

se'cant, si'cant, a. Cutting, especially into two parts; intersecting; dividing; as, a secant line. [< L. seco, ppr. secan(1-)s, cut.

- se'cant, n. Math. 1. A straight line that intersects a curve or figure. 2. One of the trigonometrical functions, or its representation as a line. See TRIGONOMETRICAL.

from a political or religious body; go out; separate; as,

Thus, in less than three months after the announcement of Mr. ncoln's election, all the Cotton States had seceded from the Union. E. A. POLLARD Lost Cause ch. 5, p. 57, [E. B. T. '56.]

tîs'mö, n.

d of

(II. S. Hist.), the ordi

[< L. secedo, < se., aside, + cedo, go.] se-ce'der, se-si'der, n. One who secedes; specifically [S-], a member of the Scottish Secession Church. See

mercenstin 17th century acterized by - se"ces-t artists of the h se-cern', sg-sern' also, to distingu - PLE1-CLE1111/1114 me-cern'ent, se or capable of se A secreting organ

se-cesh', sg-sesh 22. -se-cesh'er. n se-cess't, n. Retre

se-ces'sion, sesu voluntary withdrawal

hip, especia political or religious fellowship or association; separation. 2. Specifically: (1) U.S. Hist. The formal withdrawal of a State from the Union; especially, the attempted withdrawal of Sonthern States in 1860-'61; also,

I hear with distress and anguish the word 'accession,'especially v. p. 361. [L. p. Ist. The and Union in,

rawal in 1733 from the ed churt -< L. secess portion of its ministers and laity. (i-), < secessus, pp. of se--ordina of seces of accession

MO-CON'NIOD-I

in or favors secession ; in the United State tains the right of a State to withdraw from the Union: applied specifically to those who aided or favored the Southern States in 1860-'65: used also adjectively. 2. One of the new Munich school of "impressionist "artists.

se-ces'sivet, a. Detached; separate. se-chet, zt. & zt. To seek. seket. se-chirne, sekiTo, z. [11.] A sequin. See corv. se'-chirne, sekitot, z. One who executes engraved plates endirely with the dry-point. [< F. secher, dry, < sec; see</pre>

Se'chi-um, si'ki-um or se'ki-um, n. Bot. A monotypic genus of half-hardy climbing perennial herbs of the gourd chaped fruit about 4 inches long, called chayotes or choco in the West Indies, and the root, often weighing 20 pounds, resembles a yam in appearance and use. The plant is said to be native in the West Indies, but has been intro-

Antig. A part of an aviary in which were confined birds to be killed or sold.

sec'olum, sec'om, n. Elec. The practical unit of selfinduction: now officially superseded by henry. See HEN-RY. [< sec. (in second²) + ohm.]

- sec'ohm-me"ter, n. Elec. An instrument for

or its representation is a nice. See this owner in the interview of the representation is a nice. See this owner is a support or assist measuring self-induction. To act as a support or assist measuring self-induction. See the representation is a support or assist measuring self-induction. To act as a support or assist measuring self-induction. See the representation is a support or assist measuring self-induction. To act as a support or assist measuring self-induction. To act as a support or assist measuring self-induction. See the representation is a support or assist measuring self-induction. To act as a support or assist measuring self-induction. To act as a support or assist measuring self-induction. To act as a support or assist measuring self-induction. To act as a support or assist measuring self-induction. other contest; as, to second a person's efforts; to second a duelist. 2. In deliberative bodies, to support formally, as a motion, resolution, etc., as a prerequisite to discussion or adoption.

The rule is if a member proposes anything or makes a motion, that some one else must 'second 'it, before the chairman can allow

talking about it. C. F. DOLE American Citizen pt. 1, ch. 4, p. 19. [D. C. H. '91.] 3. [Archaic.] To follow in the next place; follow up; succeed; as, sin seconded by sin. 4. duce something similar or equal to; al o again or a second time; repeat; as, it would be this. 5. [Colloq.] Mus. To sing or p [Eng.] To retire temporarily without econd to. 6. oss of rank, as members of the Roya illery or Engiers when they accept civil seconder, <

supports, or oposed by an-

rdinate; as, a

nly to St. Peter's to any thing

1 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 4 4 5 4 5 1 1 4 5 1 1 4 5 1 1 4 5 1 1 4 5 1 1 4 5 1 1

