

CONJUNCTION

A word which joins two or more than two words or sentences.

Ex- Ramesh ^{→ conjunction} and Swresh will come.
words

TYPES

Co-ordinating

- For
- But
- Yet
- And
- or
- nor
- So
- Only
- then
- Still
- While
- However
- Whereas
- Nevertheless

Subordinating

- as
- Because
- Since
- If
- After
- Before
- Though
- Till
- Until
- Unless
- Whether
- lest
- as soon as
- which
- When
- where
- How
- That
- in case

Co-relative

- No Sooner - Than
- Either - or
- Neither - nor
- Both - And
- Not only - But also
- Though - Yet
- Whether - or
- Hardly - when
- Scarcely - when

“SOMETIMES IT TAKES A GOOD FALL TO REALLY KNOW WHERE YOU STAND”

1- Co-ordinating conjunctions

इनका use होगा equal rank वाले words, Phrases, clauses तथा Sentence को जोड़ने के लिए किया जाता है।

Ex- Binny and Sunny are students

Ex- My father is poor but honest.

ये चार तरह के होते हैं। -

a) Cumulative conjunction - एक Statement को दूसरे Statement से जोड़ते हैं।

i.e- and, also, both-and, as well as, no less than, too, now, not only- But also.

Ex-> Ram as well as Ajit was present there.

b) Alternative - इनका use वही होता है जब दो Alternatives (विकल्पों) में से एक को चुनना हो।

i.e- or, either-or, neither-nor, else/otherwise.

Ex-> Either sit quietly or go away.

c) Adversative - वे वाक्य (Sentence) जो एक दूसरे के विपरीत हो (opposite हो) उन्हें जोड़ने के लिए इनका use होता है।

i.e- But, Yet, Still, only, however, while, nevertheless, etc.

Ex-> He is slow but he is steady.

“DON'T QUIT. SUFFER NOW AND LIVE THE REST OF YOUR LIFE AS A CHAMPION”

d) Relative Conjunctions - जब एक वाक्य दूसरे वाक्य का परिणाम हो, तो उन्हें जोड़ने के लिए इनका use होता है।

i.e - For, So, therefore.

Ex - I was ill so I could not come.

2. Subordinate Conjunction - जब एक वाक्य (Sentence) दूसरे पर निर्भर होता है तब इन शब्दों के द्वारा उन दोनों वाक्यों को जोड़ा जाता है।

i.e - If, since, After etc

Ex → If you work hard, you will succeed.

FOLLOWING ARE TYPES OF SUBORDINATE -

1. TIME → When, till, whenever, untill, before, since, while as soon as, as long as, just as.

Ex - When I saw him, I stopped my car.

2. PLACE → Where, wherever

Ex - You can go wherever you want

3. CAUSE → (कारण) - Since, because, as

Ex - She came because I called him up.

“WHEN LIFE PUTS YOU IN TOUGH SITUATIONS,
DON'T SAY 'WHY ME', JUST SAY 'TRY ME'”

4. PURPOSE → That, so that, in order that, lest.

Ex - We eat so that we may live.

5. RESULT → So - that, such - that.

Ex - He is so weak that he cannot even stand.

6. CONDITION (शर्त) → If, supposing, unless, provided.

Ex - He cannot succeed unless he works hard.

7. MANNER (ढंग) → As, as if, as though, as far as.

Ex - He scolded me as if he were my father.

8. COMPARISON (तुलना) → As, as - as, so - as, than

Ex - A wise enemy is better than a foolish friend.

Ex - He is as good as she at English.

3. Correlative conjunction → वे conjunctions का pair form में use होता है।

i.e. → Either - or, Neither - nor, Both - and, not only - but also, though - yet, whether - or.

Ex - You can Neither read nor write.

“THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WHO YOU ARE AND WHO YOU WANT TO BE IS WHAT YOU DO”

SOME RULES OF CONJUNCTION

RULE-1 → यदि दो Sub को as well as / with / along with / but / and not / In addition to / besides / except / Rather than / accompanied by से जोड़ा जाय तो Verb का use पहले Sub के अनुसार होता है।

Ex- Ram as well as his friends is coming tomorrow.

RULE-2 → जब दो sub को 'Neither - nor' और 'Either - or' और 'nor' या 'or' से जोड़ा जाय तो Verb अपने से नजदीक वाले Sub. के According लगता है।

Ex- Neither Ram nor his friends have come.

Ex- Has Ram or his friends come?

