

MERCHANDISE

B.COM/BBA/BBM II- SEM ENGLISH TEXT BOOK

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UNIT I: TRADE AND SOCIETY

Lesson: 1 Trade in Ancient India

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Trade originated with human communication in prehistoric times. Trading was the main facility of prehistoric people, who bartered goods and services from each other. Trade is believed to have taken place throughout much of recorded human history.

There are two lessons in this unit: first, 'Trade in Ancient India' which deals with trade and commerce and discusses about seaborne trade in Europe, Asia and Africa, Industrial production in India in ancient times, preparation of surgical instruments, construction of royal roads in India for trade and commerce, the currency in circulation, the rise of trading class in India. Second, 'Indian Women in Commerce' which deals with how Indian women have contributed to the field of commerce, since ancient times as managers of home and today as the managers of enterprises.

LESSON: 1 TRADE IN ANCIENT INDIA

Radhakumud Mookerji

During ancient times Hindus were the masters of the seaborne trade of Europe, Asia and Africa. At the beginning of the 18th century every nation on earth obtained to a large extent its supplies of fine cotton and silk fabric, spices, indigo, sugar, drugs, precious stones and many curious works of art from India in exchange of gold and silver.

In industrial production ancient India was far ahead in comparison with other countries of those times. According to Prof. Weber the skill of the Indians in the production of delicate woven fabrics, in the mixing of colours, the working of metals and precious stones, the preparation of essences and in all manner of technical art, has from early times enjoyed a world-wide celebrity. For instance surgical instruments of great delicacy and accuracy were manufactured in India and it was from Indians that the art of tempering steel was learnt by other people. Factors favouring India to emerge as the number one country in trade, commerce and manufacturing activities were-

- The Hindu mercantile community was very enterprising and known for their entrepreneurship, trustworthiness and resilience.
- Indian goods were known for their excellence. The skilled artisans of India manufactured variety of goods which people in other parts of the world could not find elsewhere.
- In the art of building huge ships ancient Hindus were far ahead of others. With the knowledge of sea routes, monsoon winds and other navigational aspects they were able to sail to distant corners of the world with their goods.
- Fairs were an important means for commercial activities and were held in every part of the country. Huge number of people assembled at these fairs for the purpose of exchanging merchandise and other topics.
- The peace and prosperity that prevailed in the country gave a great impetus to inter-provincial and inter-state trade.

To facilitate trade and commerce royal roads were constructed all over the country from east to west and from north to south. These roads were provided with mile stones and planted with trees. The river Ganga and its tributary were used for carrying goods. During the Mauryan times the Great Royal Highway more than 1600 kilometers in length connected the capital Patliputra in Bihar with Taxila and the North-West Frontier (now in Pakistan). Another long road of great commercial importance ran through Kashi

(Banaras) and Ujjain and linked the capital with the great sea-ports of Western India. Yet another road linked the capital with the port of Tamralipti. It was through this principal port in Bengal that India carried extensive trade with China, Ceylon, Java and Sumatra. Some of the important towns of trade were Arikamedu, Kaveripattanam, Madurai, Cranganore, Nagapattanam, Mahabalipuram, Calicut, Cochin, Mangalore, Tamralipti, Pataliputra, Vidisha, Ujjaini, Kausambi, Mathura, Taxila, Aihole, Paithan, Surat, Lothal, Sopara, Kalyan, etc.

During the early period (Vedic age) the currency in circulation was a gold coin called Nishka. Its weight was 32 rattis, i.e. one third of a tola. Later we have reference to another gold coin, Suvarna equal to 80 rattis. There was also a silver Purana of 32 ratis. Karshapana mentioned by Panini was the name of a coin which was minted in gold, silver and copper and weighed 80 ratis. During the Mauryan period we come across punch marked coins. These coins were small pieces of flat silver and copper which were punched with symbols. The superintendent of the mint was known as Laksanadhyaksha and an officer known as Rupadarsaka used to check the coins so minted for purity and weight. In South India we come across gold coins like Varaha circulated during the Badami Chalukyan period, Kasu circulated during the Chola rule and Pagoda of the Vijayanagar period. The weights of the coins were based on the system laid down in Manu Samhita and its unit was the ratti or gunja berry weighing approximately 1.83 grains or .118 grams.

