



SSC - CHSL

←—————→
COMBINED HIGHER SECONDARY LEVEL

STAFF SELECTION COMMISSION

VOLUME - I

English



Contents

GRAMMAR PART

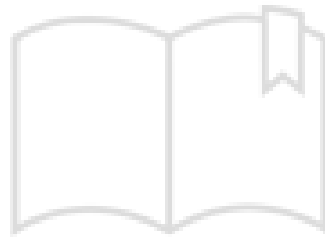
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Toppernotes
Unleash the topper in you

VERB

Verb have traditionally been defined as “Action” words are “doing” words.

Ravi plays Football

Plays – (Verb)

Aditi made a doll.

Base form

V1	V2	V3
Present (plural form of verb)	Past	Past Participle
Ex.: Go	Went	Gone

V4	V5	V6
Gerund or Present participle	S/es sing. And plural forms of verb	(to + v1) (infinitive)
Going	Goes	To go

- Noun + s/es – plural
- Verb + s/es – singular

Types of verbs:

(1) Transitive Verb:

A verb which require an object after it to complete its sence is called a transitive verb.

Ex: The man killed a snake.
The boy opened the window.

Sentence में verb killed, opened के बाद object a snake, the window मे प्रयोग हुआ है जो verb को quarito कर रहा है । श्रतः killed, opened transitive verb है ।

(2) Finite Verb:

- Those ver that have a definite relation with the subject or noun.

- These verbs are usually the main verb of a clause or sentence and can be changed according to the noun.
- They are used only in present and past tense.

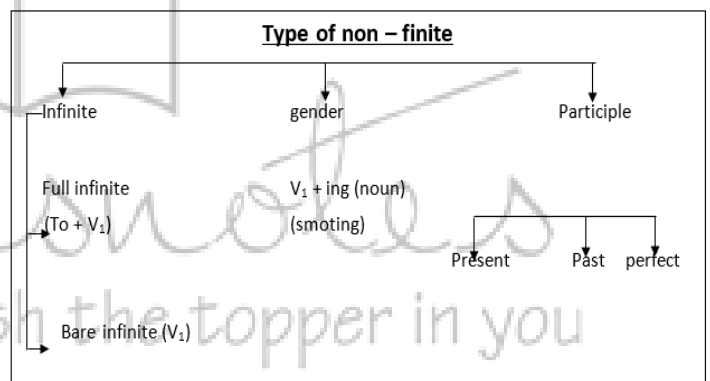
Ex: She goes home
She went home.

Non-finite verbs:

These verbs cannot be the main verb of a clause or sentences as they do not talk about the action that is being performed by the subject or noun.

- They do not indicate any tense, mood or gender.

They are used as nouns, adverb and adjectives.



Infinitive and general

(1) As the subject of a verb:

Ex- To smoke is injurious to health, (to + V₁) – infinitive
Smoking is injurious to health (V₂ + ing) – Gerund

(2) As the object of a verb:

Ex: (i) He wants to create on account.
(ii) The students stopped studying.

(3) As the compliment of a Verb:

Ex: (i) My job is teaching. (Verb)
(ii) He is submit his documents.

(4) As the object of a preposition:

- Ex:** (i) They are fond of playing cricket
(Pre.)
- (ii) The building is about to tall.
(Pre.)

Intransitive Verb:

A verb which does not require an object to complete its sense but makes good sense by itself, is called an intransitive verb.

Ex:-

- (i) The man died
- (ii) The girl smiled
- (iii) The sun shines

Sentence में verb died, smiled, Shines का प्रयोग हुआ है जो object के बिना ही अर्थ स्पष्ट कर रहा है।
अतः ये intransitive verbs हैं।

Rules For infinite:

- (1)** We use infinite means only first form of verb. (V₁) [not to + V₁] after these words. Make let, see, Hear, Bid, Need, Not, Dare note, Would rather, had better, rather than, had rather, do everything but / Except, do nothing but / except etc.

Ex:

- (i) I made him to laugh. (x)
I made him laugh (V₁) (v)
- (ii) Let me to go there (x)
Let me go there (v)
- (iii) They did everything but study (V₁) in the college. (✓)
- (iv) We had rather to (x) play cricket then swim.

