

Word Formation

(A) Suffix

A letter or a group of letters added in the end of a word to change its meaning called suffix. Eg—

Football + er = Footballer



Patient = A person having patience (Adjective)
 Patiently = A person doing some thing with patience. (Adverb)
 [Here 'ly' is suffix which changes adjective into adverb.]
 Word are formed by adding suffixes like -ly, -ness and -ment. Eg—

(A) Adding -ly

(a) Noun + ly = Adverb

Eg— week + ly = weekly
 cost + ly = costly

(b) Adjective + ly = Adverb

Eg— clever+ ly = cleverly
 bad+ ly = badly

Note— If there is 'y' in the end of a word and any consonant before 'y' then 'y' replaced by 'i' while adding a suffix. Eg—

happy + ly = happily
 easy + ly = easily

(B) Adjective + ness = Noun

weak + ness = weakness
 clear + ness = clearness
 dark + ness = darkness
 empty + ness = emptiness

(C) Verb + ment = Noun

Eg— argue + ment = argument
 employ + ment = employment

EXERCISE - 1

(From Let's Learn English)

Fill in the blanks by adding -ly/-ness/-ment, whichever is suitable to the word given in brackets to form appropriate words.

- The people were smiling for a total (total) different reason.
- Both the friends went near them out of curiousness (curious)
- The elephants laughed heartily (heart)
- Raju asked him angrily (angry)
- We should not lead lives wastefully (wasteful)
- The children are full of enjoyment (enjoy) on Dussehra.
- The villagers laughed in astonishment (astonish)
- Boys, be quiet and listen to me patiently (patient)
- Mr. Roshanlal was filled with excitement (excite)
- The school is ours. Let's clean it carefully (careful)

EXERCISE - 2

(From Let's Learn English)

Fill in the blanks by adding -ly/-ness/-ment, whichever is suitable to the word given in brackets to form appropriate words.

- The tortoise opened its mouth foolishly (foolish).
- The villagers were angry by the harassment (harass).
- He fell down unconsciously (unconscious).
- The tortoise fell down due to his foolishness (foolish).
- The leaders were released by the prince forcefully (forceful).
- Ram and Ravan fought fiercely (fierce).
- Rohit did not like studies due to his laziness (lazy).
- In the beginning, you may find it slightly (slight) difficult to sit on a po.
- He started studying attentively (attentive).
- Shivam and Nitin thanked the Yoga teacher happily (happy).

- We use 'and' to add some information in an expression.
- We use 'or' to signify an alternate or option.
- We use 'but' to express a different situation or condition. Eg.—

1. Sit calmly on a mat *and* close your eyes. (Addition)
2. Hold your breath for 5 to 10 seconds *or* only as long as you comfortably can. (Option)
3. You can also do it in the evening *but* there should be a gap of four hours after the last meal. (Condition)



EXERCISE (From Let's Learn English)

Fill in the blanks with and/but/or, whichever is suitable in the sentences given below :

1. Shivam Nitin were students of class V. *and*
2. All of his friends go to school daily he doesn't go there. *but*
3. The effigies catch fire burn to ashes. *and*
4. That is a great idea you are so talkative. *but*
5. He returns home decides to go to school daily. *and*
6. Mooshakraj was happy pleased with Gajraj. *and*
7. We don't think whether our household activities are our jobs not. *or*
8. Generally 'shall' is used with I we. *and*
9. Keep your mouth shut while flying you will fall down. *or*
10. They affect our lungs muscles. *and*
11. We pledge never to chew gutkha tobacco again. *and*



12. The police warned her not to run after the vehicle she did not listen to them. *but*
13. Kalibai fell down unconscious died. *and*
14. The guide got into the driver's seat to show him all the new things, this car could do Roshanlal was very impatient to drive the car himself. *but*
15. They have wonderful bodies minds they do not want to listen to spiritual masters. *and but*
16. Soon the paper work was over the car was his. *and*
17. He dressed carefully for the moment reached the grand showroom. *and*
18. We are proud of Chittorgarh.....the brave warriors of Mewar. *and*
19. How can we help to keep our school.....colony clean ? *and*
- (Sample Paper 2017)*
20. Sarita Rabia are good friends they live in different villages. They study Science, Maths English together. *and but and*
- (Board Paper 2017)*
21. Meena Rehana are good friends they read in different classes. *and but*
22. I take rice chapatis in my lunch. *and*

ANSWERS

1. and, 2. but, 3. and, 4. but, 5. and, 6. and, 7. or, 8. or, 9. or, 10. and, 11. or

In spelling related question, missing letters are asked to complete the word in the examination. Some rules related to spellings are being given here. Read them carefully.

G O D = G O D

Rule 1. When **full** is added as suffix in a word then its last **l** is removed. Eg.—

wonder + full = wonderful faith + full = faithful

Rule 2. When suffix is added in words having **ll** in their end then one **l** is removed.