The Rig-Veda (C.1500—1100 BCE) (uncertain) contains several references to sea voyages undertaken for commercial and other purposes. Later when urban culture flourished in cities like Harappa and Mohenjodaro, India had established trade and commercial relations with Sumer, Egypt and Crete. Lothal in Gujarat was one of the biggest port towns of that period with a huge dockyard constructed out of brick. In the Old Testaments, we have reference to trade between India and Syrian coast dating back to 1400 B.C. According to the chronicles of the Jews, during the reign of King Solomon (c.800.B.C.), a navy equipped by Hiram, King of Tyre, undertook a triennial voyage to the eastern countries and brought back with it gold, silver, ivory, apes, peacocks, Almag trees, jewels and precious stones. Ophir was the port at which they loaded these goods in the ships and this Ophir have been identified with the port Abhir or Sopara on the western coast of India. To guide ships to ports lighthouses were built. One such light house existed at the mouth of river Kaveri, built either of brick and mortar or a big Palmyra trunk carrying on the top of it a huge oil lamp.

The traditional trading class in India was the Vaisyas. Later we find this profession being followed by Parsis, Banias and Marwaris in Bombay Presidency, the Lingayaths in Karnataka region, Chettis and Komatis in the Madras Presidency, Khattris in Punjab and Marwaris in Bengal and Assam. The Vaisya community was the richest, being of the business class, and was represented in district councils. This class contributed much to the cultural progress of the country. Some of them excavated caves and build temples while others were well versed in folklore and astrology.

Through ages India occupied a unique position in the commercial world as the main supplier of the world's luxuries. Hence, she throughout had the balance of trade clearly in her favour, a balance which could only be settled by the export of precious metals (gold) to European and other countries which purchased her goods. Thus, India has been for many centuries the final depository of a large portion of the metallic wealth of the world. India obtained gold not as did Europe from America in the 16th century by conquest or rapine, but by the more natural and peaceful method of commerce; by the exchange of such of her production which were highly prized by the nations of West-Asia, Egypt and Europe and which they could not have obtained from other places except India.

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Glossary:

Prof Weber	: author of "The History of Indian Literature"
Tempering	: improve the hardness and elasticity of (steel or other metal) by reheating and then cooling it.
Mercantile	: Merchant, business community
Artisans	: workers in skill trades
Merchandise	: trade in
Impetus	: thrust
Kasu	: money
Tamrapalipti	: was the name of a city in ancient India, located on the Bay of Bengal. The Tamluk town in present-day West Bengal is identified as the site of <i>Tamralipti</i> . It is believed that <i>Tamralipti</i> was the exit point of the Mauryan trade route for the south and south-east.
Arikamedu	: <i>Arikamedu</i> , the ancient Roman trade centre is 4 Kms. south of Puducherry on the right bank of Ariyankuppam River.

Kaveripattanam	: <i>Kaveripattinam</i> is a town and municipality in Krishnagiri district in the northern part of Tamil Nadu. It lies on the bank of the river Then Pennai
Ophir	: <i>Ophir</i> is a port or region mentioned in the Bible, famous for its wealth. King Solomon received a cargo of gold, silver, sandalwood, pearls, ivory, apes, and peacocks from <i>Ophir</i> every three years.
Cranganore	: leading port and commercial centre in ancient and medieval India, associated with the ancient port of Miziris, north of Cochin.
Nagapattanam	: is a town in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu and the administrative headquarters of <i>Nagapattinam</i> District. The town came to prominence during the period of Medieval Cholas (9th–12th century CE) and served as their important port for commerce and east-bound naval expeditions.
Rupadarsaka	; Royal examiner of minted coins
Kausambi	: a small town under the rule of Kushan empire
Triennial	: occurring every third year or lasting three years
Almug	: red sandalwood tree
Palmyra	: tall fan palm yielding a hard wood and sweet saps i.e. a source of palm wine
Rapine	: the act of despoiling a country in warfare

