

### 3.6 COMPOUND WORDS

A noun Compound is a grammatical form in which nouns are linked together to express a new concept. In the English language adjectives are used to describe the characteristics of nouns.

A compound words is made up of two or more words that are used together. Compound words can be one word, two words, or hyphenated.

Examples:

- Flashlight
- High school
- Guesthouse
- Great-grandmother

The two parts may be formed by:

#### 1. Noun +Noun

- Motorcycle
- Railway
- Horse power

#### 2. Verb +Noun

- Driving license
- Swimming pool

#### 3. Adjective+ Noun

- Blackboard
- Software
- Greenhouse

#### 4. Adverb + Noun

- Overcoat
- Bypass

#### 5. Adverb + Verb

- Income
- Outset

### 6. Verb +Adverb

- Lookout
- Feedback
- Take off

### 7. Gerund+ Noun

- Blotting paper
- Stepping- stone

### Expansion of Nominal compounds

1. Aircraft engine	- engine of the aircraft
2. Acid nitrate deposition	-the deposition of acid nitrates
3. Arithmetic unit	- a unit in which arithmetic is performed
4. Air quality program	-a program to maintain the quality of air
5. Air vent	-vent for relieving the air
6. Aluminium alloy cylinder block	- a cylinder block made from an aluminium alloy
7. Aircraft pilot	-pilot operating the aircraft
8 Aluminium extraction	-extraction of aluminium
9. Brass terminal	-terminal made of brass
10 Belt sander air filter	-filter used to remove the impurities from air
11. Blast furnace	-furnace of the type which works by blast
12. Battery charge indicator	- an indicator that shows a battery charge
13. Boiler feed water	-water for feeding the boiler
14. Box top	- top of the box
15. Butt weld	- weld of the type called 'butt
16. Cathode ray tube display unit	- a display unit which uses a cathode ray tube
17. Carbon steel rod	-a rod made of carbon steel
18. Camera platform	-a platform for a camera

19. Computer industry - the industry concerned with computers
20. Code file -file which contains code
21. Computer diagnosis -a diagnosis to find out the problems in a computer
22. Computer design - a design made using a computer
23. Circuit diagram -diagram representing the circuit
24. Component location - location of the component
25. Condenser extraction pump -pump for extracting from a condenser
26. Cooling towers - towers for the purpose of cooling
27. Cooling device - a device for the purpose of cooling
28. Computer memory -memory capacity of the computer
- 29 Computer fuel testing -testing the fuel using the computer
30. Calculation speed -the speed of making calculation
31. Copper wire - wire made of copper
32. Dam construction -construction of dam
33. Engine housing -a housing to protect the engine
34. Energy source - source where from energy is obtained
35. Gear pump - a pump that operates by means of gears
36. Gasoline engine - the engine that mixes gasoline with air
37. Gear mechanism -mechanism for the gears
38. Generation power -the power from a generator
39. Heat transfer -transfer of heat
40. Heat treatment -treatment with or by heat
41. Hot water -water that is hot in condition
42. Information centre -centre for giving information
43. Petrol engine -engine using petrol
44. Space travel - travel in space
45. Steam engine -an engine that is operated by means of steam
46. Steel chair -a chair made of steel
47. Silver extraction - extraction of silver

48. Steam chest -chest containing steam  
 49. Steel bar - bar made of steel  
 50. Washing machine - machine used for washing

**EXERCISES:**

1. Power Cable
2. Steel box
3. Gear Mechanism
4. Control tower
5. Silver extraction
6. Petrol engine
7. Power mill
8. Computer design
9. Heat treatment
10. Research laboratory

**SENTENCE COMPLETION**

Sentence completions test the skill to use the information observed in complex and incomplete sentences in order to correctly complete them. It tests a candidate's vocabulary power and skill to follow the logic of sentences. These sentences are often quite complex.

**Types:**

There are possibly four types of sentence completions:

**1. Restatement:** Containing words such as namely, in other words, in fact, that is, etc.

**Example:** The pickpocket was a trickster, in other words, a -----.

Here answer will be knave or scoundrel, which restates "trickster,"

**2. Comparison:** Containing the words such as likewise, similarly, and, just as, as like as, etc.

**Example:** Jack was cleared of all charges; similarly, Jill was-----

Here we have to compare 'cleared of all charges' with the suitable word, and hence vindicated

is the answer.