at overy

TWAIN Innocents Abroad ch. 18, p. 189 AM. P. CO. 169.1 3. Identical in character with another or preceding one; 3. Identical in character with another of habit is a cxtensive one and productive of local thinder stellow the second nature. 4. Mus. Lower in pitch, or rendering a second-class", second-class ", second-class a second-class reliably or part than a principal part, voice, or instrument; as, first or best; of or pertaining to a second-class reliable sec second nature. 4. Mus. Lower in pitch, or rendering a lower part than a principal part, voice, or instrument; as, a second violin. 5+. Inclined to favor or aid; favorably disposed. [F., < L. secundus; see second, v.] — at second hand, as having heen received through some agency from the original source of authority.— s. accomplishment, see ACCOMPLISHMENT, S.— second, ad"ven-tist, n. See ADVENTIONENT, S.— second, with one exception; second in quality, steamship for those who travel second arts of a steamship for those who travel second arts of the second s

see COUSIN .- s. seut, a. See SECO FILE', n.- S. any, n. Monday: so a

Ranking

derivative, difference, *i.*), a derivative, etc., obtained by ative, etc., the same operation by the original function — s. dist

DISTANCE .- s. estate | Eng housemaid .- s. intent ught or s. thoughts, red to come off s. best

ed in a contest. otism. 2. An attendant r; as, a second in a ducl.

chandise of second grade or inferior quality; as, seconds in flour. 4. Mus. (1) The interval between any note and the next above or below on the diatonic scale. See SCALE, (2) A note separated by this interval from any other, con- second-hand" (2) A hote separated by this intervise specifically, the second a clock or a watch. note above the key-note. (3) Two notes at this interval second-ine[†], n. Bot. as secundrise, hand"[‡]. written or sounded together; the resulting dissonance. second-ly, second-li, adv. In the second place in or-(4) A second or subordinate part, instrument or voice; a secondo; in popular language, analto. 5. Theat. The part second in importance to the leading part; also, the corrido, second do, n. [1.] Mus. The second part in concerted music, especially in a planoforte duet; also, the person, especially an inferior; a substitute 8. pd. The middle grade of seed-leaf tobacco, used for binders in manufacturing cigars. 9t. Assistance; alid; succor.

Beck, sec, a. Barren; profitless; unenforceable by distress; as, rent-seck. See users, n. [< F, sec (< L. siccus), dry.]; as, rent-seck. See users, n. [< F, sec (< L. siccus), dry.]; as, rent-seck. See users, n. [< F, sec (< L. siccus), dry.]; and notation, ¹/₁₀₀ of a minute of arc. 3. In the duoded:
 Beckel of Pennsylvania, its introducer.] sick/le=pear"; sec'end, seconde, < LL. seconde, < L. seconde, sec're-et, n. A secret, n. Seckel of Pennsylvania, its introducer.] sick/le=pear"; < . (. secondus; sec second, s.].
 Be-elude', sg-clud', C. E. S. (-clud', T. W. W?), n. [SE; - sec'ond_mark", n. The symbol () used to designate from company or society; place, keep, or withdraw from the companionship of others; cut off from inter- course; place by inself or omeand of the second art"1-1y, sec'und-er"i, *adv.* 1. In a second- ary manner; by secondary action or influence: subordi.

as chemical (as by decomposition) or mechanical (as by pressure): said of cleavage, twinning, and the like. Of or pertaining to the secondaries. circuit. S. Geol. Belonging to or occurring in the Mesozoic era, the Paleozoic having been formerly called the primary era. [< F. secondaire, < L. secundarius, < secundus; see second, v.] sec'ond-ar"let. Synonyms: see Accessory.

Synonyms: see ACCESSORY. — secondary mxis (Optics), in a mirror, any straight line passing through the center of curvature but not the center of the mirror; in a lens, such a line through the cen-ter of the lens but not through the center of curvature. s. battery (Elec.), a storage-battery. - s. circle, a circle passing through the poles of another circle. See illus, under CIRCLE.— a. **COLOR**, a color formed by mixing two so-called primary pigments: usually given as green (blue and yellow), orange (red and yellow), and purple (red and blue).— =properties of matter, see MATTER, 3.— s. quills (O^* , MLA.), the secondarles.— s. tint, a that of less conspicuous color than another; a subdued that. acts in a

alt to second second-ar"y, n. [-IES, pl.] secondary or subordinate capacity cer, second in rank or position; in a cathedral; a deputy or deleg

2. Anythin 3. Astron planet: a

secondary. teasure act i, se. 1. a, or importance; dent on a primary. (2) A secondary the feathers that of a bird's wing. 6. Geol. The

especially

asistant.

