreet	Careless, Rash, Reckless, Thoughtless	असंमजस
325)	Indolent	Idle, Lazy, Lethargic, Sluggish	आळशी
326)	Industrious	Diligent, Hardworking, Busy	दीर्घोद्योगी
327)	Ingenious	Clever, Inventive, Resourceful, Inventive	हुशार
328)	Ingenuous	Childlike, Artless, Honest, Innocent	निष्कपट, साधा
329)	Ingredient	Component, Constituent	मूलघटक
330)	Insidious	Deceitful, Treacherous, Sinister	विश्वासघातकी





331)	Intractable	Unruly, Refractory, Stubborn	अडेलतट्टू, हट्टी
332)	Intrepid	Brave, Fearless, Bold	निर्भय, शूर
333)	Introvert	Contemplative	बहिर्मुखी
334)	Irresolute	Undecided, Wavering, Vacillating	अस्थिर
335)	Jubilant	Elated, Exhilarated, Thrilled, Excited	आनंदी उत्साही
336)	Judicious	Discreet, Wise, Prudent	शहाणपणाचा
337)	Laborious	Strenuous, Burdensome, Tiresome	खूप कष्टाचे
338)	Lavish	Abundant, Bountiful, Unlimited	सढळ हाताचा, विपुल
339)	Lawful	Authorized, Valid	कायदेशीर
340)	Lenient	Gentle, Tender, Squeamish, Unhardened	सौम्य
341)	Lucid	Clear, Understandable. Sensible, Logical	स्पष्ट
342)	Luxurious	Comfortable, Lavish, Opulent	अत्यंत आरामदायक
343)	Magnificent	Fantastic, Superb, Splendid	उत्कृष्ट, भव्य
344)	Malevolent	Evil Minded, Malicious, Hostile, Spiteful	व्देषपूर्ण
345)	Marvellous	Fabulous, Fantastic, Superb	आश्चर्यकारक
346)	Meagre	Sparse, Inadequate, Insufficient	अपुरा, अल्प
347)	Mediocre	Average, Ordinary, Inferior	साधारण, सामान्य
348)	Melancholy	Cheerless, Dejected, Depressed, Sad	खिन्न, उदास
349)	Mighty	Brawny, Dominant, Powerful	शक्तीमान
350)	Mockery	Ridicule, Jeering, Taunting	उपहास
351)	Momentous	Important, Memorable, Eventful,	महत्वाचा
352)	Monotonous	Dull, Boring. Tedious	नीरस
353)	Mutilate	Cripple, Injure,	तोडून छिन्नविच्छिन्न करणे
354)	Naïve	Gullible, Ingenuous, Simple,	साधा, सरळ
355)	Nasty	Bad, Beastly, Dangerous	वाईट, घातक
356)	Negotiate	Bargain, Accomplish	वाटाघाटी करणे
357)	Notable	Distinguished, Important, Prominent	प्रसिध्दी
358)	Nourish	Nurture, Sustain, Strengthen	पोसणे
359)	Obduracy	Obstinacy, Stubbornness, Inflexibility	हट्टीपणा
360)	Oblivious	Unaware, Inattentive, Forgetful	जाणीव नसलेला