**3. Contrast:** Containing the words such as though, although, however, despite, but, yet, on the other hand, but, however, despite, or, on the contrary, etc.

**Example:** Although the tiger is a solitary beast, its cousin the lion is a-----wild animal.

Here answer should be in contrast with "solitary". Therefore, gregarious or sociable are possible answers.

**4. Cause and effect:** Containing words such as this, therefore, consequently, because of, etc. Also contains phrases such as due to, as a result, leads to, etc.

**Example:** A truck stole her parking spot; consequently, Rocky's ----- look showed her displeasure.

Here answer should be to find the cause for someone to steal. Therefore, answer may be scowling or sullen.

### Exercises:

**Choose from four alternatives the words which best complete the sentence.**

1. The latest negotiations came to a sudden close with the----- of renewed agitation.

- (a) demand
- (b) threat
- (c) note
- (d) call

2. A large number of----- career women are unhappy at the lack of childcare facilities.

- (a) desiting
- (b) desirous
- (c) would-be
- (d) willing

3. Access to your personal library is the only thing for which I had ever-----

- (a) set out

(b) concluded

(c) intended

(d) craved

4. The rules required that anyone who had held office for two consecutive year was not----- for re-election.

(a) admissible

(b) permissible

(c) eligible

(d) accessible

5. All our efforts to persuade grandfather to come and stay with us were of no-----

(a) effect

(b) avail

(c) result

(d) purpose

6. The motion was----- by seven votes or two, with one absent.

(a) allowed

(b) proposed

(c) voted

(d) carried

7. Considering the poor and inadequate municipal services we get, the rates we pay are-----

(a) out of this world

(b) down to earth

(c) daylight robbery

(d) peanuts

8. With a little imagination it is possible to organise house work so as to----- inefficiency.

- (a) subtract
- (b) diminish
- (c) make less
- (d) minimise

9. She had known me-----

- (a) since long
- (b) a long time
- (c) last two years
- (d) before two years

10. Having been bore in a good family he is -----rich to beg

- (a) very
- (b) greatly
- (c) too
- (d) plenty

11. I waited patiently until----- my friend came out of her deep despair and began on talk to me again.

- (a) in the end
- (b) at the end
- (c) finally
- (d) at least

12. -----other faults he may have had, he did not lack concentration.

- (a) Whatever
- (b) However
- (c) Besides
- (d) In addition to

13. In these days of inflation, administration costs are-----

- (a) climbing

(b) raising

(c) lifting

(d) soaring

14. This bus pass is----- for a year.

(a) valuable

(b) employable

(c) valid

(d) functional

15. Good advice is generally -----even by friends.

(a) welcomed

(b) followed

(c) appreciated

(d) criticised

16. Did you watch the last episode of the serial Hum Log on the TV last Saturday?-----

-----  
(a) no, I didn't.

(b) yes, I didn't.

(c) no, I did.

(d) I did.

17. All of a sudden fire----- in my neighbour's farm.

(a) broke away

(b) broke through

(c) broke down

(d) broke out

18. The building was so full of----- that the firemen could not get inside.

(a) some smoke

(b) the smoke

(c) a smoke

(d) smoke



19. She was extremely naughty and always----- some mischief or other.

- (a) in for
- (b) up to
- (c) up at
- (d) out for

20. Since the----- of the motor car, road accidents have increased dramatically.

- (a) inception
- (b) initiation
- (c) inauguration
- (d) advent

21. He was -----Rs. 5,000 for drinking and driving.

- (a) penalised
- (b) fined
- (C) punished
- (d) paid

22. Many schools set a lot of----- by the success of their students in examinations.

- (a) store
- (b) price
- (c) honor
- (d) value

23. People who never read or travel tend to be-----

- (a) restricted
- (b) narrow - minded
- (c) straight - laced
- (d) sheltered

24. The slum children-----round a makeshift fire to keep warm.

- (a) grouped

- (b) huddled
- (c) tucked
- (d) elbowed

25. It is possible to satisfy one's----- by doing some extra work.

- (a) pride
- (b) wants
- (c) desires
- (d) heart