formed; the Mesozoic. See secondary, a. 7. Meteor. A subsidiary cyclone traveling on the border of a more

boarding-house. Compare Finway-ficket, a second-chase - second-class mall-matter [U.S.], according to the law of 15%, periodicals, as newspapers, etc., published at regular intervals, and sent from the publishing-office. seconder, second, n. [F.] Exacting. A thrust, parry, or other movement downward toward the left: perhaps

originally the second position of defense. se-roon't, second is a second position of defense. se-roon't, previously owned or used by another; not new; as, a second-hand implement; second-hand clothes. 2. Re-

witne

n. 3. Emstore. 4. Of

idshand Napoleon. Villa Franca st. 2,

n has been used or

v, p. 160. [B. & SCR. '50.]

second sight. A faculty akin to clairvoyance, attrib-uted to or claimed by certain persons, and alleged to enable them to foretell the future and to discern events

1615

ENBL&ZON

PERSONAL PRONOUN

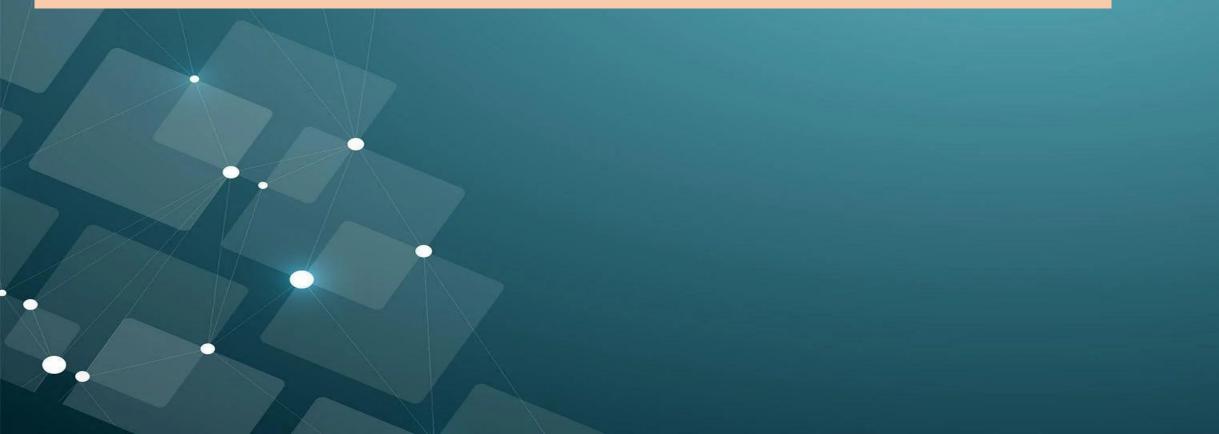
•

PERSON	SUBJECTIVE CASE	OBJECTIVE CASE	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE	POSSESSIVE PRONOUN
1 ST	I	Me	Му	Mine
"	We	Us	Our	Ours
2 ND	You	You	Your	Yours
3 RD	Не	Him	His	His
"	She	Her	Her	Hers
"	They	Them	Their	Theirs
"	lt	lt	lts	-

Never use apostrophes with possessive pronouns.

Radha took her's dog for a walk.

Radha took her dog for a walk.



In the presence of word 'the same'

This is the same boy who came here yesterday.



We should use Objective Case after *Let, But/except, Between, Prepositions and Like.*

Let I open the door.

I've received replies from everybody but him.

I've received replies from everybody except him.

Is everything fine between I and her.

When a singular noun and a plural noun are joined by or / nor then we should use plural pronoun.

Either Ravi or his friends submitted his report.

Either Ravi or his friends submitted their report.

RULE 8: Pronoun 'BOTH' takes only 'and' as conjunction:

Both you as well as your sister are invited.
Both you and your sister are invited.

•The complaint letter has the names of **both** James **along with** his friend John.

•The complaint letter has the names of **both** James **and** his friend John.

1.Both sisters shouted (A)/ at one another in public (B)/ and started fighting. (C)/ No error. (D).

ANS :- replace one another by each other .

2. If you can't catch (A)/ yourself that chicken, (B)/ I will help you. (C)/ No error. (D)

Ans :- use 'that chicken yourself'

3.Everyone of them (A)/ goes to purchase items (B)/ for their own use. (C)/ No error.(D)

Ans :- use'his' in place of 'their'

4.Who of you (A)/ is joining (B)/ the team first ? (C)/ No error.

Ans :- Replace who to which. : Which is used for choice.

5. This is comfortable (A)/ shoes, therefore do (B)/ not look so good. (C)/ No error.

Ans :- 'These are' will be used in place of 'This is'. Because shoes is a plural noun.

6.Although she got a clean chit (A)/ from the court, she did not to rely upon the solicitor(B)/ who had helped him. (C)/ No error (D).

Ans :- Replace Him to her.