RULE-3 → Untill तथा Unless के साथ Not का use नहीं होता है।
तथा will / would / shall का भी नहीं होता है।

Ex- Until the train will not get the signal, It will not run (X)
Until the train gets the signal, It will not run (✓)

Ex- Unless you will not take action, corruption will not stop (X)
Unless you take action, corruption will not stop (✓)

NOTE → UNTILL - Denotes Time.
UNLESS - Denotes Condition

"THE GREATEST PRISON PEOPLE LIVE IN IS THE FEAR OF WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK"

satyajeeet prajapati

RULE-4 → As-as का use तुलना करने के लिए होता है /
तथा Positive एवं Negative दोनों Sent. में use होता है।

Ex- Rahul is as intelligent as you. (+ve)

Ex- Rahul is not as intelligent as you. (-ve)

So-as का use भी तुलना करने के लिए होता है मगर यह
सिर्फ Negative ~~Sent.~~ Sent. में use होता है

Ex- He is not so intelligent as you (-ve).

RULE-5 → The connecting word 'that' is used with
the same/the only/all.

Ex- This is the same book which I wanted (X)

This is the same book that I wanted (✓)

RULE-6 → Because के बाद so/therefore/as का use नहीं
होता है।

Ex- Because he came late so he failed to see her (X)

Because he came late, he fail to see her (✓)

RULE-7 → Till/untill/unless/lest के साथ connective करने
के लिए 'Not' का use नहीं करना चाहिये।

Ex- Untill he does not solve this problem, I will stay with him.
Untill he solves this problem, I will stay with him. (✓)

66 PUSH YOURSELF BECAUSE, NO ONE ELSE
IS GOING TO DO IT FOR YOU"

SOME CORRECT PAIR OF CONJUNCTION

Though - Yet

Although - Yet

No Sooner - than

Hardly / Scarcely - when

As - as

So - as

Least - should

Too - to

So - that

Between - and

From - to

Else - but

Other / Rather - than

Such - that

Whether - or

The same - that

Both - and

Not only - but also

Neither - nor

either - or

“ IF YOU DON'T BUILD YOUR DREAMS,
SOMEONE ELSE WILL HIRE YOU TO BUILD THEIRS ”

ADVERBS

An ADVERB is a word in a sentence that modifies the meaning of a verb or an adjective.

Ex- Suhana walks gracefully.
(Here 'gracefully' is an adverb that modifies the verb 'to walk')

Shortcut RULE-1 → Seldom, nowhere, never, rarely, nothing, hardly, scarcely, neither, barely. इनका use दूसरे Negative words के साथ नहीं करना चाहिए, क्योंकि वे खुद Negative words हैं।

Ex- She hardly knows nothing about me. (X)
She hardly knows anything about me. (✓)

RULE-2 → Sentence में ADVERB के बाद HELPING VERB का use करें, वहाँ नहीं / फिर SUBJECT का use करें।

Ex- Never I'll go there (X)
Never Shall I go there (✓)

Ex- No Sooner she reached the station then the train left. (X)
No Sooner did she reach the station then the train left. (✓)

RULE-3 → LATE - LATELY

LATE - Indicates TIME

LATELY - Indicates RECENTLY

Ex- He was punished for coming lately. (X)
He was punished for coming late. (✓)

“SOMETIMES WE ARE TESTED, NOT TO SHOW OUR WEAKNESS BUT TO DISCOVER OUR STRENGTHS”

RULE-4 → No less than → For uncountable nouns
No fewer than → For countable nouns

Ex- There were no less than forty people who were killed in the accident (X)
No fewer than forty people were killed in accident (✓)

RULE-5 → 'VERY MUCH' should be used with comparative forms.

Ex- It is very much better to stay here tonight (✓)

RULE-6 → FAIRLY - used in POSITIVE sense.
RATHER - used in NEGATIVE sense.

Ex- This book is fairly good. (✓)

Ex- That shirt is rather bad. (✓)

RULE-7 → HARD - मेहनत से
HARDLY - मुश्किल से

Ex- She works hard to make both ends meet (✓)

Ex- He hardly does any work. (X)

“THE COMEBACK IS ALWAYS STRONGER
THAN THE SETBACK”

PHRASAL VERBS

IMPORTANT 100 PHRASAL VERBS.