Eg.—

well + come = welcome

Rule 3. The words ending with **y** when added with suffix **full** then **y** becomes **i** and **full** becomes **ful**. Eg.—

beauty + full = beautiful

Rule 4. If words ending with **l** have vowels before **l** and after **l** on adding suffix then **l** is doubled. Eg.—

quarrel + ed = quarrelled

Rule 5. When **ing** is added to the verbs ending with **e**, and if there is a consonant before **e** then **e** is omitted. Eg.—

come + ing = coming

Rule 6. If verbs ending with consonant have a single vowel before consonant then it becomes double on adding **ing**. Eg.—

run + ing = running

Note— But consonants **h, q, u, w, y** and **x** do not get doubled.

throw = throwing laugh + ing = laughing

lay + ing = laying

Rule 7. When we add **ing** in the verbs ending with **y** or **ll** then there is no change. Eg.—

play + ing = playing tell + ing = telling

Rule 8. If there are two vowels before last consonant of then it does not get doubled. Eg.—

read + ing = reading eat + ing = eating



Use of A / An / The



An elephant



A school



The earth

Important Rules for the Use of A / An / The

- All the singular nouns which begin with vowel sound get an before them to indicate their singularity:
Eg.— an ear, an eye, an MP, an M.L.A., an honest man, an hour etc.
- All the singular nouns which begin with consonant sound get 'a' before them to indicate their singularity.
Eg.— a horse, a school, a year, a utensil, a urologist etc.
- All those things which are only one of their kind get 'the' before them.
Eg.— the moon, the sun, the earth etc.
- 'The' is used before such nouns which have already been introduced.
Eg.— I saw a lion. The lion was sleeping.
- 'The' is used before such nouns which signify their class or all things of their type.
Eg.— The dog is a faithful animal.
- 'The' is used before the names of rivers, religious books, directions, newspapers, mountains, deserts etc.
Eg.— The Chambal, the East, the Gita, the Rajasthan Patrika.
- 'The' is used before superlative degree of adjective.
Eg.— the darkest room.
He is the best boy. She is the smallest girl.

EXERCISE -1

(From Let's Learn English)

Fill in the blanks with the suitable articles a / an / the :

- I will have a pleasant morning.
- They went to a park. They saw many people in the

- The teacher started listing the steps of pranayam.
- Pranayam should be done on an empty stomach.
- You can do it in the evening.
- Sit calmly on a mat.
- Now press the right nostril with thumb.
- What are the benefits of pranayam ?
- This is indeed an inspiring song.
- Draw a rainbow.

EXERCISE -2

Fill in the blanks with the suitable articles a / an / the :

- Hanuman's get-up attracts everyone especially the children.
- At sunset Ram and Lakshman come in a chariot.
- Symbol means a person, an object that represents something else.
- Ramleela describes the story of Ram.
- I saw an owl.
- The ball is in the box.
- This is a story about a boy.
- I go to play in the evening.
- Once upon a time there was a genie.
- This sentence is an example of past tense.

EXERCISE -3

(From Let's Learn English)

Fill in the blanks with the suitable articles a / an / the :

- We took an auto-rickshaw to reach the Chittorgarh fort.
- Vijay Prakash Palace has a nice collection of old guns.
- We saw the Vijay Stambh.
- There are many temples inside the fort.
- We took the night train to Kota.
- Ranthambore is a famous tiger reserve.
- Kalibai was a Bheel teenaged girl.
- Establish means to start an organization.
- Kota is situated on the bank of the Chambal.
- I am a student of class V.

EXERCISE -4

(From Let's Learn English)

Fill in the blanks with suitable articles a/an/the :

1. What happens when the sun comes back in the sky.
2. I have also seen a warning on my father's cigarette pack.
3. The moon looks like a diamond in the sky.
4. Is Jaipur the capital of Rajasthan ?
5. Are you an honest student ?
6. Do you tell a lie ?
7. There is a big lake nearby.
8. I have an idea.
9. Bring a long stick.
10. I shall not do such a foolish thing.

(From Sample Paper 2017)

11. My father has a car.
12. Anil saw an aeroplane on Sunday.
13. We see the moon at night.
14. The earth revolves round the sun.
15. There was a race between a rat and an elephant.

(Board Paper 2017)

16. Mr Ramdeen has a car to go to his office.
17. The sun gives us light and heat.

EXERCISE -5

(From Let's Learn English)

Fill in the blanks with the suitable articles a / an / the :

1. English is an interesting subject.
2. My mother reads the Ramayan daily.
3. My brother is an engineer.
4. The cow is a holy animal
5. I have a bunch of keys. The bunch has many keys in it.
6. I read the Rajasthan Patrika daily.
7. They went to a park. Some people were running around the park.
8. There was a Yoga teacher.
9. He plays with them for about an hour.
10. It took them quite a few days.



11. Will she be a victim of cancer ?
12. Have you seen an aeroplane ?
13. Chewing gutkha is a bad habit.
14. Praying to God is a good habit.
15. They lived near a pond.
16. Here is the format of an informal letter.
17. It is dedicated to Bhagwan Adinath, the first Jain Tirthankar.
18. Babar was a foreign invader.
19. The people of the village constructed a statue of the brave girl Kalibai.
20. I have a bat and a racket at home. I use the bat to play.

ANSWERS

Exercise 1

1. a
2. the
3. the
4. an
5. the
6. a
7. the
8. the
9. an
10. a.

Exercise 2

1. the
2. a
3. an
4. the
5. an
6. the
7. a
8. the
9. a
10. an

Exercise 3

1. the
2. a
3. the
4. the
5. the
6. a
7. a
8. an
9. the
10. a.

Exercise 4

1. the,
2. a,
3. The,
4. the,
5. an,
6. a,
7. a,
8. an,
9. a,
10. a,
11. a,
12. an,
13. the,
14. the,
15. a, an,
16. a,
17. The.

Exercise 5

1. an
2. the
3. an
4. a
5. The
6. the
7. the
8. a
9. an
10. a
11. a
12. an
13. a
14. a
15. a
16. an
17. the
18. a
19. a
20. the.

Some Other Determiners

Determiners are those words which come before noun and determine the identity of noun. After determiner, use of noun is necessary.

examples : a boy, some men, many children, any sweets, etc.

In this chapter we shall study about some and any.

Some : The word 'some' means an unknown and indefinite number or quantity. It is used before both, countable as well as uncountable nouns. It is also used before both singular as well as plural forms of nouns.