Comprehension:

I. Answer the following in a sentence or two.

1. How the exchange of goods was done in 18th century in India?
2. During ancient times Hindus were the masters of the seaborne trade of _____, _____ and _____.
3. _____ Instruments of great delicacy and accuracy were manufactured in India.
4. Give two factors favouring India to emerge as the number one country in trade, commerce.
5. Where the exchanging of merchandise took place?
6. What developments the Indian rulers made to facilitate trade and commerce?
7. The Great Royal Highway more than _____ kilometres in length connected the capital Patliputra with Taxila and the North-West Frontier.

8. ____ in Gujarat was one of the biggest ports.
9. What reference is mentioned in the Old Testament regarding trade?
10. How the ships were guided to ports?
11. Identify the **Synonyms** for the Nouns (Except Proper nouns) used in the first and second paragraphs.
12. Find out **Antonyms** for the synonyms identified in question no. 11.

II. Answer the following in four to five sentences:

1. What was the observation of Prof Weber regarding the skill of Indians?
2. Write about construction of ports in India.
3. Who are the different trading classes in India? What is specific about the Vaisya community?
4. Identify the **Sentence Pattern** of the following:
 1. The Rig-Veda contains several references to sea voyages..
 2. The Vaisya community was represented in district councils..
5. Identify the **Parts of Speech of the words** in the given sentences:
 1. The river Ganga and its tributary were used for carrying goods.
 2. The traditional trading class in India was the Vaisyas.

III. Write short notes on the following:

1. Write a note on the construction of royal roads in India in the ancient time.
2. Discuss about the use of currency from Vedic period to Vijayanagar rulers.
3. Write in short about India's unique position in the commercial world as the main supplier of the world's luxuries.
4. Discuss the factors favouring India to emerge as the number one country in trade and commerce.
5. Use the following **words in your own sentences**:
 - a) Enterprising b).circulation c). traditional d). goods e). Export

Grammar and Composition:

I. Time and Tense:

Time is a concept which is related to our perception of reality. There are three times: past, present and future. Tense is a grammatical category which is marked by verb inflection and expresses when an event or action happens in the flow of time.

Strictly speaking, only two English tenses are marked by the inflection of the verb:

Past: talked

Present: talks

Other tenses are marked by auxiliaries (be, have):

Past continuous: was/were talking

Past perfect: had talked

Past perfect continuous: had been talking

Present continuous: am/are/is talking

Present perfect: have/has talked

Present perfect continuous: have/has been talking

As future time is expressed with the modal will + infinitive and not with inflection, the forms with will (will talk, will be talking, will have talked, will have been talking) are not considered to be tenses. However, for the sake of convenience, we refer to them as such throughout this book.

Therefore, the twelve basic tenses in English are:

	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect continuous
Past	Past simple	Past continuous	Past perfect	Past perfect continuous
Present	Present simple	Present continuous	Present perfect	Present perfect continuous
Future	Future simple	Future continuous	Future perfect	Future perfect continuous

Note that certain tenses in English may refer to a different time than that expressed by their names. For example, the present continuous tense may refer to either present or future time:

"What are you doing?" "I'm reading." (present reference)

"What are you doing on Wednesday evening?" "I'm visiting my grandma." (future reference)

Let us take a look at the different moods of the three tense sequences:

There are four moods in each tense so making twelve moods in all.

If we start with the present tense,

I. The Simple Present Tense

It is used to express habitual and routine activities, permanent actions/ conditions and scientific / universal truths.

1. Her father goes for a walk daily in the morning.
2. Kohli plays cricket.
3. The cow gives milk.

II. Present Continuous Tense:

It is used to express temporary actions which are going on at the time of speaking about it.

1. The children are doing their home work now.
2. He is working in a factory nowadays.

III. Present Perfect Tense

This tense is used to express actions completed just now or actions completed in the past but of which the effect remains in the present time also.

1. The boy has passed his SSLC.
2. My father has gone to Hubli.

IV. Present Perfect Continuous Tense:

This tense is used to show an action started in the past but continued in the present time also.

1. We have been waiting for the bus since morning.
2. Her father has been working in KPTCL for ten years.

Similarly, we have four moods in the past tense also.

I. The Simple Past Tense

This tense is used to express actions completed sometime in the Past but no effect in the present time.

1. My sister did her graduation in 2015.
2. She had some fever last night.
3. Suma was my classmate in BA.

II. The Past Continuous Tense:

This tense is used to express an action as going on at sometime in the past.

1. I was studying when the lights went off.
2. When I saw the boy was crossing the road.

III. The Past Perfect Tense:

It shows an action completed before sometime in the past.

1. The patient had died before the doctor come.
2. The movie had started before we reached the theatre.

IV. Past perfect Continuous Tense

This tense is used to express an action started in the past, continued for sometime in the past and completed.

1. My uncle had been serving in Indian Army for thirty years before he retired in 2010.
2. She had been playing with her children.

In the same way we can see four moods/ aspects in the future tense:

I. The Simple Future Tense

This tense shows an action which is yet to take place.

1. I shall attend an interview tomorrow.
2. They will meet us sometime next week.

II. Future continuous Tense

This tense shows an action as going on at some time in the future.

1. My friends will be waiting for me in the evening today.
2. We shall be travelling to Tirupati by this time tomorrow.

III. Future Perfect Tense:

This tense shows an action as completed before sometime in the future.

1. We shall have reached Bengaluru by tomorrow morning.
2. They will have finished their work by the end of this work.

IV. Future Perfect Continuous Tense:

This tense is used to express an action which will start sometime in the future, continue for a period of time and will be completed before sometime in the future.

1. My brother will have been doing MA before 2019.
2. I shall have been reading this book before the end of this month.

Exercises: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verb given in the bracket

1. He _____ a novel for the last two years but he has not finished as yet. (Write)
2. Rahul _____ from fever for several days before he went to see the doctor. (suffer)
3. I _____ in the room when the roof fell down. (sit)
4. On my way to school, I generally _____ many children. (meet)
5. She _____ for Delhi at that time. (leave)
6. Mohan _____ for two months by the end of the year. (live)
7. He _____ appeared in the Board Examination last year. (not appear)
8. She _____ completed her homework before I met her. (had)
9. We shall go when father _____ back here. (come)
10. Buses usually _____ along this road. (run)

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Sources: Radhakumud Mookerji- *Indian Shipping*, Longmans Green & Co, 1912, pp: 83, 84.

Suggested reading:

1. Discovery of India : Nehru.
2. Ancient Indian History and Civilization: S. N. Sen.
3. Trade and Trade Routes in Ancient India: Moti Chandra.

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LESSON: 02 INDIAN WOMEN IN COMMERCE

Whatever you do, be different – that was the advice my mother gave me, and I can't think of better advice for an entrepreneur. If you're different, you will stand out. – Anita Roddick

Women Entrepreneurs may be defined as the women or group of women who initiate, organize and co-operate a business enterprise. Government of India has defined women entrepreneurs as an enterprise owned and controlled by a woman having a minimum financial interest of 51% of the capital and giving atleast 51% of employment generated in the enterprise to women.

When we go back to history of Indian economy, it consisted of isolated and economically self sustaining villages and towns, which were mainly the centres of administration, trade and commerce. The villages had simple divisions of labour and population had two main sectors: Farmers who cultivated the lands and tended the cattle's and Artisans, who were providing essential services and manufactures to the villages. Artisan's consisted of weavers, goldsmiths, blacksmiths, washermen, cobblers, carpenters, potters, oil-pressers, barbers etc. these were the people doing the entrepreneurial work in the ancient society. All these occupations were hereditary. Entrepreneurship among women was also there in the ancient period, as they used to work at home and help the male members.

Agriculture was the basic activity which provided occupation to the majority of the population, to both men and women, and was known as 'industrialized economy' was exporter of cotton, silk fabric, cotton clothes, artistic wares, papers, cinnamon, opium, indigo etc.

But with the advent of the British rule, the Indian economy became very weak. The manufacturing, trading and other business activities were undertaken in traditional and 'caste like system' where families were specialized in a particular activity for generations.

As decades passed tremendous changes were felt in the status of women in Indian society. Awareness was created regarding their rights, roles and opportunities for their participation in economic activities. The scope of women's career has expanded and it is no longer limited only to household chores, but much more of it. Women have crossed all the barriers and have entered into almost every field: law, media, film, industry, public

services arts, sports, literature, armed forces, entrepreneurship etc., to the so called 'masculine jobs.'

In India from the very beginning, women have been the managers of the kitchen and have solely dominated the area of household activities. So deep has been the impact of this is that, the general attitude of the people about women entrepreneur is that they are makers of pickles, papads, masalas and other household goods. As time passed, today non-traditional enterprises are easily managed by women. They are flourishing well as leading consultants, publishers, exporters of machinery, manufacturers, garments, designers, and interior decorators and the like.

Women now have started establishing their own enterprises. However, only less than 7 percentages of the enterprises have been set up by women. They had been managers since long playing their role in a family. Woman had been an entrepreneur within the four walls where she was innovative in terms of budgeting with limited resources and using the waste material for making some useful products. And slowly the changing role of woman as entrepreneurship has gained considerable importance. According to the report in 'The Hindu' there are nearly 15 to 17 percentage of entrepreneur in e-commerce are women as compared to 2 to 3 percentage a few years age. The labour force participation rate of Indian women comprise nearly to 28 percentages. And the employment percentage of women is nearly 18 percent.

The Indian women are experiencing the impact of globalisation and making an influence not only on domestic but also on international sphere. Female entrepreneurship can be called as one of the important milestones in the never ending struggle for women empowerment. Theyearning of women, for being independent is growing more vehement nowadays. This can be said as a turning point in the economy of the world, where women were not exposed to the worldly happenings earlier as it is now. Since few years, there have been a number of female entrepreneurs in the news.

Nothing could be truer for the women entrepreneurs of today who are chartering unknown territories confidently and fearlessly. Be it in ecommerce, education, investing, travel, fashion, retail, fitness, hiring, and anything and everything under the sun, they are proceeding with gumption and unbridled enthusiasm to change the world around them, make a difference with their ideas, seek solutions that have never been sought, fight diseases and social norms, run successful ventures and generate employment for many, and give rise to new and sustainable ecosystems.

Getting up from nowhere and starting up something great, isn't easy at all! Same is the case of all the leading female entrepreneurs of the world. Their journey started from their dreams, which rested upon the foundation of their courage and then it got built upon the pillars of determination.

Glossary:

Anita Roddick: Dame *Anita* Lucia *Roddick*, DBE (23 October 1942 – 10 September 2007) was a British businesswoman, human rights activist and environmental campaigner, best known as the founder of The Body Shop, a cosmetics company producing and retailing natural beauty products that shaped ethical consumerism.

Chores	: tasks
Enterprises	: companies
Budgeting	: financial planning
Vehement	: passionate
Chartering	: leasing, renting, hiring
Gumption	: courage
Unbridled	: unrestrained

Comprehension:

I. Answer the following in a sentence or two.

1. Define 'Women Entrepreneurs.'
2. Which are the two main sectors of labour and population in Indian villages?
3. What professions came under Artisans?
4. How women were considered as entrepreneurs in the ancient period?
5. Agriculture was the basic activity of many people which was known as _____.
6. When the Indian economy did become weak?
7. How women entrepreneur began at home?
8. What is the percentage of enterprise women have set up?
9. What is the percentage of women in e-commerce entrepreneurship?
10. Identify the **prepositions** used in the lesson.
11. Identify the **articles** in the lesson.

II. Answer the following in four to five sentences.

1. What according to Indian Government is 'Women Entrepreneurs'?
2. How the status of women started changing with the advent of British rule?
3. How women became entrepreneurs in the beginning?
4. How women are managing a balance between home and career?
5. Identify the **nouns** used in the lesson.
6. Identify the **adjectives** in the lesson.

III. Write short notes.

1. Women entrepreneurship in ancient India.
2. Changing status of women in the medieval period
3. How women are showing their enthusiasm in different fields of entrepreneurship?
4. What efforts are being made by women to realise their dreams?
5. Change the **adjectives** used in the lesson into **adverbs**.

Grammar and Composition:

I. Correction of Sentences:

Sentence Correction is the most Important and high Scoring section in verbal ability portion of any test. The concepts and tricks of this particular topic are based not only on Fundamentals of Grammar but also on correct usage of various words.

So, here are some methods to solve the sentences.

First of all, there are some grammar basic rules, which one must know for better understanding of Sentence Correction Questions. These are:

I. Subject-Verb Understanding: The verb in a sentence must be in accordance with its subject.

(i) They both should be either singular or plural.

Example:

A boy is reading a novel (singular).

The boys are reading a novel (plural)

(ii) **In case, the subject is a collective noun, then the verb will take a singular form.**

Example: The class is making a noise.

Note: There are four collective nouns viz. - cattle, poultry, police and gentry; with these nouns, we use a plural verb. And there are exceptions to the rule.

(iii) In case, the subjects are connected by AND; they require a plural verb.

Example: Gold and Silver are precious metals.

(iv) If the subjects are connected by OR, the verb used will be singular

Example: The dog or the pup is sick.

(v) In case there are two different subjects; the verb is put matching the closure subject.

Example:

Sachin or I am going for a party.

Sachin or Rahul is going for the party.

(vi) All the sentences that begin with EACH, EVERYONE and ANYONE will have a singular verb.

Example:

Every one of the boys loves to ride.

Anyone has a pen, please.

(vii) Confusion between I and Me: Often there is confusion on which form to use when there are two subjects or objects linked with AND, as in these examples:

a) Jenny and me/I joined the chess club.

b) Jill took Justin and me/I to the shop.

In sentence a) - Jenny and me/I are the subjects of the verb joined. Therefore, the subject pronoun 'I' is considered correct grammatically.

For sentence b) - Justin and me/I are the objects of took. Therefore 'me' is considered correct grammatically.

Note: **Whenever a comparison is made using than or as, the objective form of Pronoun is used.**

Example:

He is taller than I am.

He writes as fast I am.

I swim better than him.

I am as tall as her.

(vi) Usage of NEITHER....NOR and EITHER.....OR:

If both the subjects are singular, the verb will also be singular.

Example: Either the mother or the daughter has cooked the meal.

But when one of the subjects, joined by OR or NOR is plural, the verb must be plural and the subject should be placed near the verb.

Example: Neither the teacher nor the students were present.

Similar usage:

While forming a sentence, the structure of the sentence should be kept parallel. If an infinitive is used, then all the phrases should have an infinitive. If a verb is used after it, then we use the objective cases.

Example: She likes to cook, dance and play.

Similar rule is used for a gerund.

Example: She likes cooking, dancing and playing.

II. Repetition Error: Sometimes also referred a 'redundancy', this is the error of writing the same thing twice.

Example:

He returned back from Delhi.

I hardly have any money to give you.

The correct way of saying these should be

He came back from Delhi.

I have no money to give you.

III. Modifier Error: A common blunder is to leave a participle, without a subject.

Example: Sitting on the gate, a scorpion stung him.

Here, 'sitting' cannot be used for scorpion as it is grammatically incorrect. So, the correct way of saying should be -

Sitting on the gate, he was stung by a scorpion or

While he was sitting on the gate, a scorpion stung him.

More Example:

He visited the place where Napoleon died during his holidays.

It seems as the participle 'during his holidays' is used for Napoleon while it is meant for the person visiting. So the correct way of saying should be -

During his holidays, he visited the place where Napoleon died. Using this, it is easy to grasp.

IV. Comparisons: The comparisons made should be between two similar things, like - The population of London is greater than any other city in India. We are comparing:-

(a) The population of London

(b) Any other city in India.

The correct comparison should be between the populations of both. So, the correct expression should be:-

The population of London is greater than that of any other city in India.

Rule -

(a) When comparative degree is used with than, make sure that we exclude the thing compared from the rest of class of things by using the

Example:

He is stronger than any man living. (Incorrect).

He is stronger than any other man living. (Correct).

Similarly, Solomon was wiser than all other men.

(b) In superlative degree, we must include the thing compared.

Example:

Solomon was the wisest of all men.

He is the strongest of all men.

Difference Between some confusing words (Adjectives)

i) Few and Less

Few is used before countable nouns while 'less' is used before uncountable nouns.

Example:

There are a few children in the class today.

There is less juice left in the jar.

ii) Few and A few

Few is equivalent to something negligible, hardly any while. A few is equivalent to some.

Example:

Few persons can keep a secret.

A few persons are convinced about the new manager.

iii) Little and A Little

'Little' and 'a little' are used for quantity in the same manner.

Example:

There is little hope of his recovery (almost nil).

A little tact would have saved the situation (some tact).

iv) We need to distinguish between these two words as they are used very differently.

(a) Older and Elder

Older is used to indicate persons, animals and things. While 'Elder' is only for persons/ members of the family.

Example:

1. Shruti is older than her brother. (wrong)
2. Shruti is elder to her brother. (correct).
3. This dog is elder than that. (Wrong)
4. This dog is older than that. (correct).

(b) Further and Farther

'Further' is used to show something additional. While 'Farther' is used to show the distance.

Example:

1. My house is further from hers. (wrong)
2. My house is farther from hers (correct)

Exercise:

I. Correct the following sentences.

1. No new were interesting enough to keep us occupied.
2. Mathematics are a very interesting subject.
3. Something are better than nothing.
4. Neither of them have finished the work.
5. Each aspect need to be explained.
6. Two tablespoons of milk are required to make this sweet.
7. The lion roar when it is attacked.
8. The articles he wrote for the magazines was liked by everyone.
9. Chocolate and pie made by my mother tastes delicious.
10. He or I has to bring the truth in front of everyone.

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable verb given in the bracket.

1. One of my teachers ___ next door to my house. (live/lives)
2. There ___ no reason to doubt his honesty. (is/are)
3. John and Mary ___ gone for the vacation. (have/Has)
4. There ___ thirty pupils in our class. (is/are)
5. Two pounds of bread ___ fifty and five rupees. (costs/cost)
6. The Rose and Crown ___ situated in the Low Street. (is/are)
7. Jet aeroplanes ___ very fast. (fly/flies)

8. Those children ____ very healthy. (look/looks)
9. The postman ____ each morning with the letters. (call/calls)
10. Her aunt and uncle _____ a house in London. (has/have)

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Suggested reading:

1. India's First Women Graduate: Times of India. Aug 30, 2003.
2. The Rise of *Indian Women* Entrepreneur in E-commerce: www.iosrjournals.org

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