- 1- Ask For - To request
 - 2- Account for - To explain the reason
 - 3- Bear away - To win
 - 4- Bear Out - To support
 - 5- Bear with - To show patience
 - 6- Blow out - फुँककर बुझाना
 - 7- Blow up - To explode
 - 8- Break down - Emotional collapse
 - 9- Break into - To enter by Force (जबरदस्ती घुस जाना)
 - 10- Break off - To discontinue function
 - 11- Break out - To spread out (जैसे - महामारी)
 - 12- Break Through - Achievement
 - 13- Break up with - To quarrel
 - 14- Bring out - To explain the meaning of something.
 - 15- Bring about - To make it happen
- “ There are only two options -
MAKE PROGRESS OR MAKE EXCUSES ”

- 16- Bring up- To Nurture (पालन पोषण करना)
 - 17- Call at- Visit to meet someone
 - 18- Call off- Suspend, Abandon
 - 19- Call out- To ask for help
 - 20- Carry out- To implement an order
 - 21- Cast away- To throw away
 - 22- Catch up with- To remove the short coming
 - 23- Come about- To make it happen
 - 24- Come across- To meet suddenly
 - 25- Come off- To get separated
 - 26- Cope with- To manage something with difficulty.
 - 27- Cut off- To end
 - 28- Drop in- To make a short visit
 - 29- Drop out- To leave something in the middle of it.
 - 30- Fall out- To quarrel
 - 31- Fall in with- To agree with someone
- “ **BESTRONGH** enough to let go and
WISE ENOUGH to wait for what you deserve ”

32- Fall through - To remain incomplete.

33- Get along - To be friendly with.

34- Get at - To reach somewhere

35- Get away - To escape

36- Get on - To make progress

37- Get over - To recover

38- Get Through - To get succeed

39- Give away - Distribute

40- Give in - To surrender

41- Give out - To announce something

42- Go off - To explode

43- Go through - To read something

44- Hang about - To wait for someone

45- Hold on - To face difficulties

46- Hold up - To rob someone

47- Jump at - To accept something.

66 HOLDING ON TO ANGER IS LIKE DRINKING POISON
AND EXPECTING THE OTHER PERSON TO DIE "

- 48- Keep up - To maintain something
- 49- Keep up with - Not to fall behind
- 50- Lay by - To save money
- 51- Lay down - To establish a rule
- 52- Lay off - To discontinue some work
- 53- Let down - To embrace someone (नीचा दिखाना)
- 54- Let into - Allow someone to enter
- 55- Let off - To escape from punishment
- 56- Look after - To take care of someone
- 57- Look back on - To think about past
- 58- Look on - To see as spectator
- 59- Look over - To examine something
- 60- Look up to - To respect someone
- 61- Make out - To understand the meaning of something
- 62- Pull off - To succeed
- 63- Pull out - To extinguish

“ SLOW PROGRESS is better than
NO PROGRESS ”

- 64- Round up- To arrest
- 65- Run into- To meet someone suddenly
- 66- Run through- To waste money
- 67- See aside- allocate (बटवारा करना)
- 68- Set in- To begin
- 69- Set out- To begin a journey
- 70- Take down- To write
- 71- Taken a back- To be surprised
- 72- Turn down- To reject something
- 73- Turn up- To reach someplace
- 74- Wind up- To finish
- 75- Work upon- To influence someone

“ Two things prevent us from HAPPINESS:
LIVING IN THE PAST and OBSERVING OTHERS ”

PHOBIA (३२)

- 1- Bibliophobia - Books
- 2- Chrematophobia - Money
- 3- Claustrophobia - Close places
- 4- Cyberphobia - Computers
- 5- Cynophobia - Dogs
- 6- Ergophobia - work
- 7- Gamophobia - Marriage
- 8- Gerascophobia - Becoming old
- 9- Herpetophobia - Snakes
- 10- Graphophobia - Writing
- 11- Hierophobia - Sacred things
- 12- Homichlorophobia - Fog
- 13- Lotriphobia - Going to doctor
- 14- Ligyrophobia - Fear of Loud noises
- 15 - Lygophobia - Darkness on night
- 16- Metrophobia - Poetry

“A WINNER IS JUST A LOSER
WHO TRIED ONE MORE TIME”

- 17- Monophobia - Being alone
- 18- Nosophobia/Pathophobia - Disease
- 19- Novercaphobia - one's step mother
- 20- Ochlophobia - Crowds
- 21- Oenophobia - Wine
- 22- Ornithophobia - Birds
- 23- Pentheraphobia - one's Mother-in-law
- 24- Pyrophobia - Fire
- 25- Satanophobia - Devil
- 26- Sciophobia - Shadows
- 27- Spectrophobia - Looking in a mirror
- 28- Thanatophobia - Death
- 29- Xenophobia - Stranger / Foreigners
- 30- Zoophobia - Animals
- 31- Theophobia - God.
- 32- Toxicophobia - Poison