(2) We use infinitive (To + V₁) after these following words:

Attempt, afford, arrange, Appear
Begin, chance, care, choose, dare
Need, Hesitate, Happen, forget
Hope, intend, manage, prefer + (To+ (V₁))
Want, continue, fails, try, compel
Encourage, force, forbid, invite

Imagine, instruct, persuade, require behind etc.

Ex:

- (1) He wanted start his business. (x)
He wanted to start his business (v)
To (V₁)
- (2) They compelled him to leave the room.
(v)
- (3) The teacher advised me to do the same. (v)
Obj. (to + V₁)
- (4) The players tried to win the match.

- (3)** Know verb के बाद + had where / when / why का use + in finders प्रयोग होता है (truth)
Ex: In know how to write a paragraph. (v)
(Infinite)

He informed me that he know how to play on the harmonious (v)

- (Knew मे बाद how का use होगा)
- इस तरह के sentence मे सीधा know के बाद to देकर problems दी जाती है।

Rules for Gerund – (V₁ + ing) – (function as Noun)

- (1) Mind, Enjoy, Dislike, deny, addicted to
Avoid, admit, appreciate, good use
Stop, start, keep, excuse, propose
+ (V₁ + ing)
House, accustomed to, with a
View to, habituated to, fed up
With, used to, look forward to
Can't help, prevent, risk, detect etc.

Ex:

- (i) Would you mind close your door. (v)
Closing

- (ii) We always enjoy **listening** to music in our spare time. (v)
(Ving) – (listen (verb) + ing)
- (iii) There is no use studying like this.
- (iv) He is **fed up** with **working** in the company.
- (v) Avoid to overwrite on a check (x)
Avoid to **overwriting** on a check. (v)
General

The Noun / pronoun used in general should be in possessive case.

Ex – I appreciate you helping (1) / the poor who are really the (2) / most ignored and completed deprived section of our society (3)

- Error in part (1) – I appreciate **you** helping (V₁ + ing) or general
I appreciate your helping (v)
↓
(Your)
(Possessive pronoun)

Q. 2. Mohan's father does not like him going to the cinema alone

Ans. him की जगह his possessive pronoun का use होगा ।

Participle – (ving or V₃) – function as an "adjective"

- (1) The bronze idol of the **dancing girl** was found during excavations
Present participle
- (2) The **frosted farmers** committed suicide.
(Past participle)

Rule – when one subject complete two works than out of two work, me work will be expressed in present participle.

[Sub. Of reference based error]

Ex. (Sub.) (Present participle)

- (1) While **he was entering** the hall, a huge crowd greeted him
- (2) Being a rainy day, we decided to stay indoor (x)
It being a rainy day, we decided to stay indoor.
(Present participle)

[Verb of sematic + Present participle]
(hear see, feel, smell, final, watch, tease, listen, look, observe, perceive)

Ex:

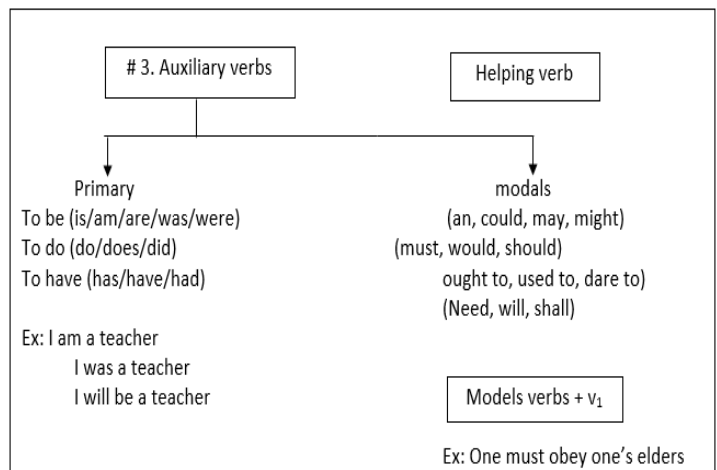
- (1) We saw her carrying a box (v)
We saw her carry a box (x)
- (2) He heard the boys shouting
- (3) We felt the house shaking.

Like, make, prefer, wish past
Want, get, have + Noun / pronoun + participle

Ex: I like my car fine tune (x)
I like my car fined **tuned** (v)
(V₃) (Past participle)

Note Gerund मे भी v₁ + ing और Present participle मे भी (v₁ + ing) का use होता है लेकिन gerund case noun काम आता है । और Present participle – As an adjective.

