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Noun

A noun is the word that refers to a person, thing or abstract idea. A noun can tell you who or what.

There are five types of Noun

- a. **Proper Noun**
- b. **Common Noun**
- c. **Material Noun**
- d. **Collective Noun**
- e. **Abstract noun**

- There are common nouns such as dog, car, chair etc.
- Nouns that refer to things which can be counted (can be singular or plural) are countable nouns.
- Nouns that refer to some groups of countable nouns, substances, feelings and types of activity (can only be singular) are uncountable nouns.
- Nouns that refer to a group of people or things are collective nouns.
- Nouns that refer to people, organisations or places are proper nouns, only proper nouns are capitalised.
- Nouns that are made up of two or more words are called compound nouns.

Classify the Nouns in the following sentences

1. Beauty is only a nine day's wonder.
2. Maharashtra is famous for its bananas.
3. Children like sweets
4. A crowd gathered there.
5. My umbrella is very costly.
6. Our team got a prize.
7. Water is useful for health.
8. Everyone wants happiness.
9. Children like sweets.
10. Poverty is the greatest curse.

1. ___ (This/These) is my book and ___ (that /those) book is his.
2. ___(This/These) is the institute in which I study.
3. ___ (Those/That) institute across the road is his.
4. ___(This/These) is my room and ___(those/that) is my sister's room.
5. ___(This, these) is my father's car and (that/those) is her mother's car.
6. ___ (These, This) are the notes I made and (that, those)___ are the notes made by him.

Countable and Uncountable Nouns 2

Complete the sentences using either 'a' or 'some':

1. There is _____ rice in the cupboard.
2. There is _____ dog in the garden.
3. There is _____ postman coming to the door.
4. There is _____ alcohol in the fridge.
5. There is _____ bathroom upstairs.
6. There is _____ computer in the office.
7. There is _____ oil on the floor.
8. There is _____ ice on the windscreen.
9. There is _____ shirt in the tumble dryer.
10. There is _____ homework to do later on.
11. There is _____ food on the table.
12. There is _____ cheese in the fridge.
13. There is _____ light switch on the wall.
14. There is _____ vinegar on your chips.
15. There is _____ pen in my pocket.

16. There is _____ sand in my shoe.
17. There is _____ five pound note in my wallet.
18. There is _____ wine in the cupboard.
19. There is _____ butter in the fridge.
20. There is _____ peanut butter on the worktop.
21. There is _____ radio in the kitchen.
22. There is _____ toothbrush in the bathroom.
23. There is _____ jam in the cupboard.
24. There is _____ magazine in the living room.
25. There is _____ queue at the post office.
26. There is _____ luggage in the car.
27. There is _____ suitcase in the bedroom.
28. There is _____ flour in the cupboard.
29. There is _____ sugar in your tea.
30. There is _____ bicycle outside.

Pronoun

A **pronoun** (*I, me, he, she, herself, you, it, that, they, each, few, many, who, whoever, whose, someone, everybody, etc.*) is a word that takes the place of a noun. In the sentence *Joe saw Jill, and he waved at her*, the pronouns *he* and *her* take the place of *Joe* and *Jill*, respectively.

Using Personal Pronouns 1

Fill in the gaps using either 'I' or 'me':

1. Give that book to _____.
2. _____ don't like working in shops.
3. Does your friend know _____ ?
4. _____ and Ted are going out for lunch.
5. _____ need to ask you something.
6. _____ 'm a vegetarian.
7. _____ was the first one to finish my exam.
8. This is a picture of _____ and mum on holiday.
9. This is the house they showed _____.
10. Did you know that _____ live in Manchester?
11. Jenny told _____ that you went to London last week.
12. _____ will see you soon.
13. Deepak is older than _____ .
14. Call _____ when you get there.
15. This is the house where _____ was born.

Fill in the gaps using either 'he' or 'him':

1. _____ always goes home early on Tuesdays.
2. I asked _____ for some help.
3. _____ asked, "What's her problem?"
4. _____ was always a bit quiet.
5. That's easy for _____ to say.

6. Do you want to see _____ now?
7. _____ needs a new pair of shoes.
8. I think that _____ is really selfish.
9. Can you ask _____ ?
10. _____ wasn't very well last week.
11. _____ put on his coat and went out.
12. Gillian gave the largest piece of cake to _____ .
13. I love spending time with _____ .
14. Everyone told _____ to be quiet.
15. There's something strange about _____ .

Fill in the gaps using either 'she' or 'her':

1. _____ thought he was joking.
2. _____ has got long hair.
3. I see _____ on the bus every day.
4. John called _____ at half past nine.
5. Sally's sister gave _____ a new jacket.
6. I know _____ studies English.
7. _____ 's quite serious, isn't she?
8. _____ 's not interested in geography.
9. That guitar belongs to _____ .
10. Is _____ going on holiday with you?
11. _____ waited in the rain for half an hour.
12. I told _____ that you can't meet _____ .
13. _____ picked up the bag.
14. My neighbour said that _____ wasn't coming.
15. Ask my sister if _____ saw him.

Fill in the gaps using either **'we'** or **'us'**:

1. _____ aren't interested.
2. Nobody told _____.
3. They don't believe _____.
4. Will _____ be able to meet up?
5. This is what _____ wanted.
6. They saw _____ walking down the road.
7. _____ agree with you.
8. Tell _____ what you mean.
9. _____ hope that you enjoy yourselves.
10. Can _____ tell you tomorrow?
11. _____ don't want to go out.
12. This puts _____ in a difficult position.
13. That's impossible for _____ .
14. _____ 'll do what _____ can.
15. Thank you for inviting _____ .

Fill in the gaps using either **'they'** or **'them'**:

1. I don't know _____ at all.
 2. _____ can't hear you.
 3. Ask _____ yourself.
 4. Who is that man with _____ ?
 5. _____ went to the cinema with Linda and Rachael last night.
 6. Please tell _____ that _____ are early.
 7. Somebody wants to see _____ .
 8. I will put _____ on the waiting list.
 9. _____ are at the football match.
 10. Did _____ see you there?
-

Adjectives

An adjective is a word that describes or clarifies a noun. Adjectives describe nouns by giving some information about an object's size, shape, age, color, origin or material.

An adjective is a word or set of words that modifies (i.e., describes) a noun or pronoun. Adjectives may come before the word they modify.

Examples:

*That is a **cute** puppy.*

*She likes a **high school** senior.*

Adjectives may also follow the word they modify:

Examples:

*That puppy looks **cute**.*

*The technology is **state-of-the-art**.*

1. I feel (unhappy / unhappily)
2. I will get the car (ready / readily)
3. She is too a person to refuse. (polite / politely)
4. We will have to think (quick / quickly)
5. She danced into the room. (happy / happily)
6. She sang (bad / badly)
7. I remember him very (good / well)
8. Cyanide is a poison. (dead / deadly)
9. This steak is very cooked. (bad / badly)

10. He was in love with her. (mad / madly)
11. They were playing fast. (unusual / unusually)
12. I believed that you wanted to help me. (wrong / wrongly)

Fill the blank with proper form of verb:

1. I have _____ to the market. (go)
2. He _____ a lion in jungle. (see)
3. I will _____ a movie tomorrow. (watch)
4. I saw a tree that _____ towards the wall of the house. (lean)
5. She _____ the floor yesterday. (sweep)
6. They _____ to our house Yesterday. (Come)
7. Have you _____ a surgical Operation. (undergo)
8. I have _____ this letter two days ago. (write)
9. I have _____ this letter two days ago. (write)
10. He _____ her very much. (like)

1. He use /uses the computer, daily.
2. His job application has /have been typed.
3. I do not/does not smoke.
4. Two cars was /were involved in the accident.
5. He play/plays in the garden daily.
6. The candidate has/have to bring the certificates.
7. She work/works very hard.
8. Mr. and Mrs. Jain has /have changed their house.
9. They want/wants a new receptionist.

10. It start/starts from this place.
11. He __ (buy) his books from here.
12. Jai always ___(come) late to the institute.
13. The sun____(rise) in the east.
14. Tendulkar _____(play) for India.
15. Yuvraj ____ (take) many catches in every match.
16. We ___(attend) a conference every week.
17. We never_____ (go) for movies.
18. They __ (read) the newspaper daily.
19. Spiders ___(eat) flies.
20. They _____(work) on computers.
21. The boy _____ at the joke. (laughs/laugh)
22. A lady has to _____ hard to earn money. (work/work)
23. He _____English confidently. (speaks/speak)
24. They have to _____ up early in the morning.(gets up/get up)
25. Reeta has to _____ her work. (completes/ complete)
26. They ____ the book fair every year. (visit/visits)
27. You always _____your work on time. (completes/complete)
28. We _____ a movie every week. (watch/watches)
29. It _____beautiful . (looks/look)
30. A computer _____ data in its memory.(stores/store)

Articles

English has two articles: **the** and **a/an**. **The** is used to refer to specific or particular nouns; **a/an** is used to modify non-specific or non-particular nouns. We call **the** the *definite* article and **a/an** the *indefinite* article.

the = definite article

a/an = indefinite article

For example, if I say, "Let's read **the** book," I mean a *specific* book. If I say, "Let's read **a** book," I mean *any* book rather than a specific book.

"A/an" is used to refer to a *non-specific* or *non-particular* member of the group. For example, "I would like to go see **a** movie." Here, we're not talking about a *specific* movie. We're talking about *any* movie. There are many movies, and I want to see *any* movie. I don't have a specific one in mind.

Fill in the Blanks with proper Articles:

1. English is not ----- easy Language.
2. Which is -----largest river in India?
3. My sister has-----Umbrella.
4. She is ____ M.A.
5. ____ English is an easy language.
6. English is not ----- easy Language.
7. Which is -----largest river in India?
8. My sister has-----Umbrella.
9. man is mortal.
10. I am university student.
11. She goes to the temple in mornings.
12. Kiran is best student in the class.
13. camel is the ship of the desert.

14. This book has won Booker prize.
 15. Harish chandra was honest king.
 16. I am fond of classical music.
 17. I met boy in store.
 18. Gold is precious metal.
 19. She returned after hour.
 20. There is institution forblind in this city.
 21. sun rises in the east.
 22. He works at factory.
 23. He is oldest member of the club.
 24. I like to watch football.
-

Preposition

1. Like many misers Roucolle came a bad end.
 2. There Beethoven was recognized immediately his geniusthe fieldmusic.
 3. Ramanujan died tuberculosis.
 4. An acquaintance began such a happy note at last grew and ripened a close and lovely comradeship.
 5. Once 1913, I met himthe ServantsIndia Society.
 6. the Christmas Eve that year, he spent a few minutes thinkingthe next day.
 7. There were a lot of peoplethe platform. They were all waitingthe trainarrive.
 8. Ramanujan turned out to be a poor clerkMadras living his wife twenty pounds a year.
-

Conjunction

1. He was tired. He had been working for a long time.
 2. You will win the first prize. You have to work hard.
 3. He took out his brush. He began to paint.
 4. Hurry up. You will be late.
 5. She may be poor. She will not take anything that does not belong to her.
 6. Something must have fallen. I heard a sound.
 7. They must have fallen asleep. There is no light in their room.
 8. The train had left. I reached the station later.
 9. He was tired. He decided to get some rest.
 10. I waited for him. He arrived.
 11. He was angry. Somebody had stolen his bicycle.
 12. It was raining. We went out.
-

VOICES

Change the voice of following sentences:

1. She likes to paint a picture.
 2. God helps those who help themselves.
 3. Why do you tell a lie?
 4. No one will miss him if he goes away.
 5. Raj recites a poem.
 6. Where can I find such a man?
 7. Ram can paint this picture.
 8. It is time to sow wheat.
 9. Deposit this cheque in the Bank.
 10. Let the book be sold by him.
 11. Quinine tastes bitter.
 12. My shirt needs washing.
 13. It is time to stop work.
 14. Do you drink Coffee?
 15. Whom do you want?
 16. Do not inform the police?
 17. We have informed him.
 18. Why are the boys making a noise?
 19. She was not mocking at them.
 20. Answer all the Question.
 21. Let him help the poor.
 22. We have offered him a job.
 23. Everything was lost.
 24. The mother will look after her children.
 25. Do not humiliate the needy.
-

Narration

1. He said, "I have got a toothache".
2. Manu said, "I am very busy now".
3. "Hurry up," she said to us.
4. "Give me a cup of water," he told her.
5. She said, "I am going to college."
6. She said to me, "Thank you"
7. Raju said, "Gautam must go tomorrow".
8. Geeta says, "My father is an Engineer."
9. He said, "I have passed the physical test."
10. She said to me, "You are my only friend."
11. 'I love you,' he told me.
12. 'Where are you going?' James asked Mary.
13. 'What do you want?' she asked him
14. 'Are you coming with us?' he asked me.
15. He asked, 'When do you intend to make the payment?'
16. 'Do you come from China?' said the prince to the girl.
17. The poor man exclaimed, 'Will none of you help me?'
18. 'Which way should I go?' asked the little girl.

19. Alladin said to the magician, ‘What have I done to deserve so severe a punishment?’
 20. ‘Don’t you know the way home?’ I said to her.
 21. ‘Do you write a good hand?’ the teacher said to the student.
 22. ‘Have you anything to say on behalf of the accused?’ said the judge finally.
 23. ‘Have you anything to tell me, little bird?’ asked Ulysses.
 24. ‘Who are you, sir, and what do you want?’ they asked.
 25. The king was impressed with the magician and asked, ‘What can I do for you?’
 26. She asked, ‘What is it that makes you stronger and braver than other men?’
 27. ‘Can you solve this problem?’ he asked me.
-

Words often confused

1. He has no ____ of current affairs. (incite/insight)
2. You must not be so ____, think before you speak.(impetus/impetuous)
3. Don't have the company of that boy. 4. He is a ____.(Knaves/naive)
4. The inspector ____ the minister of the situation.(appraised/apprised)
5. The student was ____ for his bad behavior. (censored/censured)

accept, except

Accept means "to receive". Example: Please **accept** my gift.

Except means "not including". Example: I brought all the gifts **except** yours.

advice, advise

Advice is an "opinion about what should be done". Example: She gives good **advice**.

Advise means "to recommend". Example: Please **advise** me on what to do.

affect, effect

Affect means "to influence". Example: Do not let the loss **affect** you.

An **effect** is "a result". Example: The loss did not have an **effect** on me.

all ready, already

All ready means "everything is ready". Example: We are **all ready** to move.

Already means "previously". Example: We **already** moved our things yesterday.

buy, by

Buy means "to purchase". Example: Please **buy** me a ticket.

By means "beside". Example: The book is **by** the table.

choose, chose

Choose means "to select". Example: Today, I will **choose** a new house.

Chose is the past tense of choose. Example: Yesterday, I **chose** a new house.

complement, compliment

Complement means "to make complete". Example: This hat will **complement** my new dress.

A **compliment** is something said in praise. Example: Thank you for the **compliment** about my dress.

emigrate, immigrate

Emigrate means "to leave one country to settle in another". Example: I intend to **emigrate** from Hong Kong.

Immigrate means "to come to live in a new country". Example: I intend to **immigrate** to Canada.

miner, minor

A **miner** is a person who works in a mine. Example: My uncle is a **miner**.

Minor is an adjective that means "unimportant". Example: This is a **minor** problem.

A **minor** also refers to a person who is not yet an adult. Example: It is illegal for a **minor** to drink alcohol

past, passed

Past means "gone by" or "history". Example: The car drove **past** my house.

My **past** is very interesting.

Passed is the past tense of pass. Example: We **passed** the truck earlier.

principal, principle

A **principal** is the head of a school. Example: The **principal** spoke to us today.

A **principle** is an important fact or law. Example: The **principle** of democracy is important to Canadians.

stationary, stationery

Stationary means to be "standing still". Example: Please remain **stationary**.

Stationery means "writing materials". Example: They went to the store to buy some **stationery**.

threw, through

Threw is the past tense of throw. Example: He **threw** the ball over the fence.

Through means from "end to end". Example: We drove **through** the tunnel.

weather, whether

Weather means "conditions outdoors". Example: The **weather** is terrible.

Whether is an expression of choice between two options. Example: I do not know **whether** I will stay home or go to school.

Accede, Exceed

Accede means "to agree or allow": Hiram Cheaply finally acceded to accepting the presidency of the company.

Exceed means "to go beyond, to surpass": The amount of alcohol in his blood exceeded the previous record.

Ascent, Assent

Ascent is an upward movement, physical or abstract: Leo's ascent to the presidency of the company came slowly.

Assent means "to agree to": Greta could not begin the project unless management assented.

Prefixes and Suffixes

Prefixes

anti-

circum-

co-

de-

dis-

em-, en-

epi-

ex-

extra-

fore-

homo-

hyper-

il-, im-, in-, ir-

im-, in-

infra-

inter-, intra-

macro-

micro-

mid-

mis-

mono-

non-

omni-

para-

post-

pre-

Meaning

against, opposing

around

with

off, down, away
from

opposite of, not
cause to, put into

upon, close to, after
former, out of

beyond, more than

before

same

over, above

not

into

beneath, below

between

large

small

middle

wrongly

one, singular

not, without

all, every

beside

after

before

Example

antibiotic, antidepressant, antidote

circumstance, circumvent, circumnavigate

co-worker, co-pilot, co-operation

devalue, defrost, derail, demotivate

disagree, disappear, disintegrate, disapprove

embrace, encode, embed, enclose, engulf

epicentre, episcopes, epidermis

ex-president, ex-boyfriend, exterminate

extracurricular, extraordinary, extra-terrestrial

forecast, forehead, foresee, foreword, foremost

homosexual, homonuclear, homoplastic

hyperactive, hyperventilate

impossible, illegal, irresponsible, indefinite

insert, import, inside

infrastructure, infrared, infrasonic, infraspecific

interact, intermediate, intergalactic, intranet

macroeconomics, macromolecule

microscope, microbiology, microfilm, microwave

midfielder, midway, midsummer

misinterpret, misfire, mistake, misunderstand

monotone, monobrow, monolithic

nonsense, nonentity, nondescript

omnibus, omnivore, omnipotent

parachute, paramedic, paradox

post-mortem, postpone, post-natal

prefix, predetermine, pre-intermediate

re-	again	return, rediscover, reiterate, reunite
semi-	half	semicircle, semi-final, semiconscious
sub-	under	submerge, submarine, sub-category, subtitle
super-	above, over	superfood, superstar, supernatural, superimpose
therm-	heat	thermometer, thermostat, thermodynamic
trans-	across, beyond	transport, transnational, transatlantic
tri-	three	triangle, tripod, tricycle
un-	not	unfinished, unfriendly, undone, unknown
uni-	one	unicycle, universal, unilateral, unanimous

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-acy	state or quality	privacy
-al	act or process of	refusal
-ance, -ence	state or quality of	maintenance, eminence
-dom	place or state of being	freedom, kingdom
-er, -or	one who	trainer, protector
-ism	doctrine, belief	communism
-ist	one who	chemist
-ity, -ty	quality of	veracity
-ment	condition of	argument
-ness	state of being	heaviness
-ship	position held	fellowship
-sion, -tion	state of being	concession, transition
Verb Suffixes		
-ate	become	eradicate
-en	become	enlighten

-ify, -fy	make or become	terrify
-ize, -ise	become	civilize
Adjective Suffixes		
-able, -ible	capable of being	edible, presentable
-al	pertaining to	regional
-esque	reminiscent of	picturesque
-ful	notable for	fanciful
-ic, -ical	pertaining to	musical, mythic
-ious, -ous	characterized by	nutritious, portentous
-ish	having the quality of	fiendish
-ive	having the nature of	creative
-less	without	endless
-y	characterized by	sleazy

Put the word in brackets into the correct form. You will have to use prefixes and/or suffixes.

1. He was sitting _____ in his seat on the train. (comfort)
2. There was a _____ light coming from the window. (green)
3. He was acting in a very _____ way. (child)
4. This word is very difficult to spell, and even worse, it's _____. (pronounce)
5. He's lost his book again. I don't know where he has _____ it this time. (place)
6. You shouldn't have done that! It was very _____ of you. (think)
7. He didn't pass his exam. He was _____ for the second time. (succeed)
8. Some of the shanty towns are dreadfully _____. (crowd)

9. The team that he supported were able to win the _____ . (champion)
10. There is a very high _____ that they will be late. (likely)
11. I couldn't find any _____ in his theory. (weak)
12. He wants to be a _____ when he grows up. (mathematics)
13. You need to be a highly trained _____ to understand this report. (economy)
14. There were only a _____ of people at the match. (hand)
15. She arrived late at work because she had _____ . (sleep)
16. The road was too narrow, so they had to _____ it. (wide)
17. He was accused of _____ documents. (false)
18. They had to _____ the lion before they could catch it. (tranquil)
19. He needed to _____ the temperature. (regular)
20. I think that you should _____. It may not be the best thing to do. (consider)
21. There was a three-hour _____ because of the strike. (stop)
22. You need a _____ of motivation, organization and revision to learn English.(combine)
23. I try not to go to the supermarket at 5pm because it's _____. (practice)
24. It is very _____ to run air-conditioning with the door open. (economy)
25. His _____ has been expected for the last half an hour. (arrive)
26. She looked at her _____ in the mirror. (reflect)
27. I told him my plan but he wasn't very _____. (receive)
28. She had no _____ of going to see him. (intend)
29. He spent half an hour _____ himself with the building. (familiar)
30. Failing her driving test was a great _____ to her. (appoint)
31. He decided to study _____ at university. (journal)

32. The film was _____ good. (surprise)
33. There was the need for _____ construction when the fighting stopped. (war)
34. I don't like him at all. He's so _____. (satisfy)
35. The company has over 500 _____. (employ)
36. The new manager was very efficient and _____. (business)
37. It really isn't mine. I think that you are _____. (take)
38. The rate of _____ in Brazil has been rising steadily. (employ)
39. With the real plan, the rate of _____ in Brazil has fallen. (inflate)
40. She looked at him _____, and started to cry. (happy)
41. The party was _____, everything went wrong. (disaster)
42. The film was so _____ that we left before the end. (bore)
43. The film was terrible, I felt really _____. (bore)
44. I think that there has been a _____, I didn't order this. (understand)
45. The bacteria are so small that you need a _____ to see them. (scope)
46. Have you seen that new _____? He's very funny. (comedy)
47. The event was totally _____. It was terrible. (organise)
48. I arrived late for work because I had _____. (sleep)
49. There is a small _____ explaining the new traffic code. (book)
50. He was _____. He wouldn't change his mind. (compromise)
-

Symbols of Punctuation

Some of the commonly used punctuation marks are:

Full Stop- (.) Usually used at the end of a sentence.

Question Mark- (?) Usually used at the end of an interrogative sentence to form a question.

Comma- (,) Usually used to denote a pause in a sentence.

Exclamation Mark- (!) Used to denote shock, surprise, anger or a raised voice.

Colon – (:) Used to indicate what is to follow next

Semi Colon (;) Used to link two independent clauses not joined by a conjunction or used to separate two independent clauses in place of comma

Apostrophe- (') Used to show possession or for contraction of word.

Punctuate the Following:

(1) dear friend what can i do for you

(2) how well said

(3) come in student teacher said

(4) if it rains they will not come

(5) alas i am ruined said the poor peasant

(6) A grandparents job is easier than a parents

(7) It looks as if the sun goes around the earth but of course the earth really goes round the sun

(8) He neither smiled spoke nor looked at me

- (9) Long ago in a distant country there lived a beautiful princess
- (10) It was my aunt who took Peter to London yesterday not my father.
- (11) Ruth was invited to the party but she was ill so Jane went instead of her
- (12) Sorry to disturb you could I speak to you for a moment
- (13) Is it any use expecting them to be on time
- (14) Johns going to sleep during the wedding was rather embarrassing
- (15) Having lost all my money I went home
- (16) We had a great time in France the kids really enjoyed it
- (17) Some people work best in the mornings others do better in the evenings
- (18) What are you doing next weekend
- (19) Mother had to go into hospital she had heart problems
- (20) Did you understand why I was upset
- (21) It is a fine idea let us hope that it is going to work
- (22) We will be arriving on Monday morning at least I think so
- (23) A textbook can be a wall between teacher and class
- (24) The girls father sat in a corner
- (25) In the words of Murphys Law Anything that can go wrong will go wrong

Sentence and its types-

A simple sentence consists of an independent clause, so it contains a subject and a verb. It does NOT contain either a dependent clause or another simple sentence.

Examples of simple sentences – short simple sentence: The dog barked. long simple sentence: Leaning first this way and then that, the large tan dog with a wide black collar barked loudly at the full moon last night from under the lilac bush in the shadow of the north side of the house. The simple sentence may have a compound subject: The dog and the cat howled. It may have a compound verb: The dog howled and barked. It may have a compound subject and a compound verb: The dog and the cat howled and yowled, respectively.

A compound sentence consists of two or more simple sentences joined by (1) a comma followed by a coordinating conjunction (and, but, or, nor, for, yet, so): The dog barked, and the cat yowled. (2) a semicolon: The dog barked; the cat yowled. (3) a comma, but ONLY when the simple sentences are being treated as items in a series: The dog barked, the cat yowled, and the rabbit chewed.

A complex sentence consists of a combination of an independent clause and a dependent clause. An example with a relative clause as the dependent clause: The dog that was in the street howled loudly. A student who is hungry would never pass up a hamburger. An example with a subordinating conjunction creating the dependent clause (note the various positions of the dependent clause): End: The dog howled although he was well fed. Front: Because the dog howled so loudly, the student couldn't eat his hamburger. Middle: The dog, although he was well fed, howled loudly. A compound-complex sentence consists of a combination of a compound sentence and a complex sentence. As the dog howled, one cat sat on the fence, and the other licked its paws.

List of Synonyms and Antonyms words

Absent – Present

Achieve – Fail

Add – Subtract

Afraid – Confident

After – Before

Amateur – Professional

Ancient – Modern

Argue – Agree

Arrive – Depart

Arrogant – Humble

Ascend – Descend

Attack – Defend

Awake – Asleep

Blunt – Sharp

Bold – Timid

Brave – Cowardly

Brief – Long

Bright – Dull

Busy – Idle

Cautious – Careless

Compliment – Insult

Crazy – Sane

Crooked – Straight

Cruel – Kind

Deep – Shallow

Decrease – Increase

Demand - Supply

Destroy – Create

Divide – Unite

Drunk – Sober

Expand – Contract

Fiction – Fact

Float - Sink

Follow – Lead

Foolish - Wise

Forgive – Blame

Freeze - Boil

Generous – Stingy

Gentle – Rough

Giant - Dwarf

Give – Receive

Gloomy – Cheerful

Guilty - Innocent

Heaven – Hell

Hire - Fire

Huge – Tiny

Hungry - Full

Idle – Active

Include - Exclude

Individual – Group

Innocent – Guilty

Knowledge – Ignorance

Likely – Unlikely

Liquid – Solid

Lonely – Crowded

Major – Minor

Marvelous – Terrible

Mature – Immature

Maximum - Minimum

Mix – Separate

Moist – Dry

Most – Least

Move – Stay

Noisy – Quiet

Nothing – Something

Now – Then

Obvious – Hidden

Odd – Even

Often – Seldom

Optimist - Pessimist

Ordinary – Extraordinary

Pain – Pleasure

Panic – Calm

Partial – Complete

Passive – Active

Peace - War

Permanent – Unstable

Play – Work

Plentiful – Sparse

Polite – Rude

Praise – Criticism

Pride – Modesty

Private – Public

Problem – Solution

Quality – Inferiority

Random – Specific

Rare – Common

Raw – Cooked

Regret – Rejoice

Rigid – Flexible

Rise – Sink

Rough – Smooth

Rude – Polite

Segregate – Integrate

Seldom – Often

Shame – Honor

Simple - Complicated

Spend – Earn

Stay – Leave

Stiff – Flexible

Strength – Weakness

Student – Teacher

Sturdy – Weak

Sunny - Cloudy

Superb – Inferior

Tame – Wild

Teach – Learn

Temporary – Permanent

Thin – Wide

Tidy – Messy

Timid – Bold

Together – Apart

Transparent - Opaque

Triumph – Defeat

Union – Separation

Unique – Common

Upset – Stabilize

Urge – Deter

Vacant – Occupied

Vague – Definite

Vertical – Horizontal

Victory - Defeat

Visible - Invisible

Wax - Wane

Wealth – Poverty

Wild – Tame

Worthy – Worthless

Word	Synonyms	Antonyms
abandon	leave, give up	stay, retain
abate	lessen	increase
abhor	dislike	approve
abnormal	unusual, unnatural	natural, normal
abjure	disclaim	accept
aboriginal	native	immigrant
abortive	futile, unsuccessful	successful
abridge	condense, shorten	expand, enlarge
abrupt	sudden	gentle
abscond	decamp	remain
abundant	plentiful	meagre
abuse	injure	praise
accede	assent	refuse
accomplish	finish	fail
accord	agreement	discord

acute	sharp	blunt
addicted	devoted	unaddicted
adjourn	postpone	advance
alliance	union	separation
altercation	quarrel	agreement
amiable	lovable	unlovable
analogy	likeness	difference
annihilate	destroy	restore
annul	cancel	ratify
antagonistic	opposed	friendly
anticipate	forecast	miss
antique	ancient	modern
apparent	clear	implicit/invisible
applaud	cheer	cry down
apprise	inform	keep secret
arbitrary	dictatorial	reasonable
arduous	difficult	easy, simple
ardent	fiery	calm, cool
arrogant	haughty	humble
ascendancy	superiority	inferiority
assail	attack	defend
assuage	calm	excite

audacious	bold, daring	timid, humble
augment	increase, enlarge	decrease, lessen
authentic	genuine, true	unauthentic
auspicious	lucky, favourable	unlucky, unfavourable
avenge	retaliate, punish	forgive, pardon
aversion	dislike	willingness, like
awkward	clumsy, rude	graceful, refined
baffle	puzzle	inform,
barbarous	uncivilized	civilized
bare	naked	clothed, dressed
barricade	barrier	open
benevolent	charitable	malevolent
betray	deceive	loyal
bewilder	puzzle	enlighten

bleak	cheerless	warm
bliss	happiness	unhappiness
brevity	shortness	lengthy
brutal	cruel	humane
captivity	bondage	freedom
cease	stop	begin
cede	surrender	refuse
celebrated	famous	unknown
censure	blame, condemn	praise
cheer	gladden	depress
clamour	outcry	silence
coarse	rough	smooth, fine
colossal	gigantic	small
combat	fight	peace
comprehend	understand	exclude
comprehensive	inclusive	exclusive
conceal	hide	reveal
concise	short	large
concord	accord	discord
condemn	blame	praise
confer	give	refuse
conspiracy	plot	counter plot
contradict	oppose	agree
corroborate	strengthen	weaken

destitute	needy	well-provided
devoid	empty	full
devout	pious	profane
dexterity	skill	clumsiness
diligence	industrious	laziness
discern	perceive	misunderstand
disgrace	debase	praise
dogmatic	authoritative	liberal
dreadful	awful	harmless
dwell	reside	move on
dwindle	decrease	increase
eager	keen	uninterested
ecstasy	rapture	calmness
edible	eatable	inedible
elegant	graceful	ungraceful
embarrass	confuse	enable
embezzle	steal	be honest
encroach	intrude	keep away
endorse	approve	disapprove
endow	furnish	deprive
enormous	gigantic	small
ensue	follow	precede
envy	jealousy	good-will
escape	flee	submit

counterfeit	spurious	authentic
cruel	harsh	gentle
cursory	careless	careful
danger	hazard	safety
debar	prevent	allow
debase	degrade	exalt
declare	announce	conceal
decrease	decline	increase
defame	malign	praise
defray	settle	be in debt
descend	drop	climb, ascend
desist	stop	continue

exalt	raise	lower
excel	surpass	fail
explicit	express	implicit
exquisite	delicate	clumsy
extenuate	lessen	heighten
fabulous	false	real
fallacy	deception	truth
fantastic	fanciful	real
feeble	weak	strong
felicity	joy	sorrow
finite	limited	infinite
flimsy	slight	substantial

fluctuate	waver	constant
forgo	give up	preserve, keep
fortify	strengthen	weaken
fragile	brittle	strong, tough
fraudulent	dishonest	honest
frivolous	silly	serious
furtive	stealthy	open
futility	useless	profitable
ghastly	horrible	pleasing
genuine	real	artificial
gloomy	dark	cheerful
grudge	envy	good-will
harmony	concord	discord
heed	pay attention	neglect
hobby	pursuit	profession
humane	gentle	cruel
hostile	unfriendly	cordial
humorous	comical	gloomy
immerse	plunge	draw out
impatient	restless	patient
impeach	accuse	pardon
impediment	hindrance	facility
impertinent	irrelevant	pertinent
implicate	entangle	exclude
impel	drive	prevent

implicit	implied	explicit
imposter	cheat	honest
imitate	copy	deviate
inaccessible	unapproachable	approachable
incite	arouse	hinder
inevitable	unavoidable	avoidable
infirm	sickly	strong
infinite	boundless	limited
infringe	break	submit
insanity	lunacy	sanity
insipid	tasteless	tasty
monstrous	horrible	normal
mortal	perishable	immortal
mutable	changeable	unchanging
mutiny	revolt	loyalty
mystify	puzzle	illuminate
native	aboriginal	alien
nervous	restless	steady
obedient	dutiful	disobedient
oblivion	forgetfulness	remembrance
obscene	indecent	decent
obscure	darken	clear
oppress	harass	relieve
outstanding	distinguished	mediocre

intricate	complicated	straightforward
jeopardize	endanger	secure
jolly	jovial	miserable
juvenile	youthful	old
kindle	ignite	extinguish
laborious	tiresome	easy
lack	dearth	abundance
lament	wail	rejoice
lofty	high	low
lucrative	profitable	unprofitable
luminous	bright	dark
lunacy	insanity	sanity
malice	spite	love
malign	defame	praise
massive	enormous	minute
meagre	scanty	plentiful
melancholy	sad	joyous
melodious	musical	tuneless
mingle	mix	dissolve
migrate	emigrate	remain
misery	sorrow	joy
moderate	limited	excessive
monotonous	dull	exciting

pacify	peaceful	violent
paltry	little	great
paramount	supreme	inferior
paucity	scarcity	abundance
pensive	thoughtful	active
prejudiced	biased	unbiased
prey	victim	captor
profuse	lavish	meagre
prohibit	ban	permit
prone	inclined	averse
propel	press	discourage
proscribe	outlaw	forgive
prosecute	indict	defend
provident	foreseeing	extravagant
prudent	judicious	imprudent
quash	cancel	restore
quell	calm	subdue
queues	random	casual, formal
rancid	sour	fresh
reciprocal	mutual	selfish
reckless	rash	cautions
rectify	repair	destroy
redeem	recover	return
relinquish	abandon	retain
repulsive	abhorrent	admirable

reveal	disclose	conceal
revive	renew	depress
robust	strong	weak
rustic	rural	urbane
sacred	holy	temporal
sad	dejected	happy
saucy	rude	polite
scandal	shame	praise
scanty	meagre	abundant
scatter	sprinkle	gather
seductive	alluring	repelling

sensual	carnal	spiritual
smite	strike	spare
sober	calm	excited
solace	peace	pain
solitary	lone	sociable
sordid	dirty	clean
splendid	gorgeous	shabby
squander	waste	save
stout	strong	thin
stray	wander	stay
sublime	exalted	depressed
subdue	check	incite
sumptuous	costly	cheap, simple
superfluous	redundant	useful
superlative	highest	lowest
synonymous	equivalent	dissimilar
tacit	implied	explicit
tedious	wearisome	agreeable
terse	brief	lengthy
trivial	petty	important
turbulent	stormy	calm
unanimous	agreed	discordant
valiant	brave	cowardly
vanish	disappear	appear
venerable	revered	trifling
verbose	wordy	terse
vivid	clear	hazy, dark
whimsical	fanciful	serious
wretched	misfortunate	fortunate
wrinkle	crease	smooth
yearn	long, hanker	contended
yoke	link	likely
zenith	apex, top	base, bottom

Format of a Formal Letter

1) Your Address

Your address should be displayed in the top right-hand section. This will enable the person that you are writing to, to reply.

2) The Address of the person you are writing to

This address should be displayed beneath your address on the left-hand side, remember to include the name of the person that you are writing to (if known).

Date: This should be displayed on the right-hand side of the page on the line beneath your address and should be written in full format: **e.g.** 1st January 2001.

Subject:

Subject should be according to the topic of the letter.

Salutation & Greeting:

1) Dear Sirs,

If you do not know the name of the person that you are writing to, use the greeting "Dear Sirs,". In some circumstances it is useful to find a name, especially if you are making a request as this will show that you have done your homework and you are more likely to receive a response.

2) Dear Mr Jones,

If you know the name, use one of the following titles:

Mr - for a male

Mrs - for a married female

Miss - for an unmarried female

Ms - for a female whose status is unknown or would prefer to remain anonymous

Dr - for a person with the status of a doctor

This should be followed by the surname only (not the first name).

Main Body

The main body should clearly state the points that you want to make. As a general rule it is a good idea to keep this as to the point as possible to ensure that the recipient remains engaged. A longer main body may be more appropriate when making a complaint as you may require to add more detail in order to convey the importance of what you are putting across.

Concluding:

1) Yours faithfully,

If you do not know the name of the person, conclude with "Yours faithfully,".

2) Yours sincerely,

If you know the name of the person, conclude with "Yours sincerely,".

3) Your signature

Sign your name, then print it underneath the signature. If it is potentially unclear what your title would be then include this in brackets next to your printed name.

Address

Date

Dear Sir or Madam

Subject: Bookshop Assistant Position

I would like to apply for the bookshop assistant position with Global Books.

I am a high school student with extensive experience in customer service. I am eager to continue delivering excellent service and developing my skills with Global Books, particularly due to my love of travel literature.

I have developed strong interpersonal skills as a result of over three years of experience in customer service roles. In my current role, I provide Copy to customers with accurate information about the print and copy department's products and services, demonstrating my strong verbal communication skills and professionalism. I have also demonstrated exceptional organisational skills in this position, managing all paperwork in my department and keeping orders on track for delivery. My sound time management skills are further evident in my ability to juggle full-time study and part-time work.

I am always eager to seek new responsibilities and learn new skills in the workplace. I am self-motivated and enjoy taking initiative to achieve better results for the business. I also enjoy a challenge, and am keen to use my skills and experience at Global Books.

I would love the opportunity to discuss my application with you in further detail, and look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper, complaining about the irregular water supply in your locality. You are Harish living at H-219 Deen Bagh Colony, Hyderabad.

H-219,
Deen Bagh Colony
Hyderabad.

15th December, 2015

The Editor
The Deccan Chronicle
Hyderabad.

Sub: Irregular water supply in Deen Bagh colony.

Sir,

I wish to draw the kind attention of the concerned authorities through the columns of your esteemed newspaper towards irregular water supply in Deen Bagh Colony. Most of the time the taps remain dry as the water supply is once a week. The worst part of it is the supply is only for two hours in the morning and one hour in the evening. Besides the water is muddy and polluted. Many residents fall sick. There are complaints of jaundice and loose motions after drinking this water.

In this connection we have complained to the local authorities but in vain. I, therefore, request the higher authorities to look into this matter and take necessary action immediately to ensure clean and regular water supply.

Thanking you

Yours truly,
Harish
(Resident of Deen Bagh colony)

24, Jain street,
Delhi 110054

Ist June,2015.

The Human resources Manager,
ABC Nigeria Limited.
15, Fort Road
Delhi

Dear sir,

APPLICATION FOR THE POST OF A CHIEF ACCOUNTANT

I read with extreme interest your advertisement in The Guardian Newspaper of May 30th 2015 for the post of a Chief Accountant. My second class upper grade in Accounting, professional qualification (ACA), Master degree in finance and many years cognate experience seems to fit me well for this position.

I understand this post requires a candidate with strong analytical mind, a self starter, who must be able to work with lesser supervision.

All this attributes are already part of me as evidenced by my rapid promotion in the past.

Kindly contact me at the above address or through my telephone number for an interview where my ability to add value to ABC Nigeria limited can be assessed.

Thank you for your time and consideration

Yours faithfully,

Write a letter to the dealer complaining about the washing machine requesting him to replace it at the earliest.

633, Model Town
Karnal

30 March, 2015

The Manager
LG Limited
Delhi 110066

Sub- Replacement of the Washing Machine

Dear Sir,

I bought an automatic 'LG' washing machine from your show room. I regret to inform you that the machine has already given me a lot of trouble and inconvenience. It is not cleaning clothes properly. Moreover, it makes unbearable noise while it works. I bought a 'LG' product with the hope that it would give me a trouble free service for years.

Only after two reminders you sent your service engineer to put the machine in proper order. But that didn't help. Therefore, I request you to replace the defective machine at the earliest. I hope you will not compel me to go to the consumer's court for redress.

Yours Faithfully

ABC

Essay on duty of a Good Citizen

We are all citizens of one country or the other. We acquire citizenship of our country generally by virtue of our birth. But to be a good citizen requires a lot of training and understanding.

A good citizen must be large minded. He must, if living in India, consider himself an Indian first and anything else afterwards. Many people keep their caste, creed or religion above their nationalism. But this is not a sign of good citizen ship.

A good citizen always keeps the welfare of his town or city or village foremost in his mind at the time of elections. Nothing can lure him to cast his vote in favour of an undeserving person. This is not to say that he considers the welfare of his city over and above the overall welfare of his country. He must sacrifice the regional interests when national emergencies demand it.

A good citizen can be one whose civic sense is highly developed. He must love his neighbours. He should not pick up quarrels over petty affairs. He should not cherish ambition at the cost of harming others. He must be sympathetic, 'broadminded and generous.'

He must not spit on Tire Street and never allow his family members to throw garbage on the street wantonly. If somebody in his family is suffering from an infectious disease he must immediately rush him to hospital in order to prevent the disease from spreading.

A good citizen must take interest in the welfare of his neighbours. He must come to their rescuer in time of need. He must give them good advice and teach them how to become good citizens.

He must organise weekly meetings of people in his neighbourhood to educate them. He should try to collect funds for spending on welfare schemes for his city. In fact he should

be a volunteer of humanity sharing their joys and sorrows. He should never tire of doing a good turn to his fellow citizens.

In time of natural calamities, a good citizen must be prepared to move right up to the scene of disaster to lend a helping hand to the victims. In this respect he must be above communal considerations and jealousies. Even if somebody has harmed him he should go ahead without any prejudice.

In this way a good citizen should always be ready to forget and forgive. In a word he should be a perfect gentleman.

Role of Computers

In today's modern world, computers are an essential part of everyday life. Around the globe, children often use computers from a very young age. Although it is important for children to participate in various well-balanced activities, in my opinion, children who use the computer daily are actually developing a critical skill for future success. The bases for my views are personal, academic, and professional.

From a personal point of view, computers are an invaluable resource to help young people explore the world around them. For example, children who use Internet to satisfy their curiosity about diverse topics are already becoming independent learners. No child with a computer is ever bored! By starting early in their lives, children feel totally at ease around computers; they are also able to take advantage of the wide range of services computers provide.

From an academic viewpoint, children have no choice but to master this technological invention. For instance, when I was in university, students brought their laptops to class to take notes, do research and exchange information. They wrote assignments, created presentations and developed databases. Children who build early confidence and experience in these abilities are at a distinct advantage over those who have not.

From a professional perspective, the computer has found a permanent place in the workplace. Today, employers still pay to provide computer training to their employees. Tomorrow, corporations will expect prospective job applicants to already possess these critical job skills. Consequently, parents who encourage their child to use the computer for a reasonable period of time daily are in fact investing in the child's future career.

In conclusion, there is no doubt that the computer as a technological tool is here to stay. The sooner children become computer-literate, the better for many aspects of their future lives.

Examinations — Good or Bad?

"Examinations" - This is a word that causes sleepless nights, a word can change a cheerful person into a nervous wreck. So, what are examinations, and how can they be any good?

An examination can be defined as a detailed inspection or analysis of an object or person. For example, an engineer will examine a structure, like a bridge, to see if it is safe. A doctor may conduct a medical examination to gauge whether a patient is healthy. In the school context, it is the students who take the examinations. These are usually a series of comprehensive tests held at the end of each term, year or, in the case of public examinations, after a few years.

One of the main purposes of school examinations is to improve the quality of education. From the results of the examinations, the teachers and planners of the curriculum will be able to gauge the extent to which the students have acquired the knowledge and skills of the course material. This would, first of all, provide an evaluation of their teaching methods, so they can improve them, if necessary.

Examinations are also used as a yardstick for measuring the capability of the candidate for further education or employment. For example, examination results are the main criteria when selecting students for entrance into universities. It is assumed that the examination results would indicate whether or not the student will be able to handle the course. In the case of employment, it is felt that the examination results will indicate whether or not the job seeker has the skills or intelligence to handle the job.

However, does the school examination system provide an accurate yardstick of the candidate's ability? Albert Einstein, at the age of 16, took the entrance exam to the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, but failed and so was rejected by this elite school. Yet,

Einstein went on to develop the theory of relativity and quantum theory, winning the Nobel Prize in Physics at the age of 42. Other examples of famous achievers who failed in school examinations would include Winston Churchill, Thomas Edison and Bill Gates.

One may also question whether the present examination system results in better teaching in schools. In fact, some teachers are so pressured to produce good examination results that they are forced to practise poor teaching methods. They may race through the syllabus, ignoring the fact that the weaker students have not grasped some of the concepts. Some other teachers may concentrate on popular examination topics, ignoring the topics which are rarely tested in the examinations.

Pressure to succeed in examinations may also be detrimental to the students. They may be so filled with anxiety and stress that they do not enjoy their school years. They may be studying only to get good examination results, rather than a rounded education. Some of the weaker students, who cannot seem to achieve good examination results, may lose interest in their studies. In extreme cases, students may be so frustrated or disappointed in their results that they may consider ending their lives.

In conclusion, I realise that examinations are necessary and useful in many areas of our lives. However, within the school system, they should be given less emphasis or conducted in a different way. Furthermore, educationists, employers and students themselves should be reminded that examination results may not provide the best assessment of an individual's talents and capabilities.

Science and War

Science has created a wonderful world for us. It has provided us with so many things which have made our life comfortable and more advanced. We are now always ahead of time. It has controlled everything. There is no field in human life without an impact of science. It has, on the one hand provided us with good things; on the other it has created some beautiful things also. While the one saves our life, the other destroys it. The field of war has not been spared.

War has all along been the greatest curse upon humanity right from the dawn of history. Man has been competitive by nature. Sometime this competition has brought about quarrels and struggles which in a larger sense have sometime resulted in fights and war between man and man, race and race and sometimes between the nations.

In the beginning of our civilisation wars were fought with hand made arms which were not much dangerous though they were harmful but not at large scale. The methods of war were simple. Animals like horses and elephants were used and most of the wars were fought face to face. History has witnessed the greatest war of Mahabharata. There are many more instances of wars.

Science has changed the whole concept of war. It has invented so many dangerous arms and ammunitions which have hundred irreparable losses upon humanity. The world has not nor ever in future can forget the miseries and devastation of the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki which were completely ruined during the Second World War by atom bombs. Even after more than duration of half of a century babies born there handicapped and with poor vision. This is the greatest blot on the face of humanity.

A careful analysis will show that war is fought only because of lust for power. The bases of all wars are selfishness and ambition. The modern war takes place more for economic resource. Now nations fight to get monopoly over the trade and commerce of a particular

country. Modern war is the fight for markets to sell the manufactured goods and to buy raw materials. The production of goods on a large scale is indirectly the cause of the present wars.

The modern war has a degrading effect on public morals. During the war there is hatred and ill feeling everywhere. The feelings of love and sympathy are driven out from the hearts of the people. Moral and economic corruption has prevailed in the country. Thus war is the mother of many evils.

Science has become our greatest enemy. Instead of increasing our happiness, it has brought death, miseries, and destruction in the world. War is the deadly enemy of the human race and civilisation.

The aeroplanes are used for dropping bombs. The best machines are used for the production of arms and ammunition. Science has produced horrible nuclear weapons which have the capacity to destroy the whole world in a fraction of seconds. In modern war nothing is safe.

Thus, there is no doubt that science has brought the creation and devastation at our tip. We can achieve everything impossible to make our life successful and we can, if we wish, ruin the whole human race. It all depends upon our conscience whether we want creation or destruction. Science is a glass which needs to be handled with care.

Globalization for India

Globalization-the most prevalent phenomenon during the 1990s and for the future means coming together of various nations and their economies under a single umbrella.

It is a process where there is no restriction on the movement of capital, investment, funds, profits, labour, information, ideas, politics and what not. If economics is the basis of every thing then the process of globalization has been accelerated because of the ongoing economic reforms started since 1991.

Implications of Globalization

Globalization is essentially an economic phenomenon which has strong implications. To understand the effect of globalization on Indian economy, society, culture, religion and psyche, it is essential for us to know how and when economic reforms were carried out.

IMF (International Monetary Fund) has prescribed a set of rules for the carrying out of economic reforms. When the Chandra Sekhar's government was defeated at the hands of Congress, Indian economy was undergoing through a chaotic situation.

The 1991 Gulf war aggravated the international oil prices, which seriously affected India's BoP (Balance of Payment) situation. Exports were low and imports were high (due to high price of oil and petroleum). India's economic performance was in doldrums because industrial production plunged to the ground.

Effect of Globalization on Poverty and Malnutrition

In the World Food Summit, in 1996, it was estimated that around 840 million people around the world are suffering from malnutrition and the major cause behind this is

poverty. Globalization did not uplift the position of agricultural laborers and share croppers.

Since the majority of Indian populations are engaged in the agrarian sector, thus low impact of globalization on agricultures did not cure poverty and thus malnutrition. Prof. Amartya Sen has emphasized the need for building 'safety net' for the vulnerable section of the society, so that globalization process does not pauperize the poors.

In India we've found that globalization did not help in reducing the incidence of poverty. It is mainly because government investment in agricultural sector has been reduced along with an increase in the issue price in the PDS (Public Distribution System).

The package for poor's never reached them. Although procurement prices of grains has been increased by the Commission of Agricultural Cost and Pricing, but it helped mainly the rich farmers of Punjab and Haryana. Middlemen who buy grains at cheaper rates from small farmers also benefited under this scheme.

The issue prices of grains through PDS have become higher than the market prices, leading to surplus stock of food available with the FCI (Food Corporation of India). Due to anachronistic methods of food storage, there has been a lot of wastage.

Thus in a country where food grain production touched 206 million tonnes in the year 1999-2000 there has been an insufficient demand due to insufficient distribution and poverty leading to under nutrition and malnutrition. Moreover pulse and coarse grain production has declined over the period, leading to less nutritious diet available for the masses.

Though the New Agricultural Policy (2000) aims at 4% growth rate in food grain production through large-scale capital-intensive fanning, but we can discern that globalization has not yet benefited the poor's.

Implications of Globalization for Agriculture

Under WTO agreement, the product patent has replaced process patent and this extends over to agriculture. Large MNCs (Multi-National Companies) with immense R&D (Research and Development) facilities are encroaching upon India's agriculture, which can be disastrous for the Indian farmers.

The impact of biotechnology can be tremendous as it may lead to more technology division rather than diffusion between the East and the West. High yielding pest resistant breeds of plants from foreign companies can help the west, leading to decline in India's primary exports.

Until and unless government funds are siphoned off to research, the result can be horrendous. Moreover cheaper food import from abroad can lead to declining demands for Indian food, which can have worse impact on Indian farmers side by side, if the government reduces subsidies on fertilizer and other raw materials, and then it will have a fatal impact on Indian agricultural sector.

The failure of Seattle WTO Conference in December, 1999 shows that West is also divided about the question of giving subsidies to the agricultural sector. Though due to poor management and storage facilities, India is wasting a bulk of food it produces, but through an alternative method of better marketing and distribution, India's position can be improved. The process of globalization will bear more fruits, if government takes the initiative in the areas of poverty reduction, rural development and agricultural growth.

Impact on Politics, Religion, Culture and Indian Psyche

Globalization means more economic inter-dependence and globalization of markets. A new thrust on international business has emerged. Commercialization has become the target of each and every firm.

Hardly one has not heard the name of Pepsi or Coca-Cola. Brand names of companies have replaced the last shred of ethics from our heart. Degeneration of humanity has become a part and parcel of everyday life. Though American economists often wonder about more transparency accompanied with globalization, but in India the period of economic reforms for globalization has coincided with the era of corruption and degeneration. There is also a link between globalization and communalization. Our secular politics is under threat from communalism. There is a preplanned agenda to change the constitution. But what is the relation between globalization and communalism? Globalization leads to more unemployment if economic reforms are not properly implemented. According to some, globalization is a conspiracy of the West against the development of the East. It is a capitalist phenomenon and has been termed as 'neo-imperialism'. Globalization will lead to the end of sovereignty of a nation. Indian political system now seems to work under instructions given from White House.

The essence of Indian State and nationalism is eroding. Under such a situation, some political parties on one hand are too much bothered about economic reforms without thinking about its consequences, and on the other hand to pacify people's frustration and anger owing to unemployment and inequality, they are playing with the sentiments by instigating one religion against another.

The cult of Hindustan has become prevalent because public has been misguided that the cause behind their impoverishment and economic decline, is a particular community. In this way, people can be brain-washed and their intellect can be channelized into destructive activities rather than questioning the very basis of globalization.

A country with 80% of its population being Hindus does not need to be told how to be a 'Hindu'. The politics of 'Ram' has spread from USA to India, because of some NRIs (Non-Residential Indians) sending funds from USA. Some kind of vested interest always lies behind such activities. Thus religion has become politics; politics has become 'economic reforms'. Commercialization has narrowed down people's thinking horizon.

Hypocrisy of being a 'modern' man is like holding a 'cell phone' without knowing about the 'enlightenment movement in Europe'. The two antagonistic forces of money-making (greed) and holding one's religious belief (orthodoxy) will clash, only if hypocrisy is absent. Otherwise it can be said Indians have stopped becoming conscious (at mental state), or they don't think or know about their own culture, which says that maximum welfare means welfare to the maximum number of people. India being a land of Buddha and Veda, is now teaching the world how to kill thousands of people through a single nuclear device.

Thus globalization has not spread the message of peace and tranquility; it has taught us how to be powerful. India has become a small shark among big sharks.