“FAILURE IS NOT THE OPPOSITE OF SUCCESS
IT'S PART OF SUCCESS”

33- Paedophobia - Children

34- Pharmacophobia - Medicine

35- Lipophobia - Getting Fat

36- Logophobia - Study

37- Hodophobia - Travel

38- Hydrophobia - Water

39- Haemetophobia - Blood

40- Ergophobia - Work

41- Androphobia - Males

42- Aglophobia - Pain

43- Gynaephobia - Women

“THE ONLY WAY TO LIVE LIKE A KING
IS TO WORK LIKE A SLAVE”

MANIA (लगाव)

1- Ablutomania - Mania for washing or Bathing

2- Acromania - Itching

3- Ailuromania - Cats

4- Amnesiomania - Forgetting

5- Anthomania - Flowers

6- Mageirocomania - Cooking

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7- Metromania - Poetry

8- Auromania - Gold

9- Bibliomania - Book

10- Oenomania - Wine

11- Opiomania - Medicine

12- Didaskaleinomania - Going to School

13- Pyromania - Fire

14- Somnomania - Mania for Sleeping

15- Chromatomania - Money

16- Cynomania - Dogs

“ WORK UNTIL YOU NO LONGER HAVE TO
INTRODUCE YOURSELF ”

- 17- Dendromania - Trees
- 18- Ichthyomania - Fish
- 19- Kleptomania - Stealing things
- 20- Bruxomania - Grinding Teeth
- 21- Catapedomania - Jumping From high places
- 22- Dinomania - Dancing
- 23- Dachomania - Killing
- 24- Dnrapetomania - Running away From Home
- 25- Ecdemomania - Wandering (एकमत)
- 26- Graphomania - Writing
- 27- Hagiomania - Becoming Saint
- 28- Hippomania - Horses
- 29- Dipsomania - Abnormal Cravel for a
- 30- Fagomania - Excessive desire for Food or eating
- 31- Stampomania - Collecting stamps.

"AT FIRST THEY WILL ASK WHY YOU'RE DOING IT.
LATER THEY'LL ASK HOW YOU DID IT"

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION

- 1- Argue eyed - Very careful observent.
 - 2- Above board - Honest man
 - 3- At dagger's drawn - Bitter enmity
 - 4- At odds - Dispute (कल)
 - 5- At Large - To Abscond (खुला रहना)
 - 6- After one's own heart - As per one's liking
 - 7- At stone's throw - Very near
 - 8- Beside oneself - To feel excessively
 - 9- Bid defiance - To ignore
 - 10- Bear the brunt of - To face the first attack.
 - 11- Bury the Hatchet - To forget old enmity
 - 12- Bring to book - To punish anyone
 - 13- Bated breath - To anxiety
 - 14- Bite the dust - To get defeated
 - 15- Bee in one's bonnet - To get irritated
 - 16- Blue blood - To belong Royal Family.
- “FAILURE IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO BEGIN AGAIN MORE INTELLIGENTLY”

- 17- Cut a sorry figure - To give a poor show.
- 18- Cry over spilt milk - To repent (4 Eodidit qh2 oil)
- 19- Cock Sure - Very nice
- 20- Come off with flying colours - To come out successfully.
- 21- Carry the day - To win
- 22- ~~Cl~~ Cloven hoof - A person with bad intention
- 23- Carrot & Stick policy - Reward and punishment policy
- 24- Die Hard - A person who is consistent in struggle
- 25- Draconian Law - Very hard law
- 26- Down & out - To be completely ruined
- 27- Draw the long bone - Exaggerate
- 28- Dutch courage - To show bravery under the influence of alcohol.
- 29- Eat humble pie - To apologise
- 30- Flesh & Blood - Human Being
- 31- Fool's errand - A useless effort

“ALWAYS HELP SOMEONE. YOU MIGHT BE THE ONLY ONE THAT DOES.”

33- Fair weather Friend - Selfish friend

34- The fourth estate - Media or Press

35- Give up the Ghost - To die

36- Green horn - Inexperienced

37- Give one a long rope - To let someone
commit mistake

38- Give a wide berth - To stay away to avoid.

39- Go to the dogs - To be ruined.

40- Hang together - To be together

41- Hang fire - To remain unsolved

42- Hobson's choice - To have no other alternative

43- Hole & corner - Hidden secrets

44- Hand & Shoulders - Superior

45- Helter & Skelter - Here & there

46- Hold at bay - To stop someone from coming

47- Hush money - खुफिया

48- In the blues - Depressed

“ DO IT FOR THOSE PEOPLE

WHO WANT TO SEE YOU FAIL ”

- 49 - In a tight corner - In a different situation
- 50 - Ivory Tower - An illusionary world
- 51 - In a flutter - Very excited
- 52 - In a fairway - Very hopeful
- 53 - In's & Out's - Secret
- 54 - Knit the brow - To Frown (फुटे बनाना)
- 55 - Kith & Kin - Blood relations
- 56 - Kick one's heels - To wait
- 57 - Keep body & soul together - To live
- 58 - Leave no stone unturned - To make all possible efforts
- 59 - Leap in the dark - To take a risk
- 60 - Alpha & Omega - From beginning to end.
- 61 - Latin & Greek - To have complete knowledge.
- 62 - Live in fool's paradise - To live in false hope.
- 63 - Lost in the clouds - To be confuse.

“ DON'T TELL PEOPLE YOUR DREAMS
JUST SHOW THEM ”

- 64- Long & Short - In brief or short
- 65- Lead up the garden path - To deceive someone
- 66- Leaps & bounds - Very rapidly (तेजी से आगे बढ़ना)
- 67- Man of parts - Man of qualities
- 68- Make the most of - Make the best use of your time.
- 69- Make neither head nor tail - Not to understand.
- 70- Man of letters - A scholar
- 71- Meet one's Waterloo - To meet one's final defeat.
- 72- Man's nest - A false invention
- 73- Make Amends - To give compensation
- 74- Neck & Crop - Completely.
- 75- Null & void - Ineffective
76. Nip in the bud - To end something in the very beginning.

“ KILL THEM WITH SUCCESS
AND BURY THEM WITH A SMILE ”

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

1. EPICURE - A person who loves eating and drinking.
2. SINECURE - A job with very high salary but no responsibility.
3. Cynosure - Centre of attraction
4. SINE DIE - Suspend indefinitely.
5. THEIST - A person who believes in God.
6. ATHEIST - Who doesn't believe in god.
7. PANTHEIST - A person who believes that everything is god and God is everything
8. AGNOSTIC - A person who is not sure of god existence.
9. PAGAN - A person who doesn't believe in any religion or he has left his religion.
10. COSTODIAN - A person who takes care of govt. properties.
11. CURATOR - A person who take care of museum.
12. MISOGYNIST - A person who hates women
13. MISOLOGIST - A person who hates knowledge.

14. MISOGAMIST - A person who hates marriage.
15. MISANTHROPIST - A person who hates mankind.
16. ARSONIST - A person who puts properties into fire.
17. SADIST - A person who enjoys killing people.
16. HYPOCHONDRIAC - A person who worries too much about his health.
17. BOHEMIAN - Unconventional style of living.
18. SOMNAMBULIST - A person who walks in sleep.
19. LIBERTINE - A person who lives his life in immoral way.
20. MARTYR - शहीद
21. PHILATELIST - A person who collects stamps.
22. NUMISMATIST - A person who collects coins.
23. HIGHBROW - एहस्त
24. COQUETTE - A wife who is not faithful to her husband.
25. HERETIC - A person who acts against his religion.

26. EMIGRANT - A person who goes out of country.
27. IMMIGRANT - A person who comes into one's country.
28. GOURMAND - A lover of good food.
29. GOURMET - An expert of good food.
30. IMPOSTER - A person who steals someone else name.
31. IMPREGNABLE - Something which cannot be entered by force
32. INDEFATIGABLE - A person who doesn't get tired easily.
33. MERCENARY - A person who only work for money.
34. FATALIST - A person who believes in fate.
35. ANODYNE - A medicine which relaxes pain but doesn't cure.
36. SCAPEGOAT - बली का बकरा
37. ANTIQUATED - A person who is behind time.
38. ANONYMOUS - Unknown

39. BRIGAND - Group of Robbers
40. NEONASM - To use new words
41. DESECRATE - To make something unholy.
42. HONORARY - A job without salary
43. PEER - A person who is equal in rank or position.
44. ANECDOTE - A story which gives moral education.
45. CHASM - Cracking sound of earth
46. AESTHETE - one who has great taste for beauty and nature.
47. BUMPKIN - A simple of stupid fellow
48. MASQUE - A dramatic performance
49. REPROOF - An expression of disapproval
50. DIRGE - A song which is sung in death ceremony.
51. HUTCH - A place for rabbit
52. ARSENAL - A place where ammunition kept.

also watch the first part