Ex – Rima is talking classes for dancing. (Gerund)
Rima has become the **dancing** idol of India (adj.) (present participle)



Rule: Forced actions [Have + (to + v₁)
Infinitive

Example –

- (1) I have to work hard. (v)

(2) She had to leave her job. (v)

Use of Modals

(1) **Can**: Can is used to denote ability and to denote request.

Example:

- (1) I can run as fast as you – ability
- (2) Can I use your pencil – request
- (3) You can use my pen – permission

(2) **Could**: Could is used as past participle of can or to throw possibility.

Ex:

- (1) When she was younger, she could run 10 km and not get without tired.
- (2) I could score good marks.

(3) **May / Might** – (possibility)

Ex:

- (1) You may have your lunch
- (2) May god bless you
- (3) He said that the servants might take a break

(4) **Must** – (compulsion Determination)

- (1) Candidates must answer at least five out of the ten questions (compulsion)
- (2) These must be the application forms of SSC CGL.

(5) **Ought to** – (Moral obligation/duty)

- We ought to respect our national anthem.
- We ought to help those who are in need.

(6) **Used to** [Be + used to + V₁ + ing]
[Habitual actions]

Ex:

- (1) Having lived in Gujarat for 20 years he is used to speak in Gujarat
Used to – Gujarat
- (2) He is used to walking in the morning (v)

(3) I used to drive on the right

(यह sentence भी correct है क्योंकि यह past के बारे में बताया है) रहा है Habitual Action के बारे में नहीं।

(4) This device is used to operate CCTV cameras (v)

(7) Need dare

Need not	—	Needs	—	Need to	← (v)
Dares not	—	Dares	—	Dare to	←
Needs not to	—	Need	—	Needs to	← (v)
Dares not to	—	Dare	—	Dares to	←
				Need not	← (v)
				Dare not	←

Example:

- (1) I need not to come tomorrow. (x)
I need not come tomorrow. (v)
- (2) He needs to work. (v)
- (3) He dares me to climb up to this peak. (v)

Main verb – (To + V₁) (Infinitive)

Modal Verb – V₁ (Base infinitive)

Example:

- (1) Do you need to take a rest?
(to + v₁)
- (2) Need you take a rest? (modal)
- (3) Do you dare to speak before hundreds of people? (main)
- (4) Dare you speak before thousands of people?
(Modal)
- (5) Should – “Should” is used to denote duty/advice.
You should work hard to pass the exam
(Advice)

Conjunction ‘lest’ is generally followed by ‘should’.

Ex – Withdraw your money lest you should face losses (v)

“Otherwise” is followed by “will”

Ex. – Withdraw your money otherwise you will face loses. (v)

Cannot + help + V(ing)

Ex. – I cannot help to eat sweets (x)

I cannot help eating sweets (v)

I cannot help missing you. (v)

CONFUSING PAIR OF VERBS

	I	II	III	
1.	Bear Bear	Bare Bore	Born Borne	To give birth To tolerate
2.	Fall Fell	Fell Felled	Fallen Felled	To descend freely To bring down
3.	Find Found	Found Founded	Found Founded	To came across. To establish
4.	Grind Ground	Ground Grounded	Grounded Grounded	To reduce to powder To bring to ground
5.	Hang Hang	Hanged Hung	Hanged Hung	To suspend by the neck To suspend from pres. (लटकना)
6.	Lie Lie Lay	Lie Lay Laid	Lied Lain Laid	To make an untrue statement To move horizontal position To sacrifice
7.	Rend Rent	Rent Rented	Rent Rented	To tear or break something To grant possession
8.	Rise Raze Raise	Raise Razed Raised	Risen Razed Raised	To get up to progress, to ascend To demolished To uplift, to collect
9.	See Saw	Saw Sawed	Seen Sawn	To perceive by the eye To cut with the help of a saw
10.	Fly Flow	Flew Flowed	Flawn Flowed	To move in air as bird done. To move in a stream justices watch.

Q.1. Deepak lay luggage (1)/ aside and lay down (2) / to rest for a while. (3)

Part (1) Lay laid
 (x) (v)
 (लेटना) (Putdown)
 (Hence lay Eggs)

Q.2. The criminal will curtaining be **huge** because the charges brought upon are very serious.

Hanged (v)

VERBS CONFUSED WITH VERB/NOUN/ADICTIVE

(1) Practice – Noun (N)
Practise – Verb (V)

(2) Advice – Noun (N)

Advise – Verb (V)

(3) Complain – V
Complaint – N

(4) Affect – V
Effect – N

(5) Assure (V) – तशल्ली देना
Ensure (V)
Insure (V) – बीमा करना

(6) Hear (V) – सुनना
Listen (V) – ध्यान से सुनना

(7) Heal (V) –
Heel (N) – ऐडी (घाव या जखम का)

(8) Prescribe (V) – शलाह देना
Proscribe (V) – पाबंदी लगाना

(9) Adopt (V) – गोद लेना
Adopt (V) – ढालना
Adept (Adjective) – निपुण

(10) Allude (V) – के संदर्भ में उल्लेख करना
Elude (V) – से जचन

(11) Amend (V) – संशोधन
Emend (V) – ऋशुदिया निकाल देना

(12) Bought – खरीदना
Brought – लगा

(13) Compose (V) – बनाना
Comprise (V) – से बना होना

(14) Envelop (V) –
Enevelope (N) – लिफाफा

(15) Excite (V) – उत्तेजित करना
Incite (V) – भडकाना

(16) Proceed (V) – आगे चलना
Precede (V) – से पहले आना

(17) Rout (V) – आसानी से होना

Route (N) – रास्ता

Root (N) – जड़

(18) Wave (N/V) – लहर

Waive (V) – छूट देना ।

(19) Wither (V) – मुरझाना

Weather (N) – दिन प्रतिदिन का मौसम

(20) Invest (V) – आविष्कार

Discover (V) - जाँच करना

Example:

(1) Practice makes a man perfect
Noun

(2) In need your advise (Noun) (v)

(3) The thief evaded arrest (v)

(4) Silence processes the stone.

(5) Do not advise me
Verb

Exercise

Q.1. His brother was so wrious that he rase many questions in the class.

Ans. “Raised” is correct word “Rase” means getup.

Q.2. He was borne of poor parents but brought up in an afferent family.

Ans. V3 of bear (to produce off springs) is born. V3 of bear (to taken of) is borne. (Born is correct)

Q.3. The University was found in 1950 when India was not self-dependent in many aspects.

Ans. Use “founded” in place of “found” V₃ of found (to establish) is founded.

Q.4. I complaint against him/as in spite of my repeated worming/he failed to mend his ways.

Ans. V₂ and V₃ of complain is complained, complaint is a noun means grievance or problem.

Q.5. If I leave now / I will not be able to / return back before 9 P.M.

Ans. Remove “back” it makes return “superfluous”.

Q.6. When I was young / I can run / faster than Mohan.

Ans. Use “could” as the sentence is in past tense.

Q.7. Harish needs not come here, as it is getting dart.

Ans. Use “need” in place of “needs”. Need is model here and not a main verb.

Q.8. He dare not to go there.

Ans. Dare note is followed by “go” (v) and not “to go” (x)

Q.9. He works hard so that he should please his manager to promote him to the post of sales executive.

Ans. Should (x) – May (v)

Q.10. It is better to stay at home than to walk in the street when there erupts a communal riot in the town.

Ans. than to walk (x) – than walk (v) (than श्रौंर to कभी साथ साथ नहीं श्रौते)

Q.11. Work hard, lest you will fail, said the father to his son when was taking his M.A. examination that year.

Ans. lest you will fail (x) – lest you should fail. (v)

Q.12. Being a stormy night, you must think of past point all your programs till tomorrow morning.

Ans. It being a stormy night.

Q.13. I hope the company’s conditions may go from bad to worse unless all necessary steps are taken to suppress terrorism.

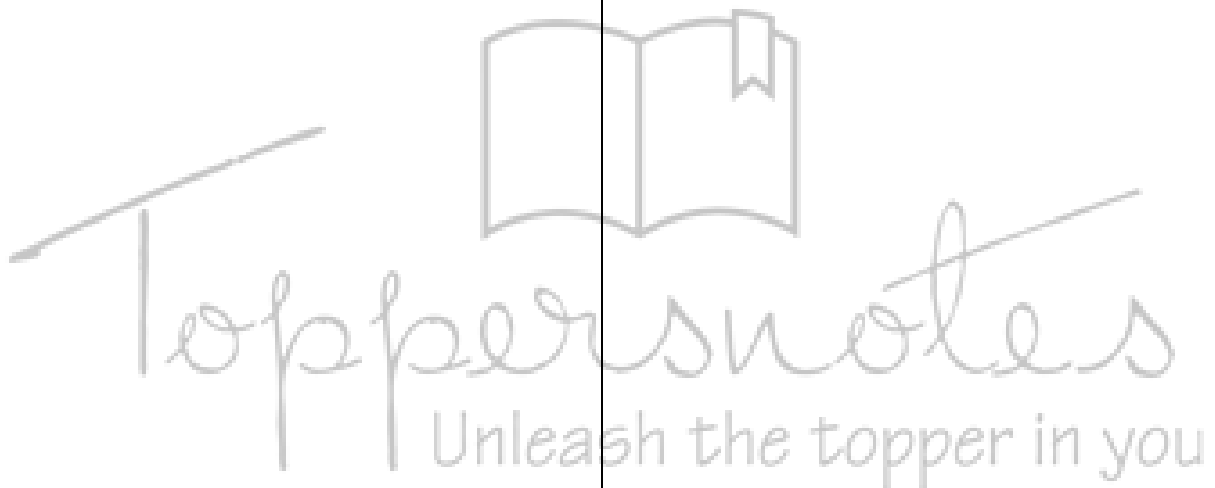
Ans. Remove (**hope**) – “fear” is the right word.

Q.14. Without taking proper care, the doctors could not have been saved this patient, who received a bullet injury in the chest.

Ans. could not save (v)

Q.15. the audience still flock to his concerts to hear him to sing as they perceive a sense of purity and piquancy in his music that is hard to one by today.

Ans. Hear (x) him to sing – hear (V₁) him sing (v)



ADVERB

An adverb a word which modifies a verb or an adjectives a verb or an adjectives or another adverb.

An adverb is word that qualifies:-

- (a) **A verb** – he walks (verb) slowly (adverb).
- (b) **An adjective** – he is very (adverb) good (adjective)
- (c) **An adverb** – A write very (adv.) carefully (adv.)
- (d) **A preposition** – The kite flew exactly (adverb) over (preposition) my head .
- (e) **A conjunction** - he hates her simply (adverb) because (conjunction) she a drinks whisky.
- (f) **A complete sentence** – Fortunately (adverb) the terrorist was caged (sentence) Naturally (adverb) Tendulkar played well (sentence)

Note – Adjective + ly Adverb

- Beautiful + ly = Beautifully
- Careful + ly = Carefully
- Natural + ly = Naturally
- General + ly = Generally
- Exact + ly = Exactly

Types of Adverb

(1) Adverb of time:

Today, last night, next day, late, lately, now, just, now, ago, daily, already, recently, presently etc.

- He saw me yesterday.
- Karan meets me daily.

(2) Adverb of place:

Tell us the place where something happens, they answer the question 'where'?

(Here, there, hither, thither, up, in, out, away, down, everywhere, somewhere, below, near, for etc.)

- He was sitting here.
- There is air everywhere

(3) Adverb of Number:

(frequency) tell us how many times the action accurse or occurred or well occur.

Ex: Rarely, daily, sometimes, often selection, usually, frequently, always, every, generally, monthly, yearly.

(4) Adverbs of Manner:

Tell us the manner or the way in which something happens. They answer the question. 'How'?

- He works honestly.
- He works slowly.

(5) Adverbs of degree:

Tell us the degree or extent to which something happens.

They answer the question 'how much'? or to what degree?

Ex: [Almost, very, very much, too, enough, so much, just, of course, quite, rather, hardly, much, more, most, barely etc)

- He is too ill to go to work.
- He is rich enough to maintain.

(6) Interrogative adverb:

Where, why, when, how, how for etc.

Ex:

- I do not know where he was gone – relative adverb.
- Why are you surprised? – Interrogative adverb.

Rule 3: Order of Adverbs

(1) If two more adverb of are used after the verb or the object; then order will be

M	P	T
Adverb	Adverb	Adverb
Of	Of	Of
Manner	Place	time

Ex:

1. She danced beautifully in her school
last week (v)

Manner place time

2. He wrote the letter swiftly at home
two days ago (v)

M P T

3. Yesterday she spoke impressively at
the function (x)

T M P

She spoke impressively at the function
yesterday (v)

M P T

(2) PMT – (Place, