VOCAB OF THE DAY

⇒ **Vocab of the day :-**

1. EXAGGERATE (VERB) : (अतिरंजना करना) : **overstate**
Synonyms: **overemphasize, overstress**
Antonyms: **play down**
Example Sentence: **He was apt to exaggerate any aches and pains.**

2. CONTRARY (ADJECTIVE) : (विपरीत) : **opposite**
Synonyms: **opposing, opposed**
Antonyms: **compatible**
Example Sentence: **He ignored contrary advice and agreed on the deal.**

3. ESCALATE (VERB) : (तीव्र करना) : **grow**
Synonyms: **develop, mushroom**
Antonyms: **shrink**
Example Sentence: **The disturbance escalated into a full-scale riot.**

PREPOSITIONS

⇒ *Prepositions for Directions* :- These prepositions are used for showing the directions in the sentences.

(1) On :- ऊपर (Upward direction) [At rest]
     Upon :- ऊपर (Upward direction) [In motion]

Eg :- (1) The books are on the table.
       (2) A cat jumped upon a bucket of milk.

(2) Below :- नीचे (Downward direction) [Non-Living]
     Under :- नीचे (Downward direction) [Living]

Eg :- (1) A man was sleeping under a tree.
       (2) Put your shoes below this chair.

(3) In :- में (**At rest**)
  Into :- में (**In motion** + **Entrance**)

Eg :- **(1)** Some boys are running in the ground.
  (2) Some people are coming into your cabin.
  (3) Children are playing in my room.

(4) Above :- ऊपर (**Upward direction**) [**In motion**]
  Over :- ऊपर (**Upward direction**) [**At rest**]

Eg :- **(1)** A Helicopter was flying above my house .
  (2) A fan was revolving over my head in this room.

(5) Before :- सामने **(Front direction) [Living]**
In front of :- सामने **(Front direction) [Non-living]**

Eg :- (1) A criminal was brought before the judge.
(2) Some children are playing in front of temple.

***NOTE* :- 'In front of'** **can be used for living also**
but in the case of *Line, Row, Queue*............

Eg :- (1) Sonu was in 3ʳᵈ row in front of seema.

(6) To :- Aim
Towards :- Directions

Eg :- (1) They are coming to you.
(2) Mahesh rushed towards hospital.

⇒ *Phrasal Preposition* :- It is a combination of verbs with prepositions for making a new sense or meaning in the sentences.

(1) Absolve ⇒ Get rid off.
   Absolve of :- Non-Living
   Absolve from :- Living

Eg :- (1) They wanted to absolve of this car.
      (2) Ashok wanted to absolve from his lazy employees.

(2) Blind To :- Ignorance
   Blind In :- Problem in one

Eg :- (1) She was blind in right eye.
      (2) Parents are blind to the activities of their children.

(3) Die from :- Disease
Die in :- Accident/Incident

Eg :- (1) An old man died from heart attack.
(2) This young man died in road accident.

(4) Angry at :- Non-living
Angry with :- Living

Eg :- (1) My boss was angry at his old bike.
(2) He is angry with his brother for this mistake.

(5) Compare with :- Same Entities
   Compare to :- Different Entities

Eg :- (1) Shorts of Kohli can be compared with shorts of Dhoni.
   (2) Shorts of Yuvraj can be compared to thunderstorm.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

⇒ **Practice Exercise** :-

Ques. (1) :- Some children **(a)/** are playing **(b)/**
below my colony **(c)/** in the colony. **(d)/** No Error **(e)**
Sol. :- Error in (c) part, use 'under' in the place of 'below'.

Ques. (2) :- A friend of mine **(a)/** is blind to **(b)/** left eye **(c)/**
In my class. **(d)/** No Error **(e)**
Sol. :- Error in (b) part, use 'in' in the place of 'to'.

Quest. (3) :- Your neighbours **(a)/** wanted to **(b)/**
absolve of your **(c)/** feckless friends. **(d)/** No Error **(e)**
Sol. :- Error in (c) part, use 'from' in the place of 'of'.

⇒ **Practice Exercise** :-

Ques. (4) :- An aeroplane **(a)/** was flying over **(b)/**
your office **(c)/** yesterday. **(d)/** No Error **(e)**
Sol. :- Error in (b) part, use 'above' before 'over'.

Ques. (5) :- This man was **(a)/** died in heart attack **(b)/**
In your colony **(c)/** in evening. **(d)/** No Error **(e)**
Sol. :- Error in (B) part, use 'from' in the place of 'in'.

Quest. (6) :- A culprit was **(a)/** presented in front of **(b)/**
the police **(c)/** by your neighbours. **(d)/** No Error **(e)**
Sol. :- Error in (b) part, use 'before' in the place of 'in front of'.