391)	Propitious	Auspicious, Gracious	अनुकूल
392)	Provident	Careful, Farsighted	दूरदर्शी
393)	Provisional	Conditional, Interim, Temporary	तात्पुरता
394)	Radical	Extremist, Fanatical	मूलगामी
395)	Rare	Unusual, Scarce, Uncommon, Unique	विरळ
396)	Rational	Logical, Sensible, Reasonable	समंजस
397)	Rebuke	Reprimand, Scold, Reproach, Censure	दोष देणे
398)	Redeem	Retrieve, Recover, Regain	परत विकत घेणे, मिळविणे
399)	Refresh	Cool, Energize, Clean	ताजेवाणे करणे
400)	Regret	Grieve, Mourn, Lament, Repent	च्या बदल दुःख वाटणे
401)	Reign	Administer, Govern, Command	राज्य करणे
402)	Reinstate	Recall, Rehabilitate, Restore	पूर्वीच्या पदावर परत नेमणे
403)	Reiterate	Repeat, Restate	पुन्हा पुन्हा उच्चारणे
404)	Reject	Discard, Disapprove, Deny	नापसंत करणे
405)	Related	Affiliated, Allied, Associated	संबंधित
406)	Relent	Become Lenient, Soften	कडक धोरण सोडणे
407)	Relevant	Pertinent, Related	संबंधित
408)	Religion	Belief, Faith	धर्म
409)	Relinquish	Give up, Forsake, Abandon	त्याग करणे
410)	Reluctant	Averse, Disinclined, Hesitant	नाखूष
411)	Remarkable	Amazing, Astonishing, Uncommon	लक्षणीय
412)	Remedy	Antidote, Corrective, Cure	ईलाज, उपाय
413)	Remorse	Guilt, Regret, Repentance	तीव्र खेद
414)	Remorseful	Ashamed, Penitent, Regretful	पश्चाताप झालेला
415)	Renegade	Apostate, Desert, Traitor	आपला धर्म बदलणारा, काफिर
416)	Replete	Full, Abundant, Abounding	पूर्ण भरलेला
417)	Reprehend	Rebuke, Chide, Admonish	खरडपट्टी काढणे
418)	Repugnance	Aversion, Hatred, Antipathy	तीव्र तिरस्कार
419)	Resistance	Opposition, Defiance	प्रतिकार शक्ती
420)	Resurgent	Rising Again, Arising, Resurging	पुन्हा डोके वर काढलेला



421)	Reticent	Silent, Quiet	मितभाषी
422)	Retribution	Revenge, Chastisement, Avenge	बदला
423)	Ridiculous	Sardonic, Sarcastic, Ironical	हास्यापद
424)	Rigid	Stiff, Unbending, Unyielding, Inflexible	ताठ, रुक्ष
425)	Rustic	Boor, Bumpkin, Swain, Yokel	गावढंळ, अडाणी
426)	Ruthless	Cruel, Merciless, Relentless	क्रूर
427)	Sagacious	Astute, Judicious, Sage	शहाणा, चतुर
428)	Sagacity	Wisdom, Prudence, Perspicacity	चातुर्य
429)	Salient	Outstanding, Prominent, Striking	ठळक
430)	Salutary	Corrective, Advantageous, Beneficial	हितकारक
431)	Salvation	Deliverance, Redemption, Reclamation	पाप विमोचन
432)	Sane	Sound, Reasonable, Sensible	समजूतदार
433)	Sardonic	Sarcastic, Scornful, Derisive	उपरोधक
434)	Scrupulous	Careful, Conscientious, Precise	पापभीरु
435)	Seductive	Alluring, Appealing, Attractive	मोहक
436)	Sedulous	Industrious, Diligent, Assiduous	उद्योगी
437)	Sensation	Awareness, Feeling, Perception	इंद्रियाने होणारे ज्ञान
438)	Shake	Convulse, Quake, Move	जोराने हलणे
439)	Shape	Body, Build, Figure	आकार
440)	Shrewd	Clever, Sharp, Cunning	चतुर, कावेबाज
441)	Simulate	Pretend, Feign, Imitate	ढोंग करणे
442)	Slander	Defame, Malign, Defile	निंदा करणे
443)	Solicit	Request, Seek, Plead, Beseech	कळकळीची विनंती करणे
444)	Splendid	Magnificent, Grand, Remarkable	भव्य
445)	Sporadic	Infrequent, Scattered, Irregular	तुरळक आढळणारा
446)	Spurious	False, Fake Counterfeit, Artificial	खोटा
447)	Sterile	Barren, Unfruitful, Unproductive	नापीक
448)	Stupendous	Amazing, Prodigious, Astounding	विस्मयजनक
449)	Subtle	Delicate, Elusive	मार्मिक
450)	Subtract	Debit, Deduct, Take Away	वजा करणे



481)	Various	Diverse, Several	निरनिराळे
482)	Vehement	Impetuous, Ardent, Violent	जोरदार उत्साही
483)	Veracious	Creditable, Honest, Reliable	प्रमाणिक, सत्यवचनी
484)	Vigilance	Watchfulness, Alertness	जागरुकता
485)	Vindictive	Revengeful, Rancorous, Spiteful	सुडाच्या भावनेने पेटलेला
486)	Violation	Breach, Transgression	उल्लंघन करुन
487)	Virtuous	Chaste, Moral, Righteous, Honest	सदगुणी
488)	Vivacity	Liveliness, Cheerfulness	आनंदी वृत्ती
489)	Vivid	Clear, Apparent, Bright	भडक, चमकदार, सुस्पष्ट
490)	Void	Blank, Empty, Vacant	निरर्थक
491)	Volatile	Changeable, Inconsistence, Fickle	चंचल, लहरी
492)	Voracious	Greedy, Ravenous	खूप आधाशी, खादाड
493)	Vortex	Whirlpool, Spiral, Eddy	भोवरा
494)	Vow	Swear, Promise, Guarantee	प्रतिज्ञा, शपथ
495)	Vulgar	Indecent, Unrefined	गांवढळ
496)	Vulnerable	Defenseless, Unguarded, Weak	असुरक्षित
497)	Waive	Abandon, Disclaim, Relinquish, Give Up	हक्क सोडून देणे
498)	Wakeful	Alert, Awake	निद्राविमुख, जागृत
499)	Wane	Decline, Decrease, Diminish, Fade	लहान होत जाणे
500)	Wealth	Opulence, Riches, Affluence, Fortune	संपत्ती, धन, श्रीमंती
501)	Weary	Exhausted, Fatigued, Tired	दमला भागलेला
502)	Whole	Total, Universal, Holistic, Integral	संपूर्ण, संमग्न
503)	Wicked	Bad, Evil, Harmful	दृष्ट
504)	Wild	Savage, Barbarous, Cruel	असंस्कृत, रानटी
505)	Wisdom	Common Sense, Astuteness, Good Sense	शहाणपणा
506)	Wither	Decay, Shrink, Fade	शुष्क होणे किंवा कोमजणे
507)	Yearn	Desire, Pine, Crave	उत्कंठेने इच्छिणे
508)	Yield	Submit, Surrender	शरण जाणे
509)	Zeal	Passion, Determination	उत्साह
510)	Zenith	Pinnacle, Top, Summit	कळस
511)	Zero	Cipher, Nil	शून्य
512)	Zest	Enthusiasm, Enjoyment	फार मोठा उत्साह



## 21. ANTONYMS (Opposite Words)

1)	Ability (पात्रता, योग्यता, सामर्थ्य) X Disability, Impotence (असमर्थता, अयोग्यता)
2)	Accept (स्वीकरणे, मान्य करणे) X Refuse, Deny (अमान्य करणे)
3)	Admire (स्तुती, प्रशंसा) X Dislike (तिरस्कार)
4)	Abundance (विपुलता) X Dearth, Scarce (तुटवडा)
5)	Acquit (निर्दोष ठरविणे) X Condemn, Sentence (शिक्षा देणे)
6)	Adopt (स्वीकरणे) X Reject (नकारणे)
7)	Above (वर वरच्या बाजूला) X Below, Beneath (खाली, खालच्या बाजूला)
8)	Advance (पुढे जाणे, प्रगती करणे) X Retreat (माघार घेणे, अयशस्वी होणे)
9)	Adversity (प्रतिकूल दैव, आपत्ती) X Prosperity, Fortune (भरभराट, दैव)
10)	Adventurous (साहसी) X Timed (भात्री)
11)	Accord (सहमती, करार, मान्यता) X Disagreement (अमान्य करणे, असहमती)
12)	Abstract (गूढ, रहस्यमय) X Concrete (मूर्त)
13)	Affecting (मनावर परिणाम करणारे) X Absurd, Comic, Funny (हास्यास्पद, गमतीदार)
14)	Affinity (प्रेम, जवळीक) X Antipathy (उदासीनता)
15)	Affirm (स्वीकरणे) X Deny (नाकारणे)
16)	Abiding (टिकाऊ, शाश्वत) X Transitory, Momentary (तात्पुरते, क्षणिक)
17)	Admit (मान्य करणे, आत येऊ देणे) X Deny, Disclaim (नाकारणे)
18)	Affluence (संपत्ती, श्रीमंती) X Poverty (दारिद्र्य)
19)	Aggravate (मोठा करणे, वाढवणे) X Lessen, Condense (कमी करणे, संक्षिप्त करणे)
20)	Abbreviate (संक्षिप्त करणे) X Lengthen, Extend (वाढविणे)
21)	Advise (सल्ला देणे, जाहीर करणे) X Criticise, Deter (टीका करणे)
22)	Always (नेहमी) X Never (कधीही नाही)
23)	Ample (भरपूर) X Scanty (तुटपुजे)
24)	Amateur (हौशी) X Professional (व्यावसायिक)
25)	Agree (सहमत होणे) X Differ, Disagree (मतभिन्नता, असहमती)
26)	Analysis (वर्गीकरण) X Synthesis (विश्लेषण)
27)	Ancient (प्राचीन) X Modern (आधुनिक)
28)	Ancestor (पुर्वज) X Descendant (अग्रज)
29)	Appreciate (प्रशंसा, स्तुती करणे) X Depreciate (टीका करणे)
30)	Appropriate (योग्य उचित) X Incorrect, Relinquish, Inappropriate (अयोग्य)



31)	Allow (परवानगी देणे) X Forbid, Disallow (मनाई करणे)
32)	Amuse (रमविणे, करमणूक करणे) X Bore, Fatigue, Annoy (कटाळा येणे)
33)	Arrival (आगमन) X Departure (निर्गमन)
34)	Ascent (वर चढणे) X Descent (खाली येणे)
35)	Asleep (झोपलेला) X Awake (जागा असलेला)
36)	Arrive (आगमन होणे, येणे) X Depart (निर्गमन होणे)
37)	Arrogant (उध्दट) X Humble, Polite (विनम्र, सभ्य)
38)	Artificial (कृत्रिम) X Natural (नैसर्गिक)
39)	Attack (हल्ला करणे) X Defend (संरक्षण करणे)
40)	Attract (आकर्षित करणे) X Repel (हल्ला करणे, तिरस्कार करणे)
41)	Abandon (त्याग करणे) X Continue, Remain, Carry On.
42)	Abate (कमी करणे) X Aggravate, Intensify, Increase
43)	Abbreviate (संक्षिप्त करणे) X Enlarge, Expand, Amplify
44)	Abhor (अत्यंत तटकार करणे) X Love, Like
45)	Ability (सामर्थ्य, क्षमता) X Incompetence, Impotency, Disability, Inability
46)	Abolish (नाहीसा करणे) X Confirm, Promote, Encourage
47)	Above (वर) X Below, Down, Under
48)	Abridge (संक्षिप्त करणे) X Enlarge, Expand, Magnify
49)	Absence (अनुपस्थिती) X Presence
50)	Absolute (पूर्णपणे, अमर्याद) X Limited, Restricted
51)	Absolve (मुक्त करणे) X Punish, Chastise, Castigate, Penalize, Compel
52)	Absord (शोषून घेणे) X Expel, Dissolve (विरघळणी)
53)	Absurd (मूर्ख) X Wise, Rational, Sensible, Reasonable, Sane, Prudent
54)	Abundance (विपुलता) X Lack, Dearth, Shortage, Want, Scarcity
55)	Accelerate (गती वाढविणे) X Retard, Hinder, Impede
56)	Accept (स्वीकरणे) X Reject, Refuse, Deny
57)	Accomplish (सफल करणे) X Defeat, Fail
58)	Accord (संमती) X Discord, Disagreement
59)	Accumulate (गोळा करणे) X Distribute, Scatter, Spread, Disperse
60)	Accurate (बिनचूक) X Inaccurate, Wrong



61)	Accuse (आरोप करणे) X Acquit, Release
62)	Acquit (दोषमुक्त करणे) X Convict, Charge, Blame, Accuse
63)	Adequate (पुरेसा) X Inadequate, Insufficient, Scant
64)	Admiration (प्रशंसा) X Dislike, Hate, Disapproval
65)	Admit (कबूल करणे) X Deny
66)	Adopt (दत्तक घेणे) X Reject, Refuse
67)	Adorn (सुशोभित करणे) X Spoil, Tarnish, Deface
68)	Advance (पुढे जाणे) X Retreat, Retire
69)	Advantage (फायदा) X Disadvantage
70)	Adversity (आपत्ती) X Prosperity, Fortune, Happiness
71)	Affection (प्रेम, ममता) X Hate, Indifference, Apathy
72)	Affinity (आसभाव, आवड) X Aversion, Antipathy
73)	Affirm (निग्रहाने सांगणे) X Deny, Refuse, Reject
74)	Aggressive (आक्रमक) X Submissive, Peaceful
75)	Agile (चपळ) X Heavy Sluggish, Clumsy
76)	Agony (वेदना) X Comfort, Peace, Relief
77)	Agree (कबुल करणे) X Disagree, Differ
78)	Alert (सावध, जागरूक) X Careless, Distracted
79)	Alien (परदेशी) X Native, Indigenous
80)	Alive (सजीव, जीवंत) X Dead
81)	Allow (मान्यकरणे, परवानगी देणे) X Forbid, Prohibit
82)	Ally (मित्र) X Enemy, Foe
83)	Ambiguous (सदिग्ध) X Clear, Unambiguous, Evident, Explicit, Certain
84)	Amiable (प्रेमळ) X Unfriendly
85)	Amuse (करमणूक करणे) X Annoy, Fatigue, Tire, Bore
86)	Anarchy (अराजक) X Discipline
87)	Ancient (प्राचीन, पुरातन) X Modern, New
88)	Anger (राग, क्रोध) X Peace, Calmness
89)	Apathy (औदासिन्स) X Concern, Care, Anxiety, Eagerness
90)	Appreciate (योग्यता ओळखणे) X Condemn, Depreciate, Disapprove





91)	Appropriate (योग्य) X Inappropriate, Incorrect
92)	Approve (मान्यता देणे) X Admonish, Condemn, Disapprove
93)	Artificial (कृत्रिम) X Natural
94)	Ascend (चढाव) X Descend
95)	Assault (जोरदार हल्ला करणे) X Defend, Protect
96)	Assert (प्रतिपादन करणे) X Contradict, Deny
97)	Audacity (उद्धटपणा) X Humility, Mildness, Cowardice
98)	Authentic (खरा, अस्सल) X Spurious
99)	Avoid (टाळणे) X Face
100)	Awareness (जाणीव) X Ignorance
101)	Awkward (गैरसोयीचा) X Graceful
102)	Barbarous (रानटी, असंस्कृत) X Civilized, Refined (सुसंस्कृत)
103)	Beneficent (परोपकारी, दयाळू) X Maleficent (परोपकारी, अभाव)
104)	Benevolent (परोपकारी, सदिच्छा) X Malevolent (अपरोपकारी)
105)	Banish (हद्दपार करणे) X Accept
106)	Bankrupt (दिवाळखोर) X Solvent
107)	Barbarous (रानटी, क्रूर) X Civilized
108)	Barren (नापीक) X Fertile
109)	Beautiful (सुंदर) X hideous
110)	Begin (आरंभ करणे) X End
111)	Belief (विश्वास) X Disbelief, Distrust, Doubt
112)	Belittle (कमी करणे) X Admire, Appreciate, Esteem
113)	Below (च्यापेक्षा खाली) X Above
114)	Bend (वाकविणे) X Straighten
115)	Beneficial (हितकारक) X Useless, Wicked, Harmful
116)	Benevolence (दानशूरपणा) X Malice, Venom, Enmity
117)	Bend (वाकलेला) X Straight
118)	Bitter (कडू) X Mellow, Sweet
119)	Blame (दोष देणे) X Praise, Compliment, Exhort, Appreciation
120)	Bless (आशीर्वाद) X Curse, Denounce





121)	Bliss (परमानंद) X Sorrow, Affliction, Woe, Misery
122)	Blunt (बोथड) X Sharp, Sensitive, Keen
123)	Boisterous (खवळलेला) X Quiet, Calm
124)	Bold (धीट, धाडसी) X Fearful, Timid, Afraid, Cowardly
125)	Borrow (कर्ज काढणे, उसणे घेणे) X Lend
126)	Bottom (तळ) X Top
127)	Brave (शूर) X Timid, Cowardly, Fearful
128)	Bravery (शौर्य) X Cowardice
129)	Brief (संक्षिप्त) X Verbose, Long, Extended
130)	Broad (रुंद) X Narrow, Scanty, Contracted
131)	Brutal (रानटी) X Humane, Compassionate, Kind
132)	Build (बांधणे) X Destroy, Demolish
133)	Busy (कार्यमग्न) X Inactive, Indolent, Lazy, Idle
134)	Buy (विकत घेणे) X Sell
135)	Calamity (आपत्ती) X Fortune, Peace, Happiness
136)	Callous (निष्ठुर) X Tender, Soft
137)	Calm (शांती) X Excite, Perturb, Agitate
138)	Capable (समर्थ, कार्यक्षम) X Incapable
139)	Captivity (कैद) X Freedom, Liberty
140)	Capture (कैद करणे) X Release, Acquit, Free
141)	Cautions (सावध, जागरूक) X Rash, Reckless
142)	Celestial (स्वर्गीय) X Earthly
143)	Censure (निंदा करणे) X Praise, Applaud, Approve, Appreciate
144)	Certain (निश्चित) X Ambiguous, Dubious, Obscure, Uncertain
145)	Chaste (सदगुणी) X Unchaste, Impure
146)	Cheap (स्वस्त) X Expensive, Costly, Dear
147)	Cheerful (आनंदी) X Gloomy, Depressed, Sad, Dejected, Discouraged,
148)	Clear (स्वच्छ, निर्मळ) X Cloudy, Opaque, Vague, Cloudy
149)	Clever (हुषार) X Awkward, Clumsy, Dull, Stupid
150)	Clumsy (बोजड) X Graceful



**लक्ष्म करीयर अकॅडमी**  
**MPSC / UPSC** मो.7887878001/ 7887878002

**PSI / STI / ASO**

451)	Valuable (मौल्यवान) X Worthless, Cheap, Base
452)	Vanity (बढाई) X Politeness, Modesty, Humility
453)	Victory (विजय) X Defeat
454)	Vigilant (जागरुक, दक्ष) X Careless, Heedless
455)	Violent (तीव्र, हिंसक) X Quiet, Placid, Peaceful, Calm, Gentle
456)	Virtue (सदगुण) X Vice
457)	Visible (दुष्य) X Invisible
458)	Voluntary (ऐच्छिक) X Compulsory
459)	Vulgar (अश्लील) X Refined, Cultured, Civilized
460)	Wearisome (कंटाळवाणा) X Refreshing
461)	Woeful (खिन्न) X Cheerful
462)	Zeal (उत्साह) X Indifference, Apathy
463)	Zenith (कळस) X Base, Nadir, Bottom



## 22. IDIOMS AND PHRASES

### वाक्प्रचार व म्हणी

आपले विचार प्रभावीपणे व स्पष्टपणे सांगण्यासाठी, भाषा अधिक समृद्ध करण्यासाठी आणि आपल्या भावना आणि आपले विचार स्पष्ट मांडण्यासाठी Idioms and Phrases चा उपयोग केला जातो.

### IDIOMS

No	शब्द (Words)	मराठी अर्थ (Marathi Meaning)	पर्यायी शब्द (Similar Words)
1)	An axe to grind	स्वार्थी उद्देश	Selfish motive
2)	Apple of discord	भांडण्याचे कारण	Cause of quarrel
3)	A baker's dozen	तेरा	Thirteen
4)	A bed of roses	आरामाची गोष्ट	A state of luxury
5)	A bolt from the blue	अचानक उद्भवलेले संकट	An unexpected disaster
6)	A bone of contention	भांडण्याचे मूळ कारण	A cause of quarrel
7)	Achilles heel	कमकवुतपणा	Weak point/ spot
8)	A cup of tea	आवडती गोष्टी	A favorite thing
9)	A herculean task	अवघड कष्टाचे काम, कष्टप्रद काम	A work that needs tremendous efforts
10)	Atheist	नास्तिक	One who does not believe in the existence of God
11)	Antagonistic	शत्रुत्व	In a state of mutual hostility
12)	Aristocracy	सरदारांनी चालवलेले राज्य, सरदारशाही	Government by the nobles
13)	Ambiguous	संदिग्ध	A statement open to more than one interpretation
14)	Antidote	विषावरील उतारा	Medicine that destroys the effect of poison
15)	Adolescence	कुमारवस्था	State of growth between boyhood and youth
16)	Amphibious	उभयचर	Capable of living both on land and in water
17)	Anonymous	अनामिक, निनावी	A communication to which no name is given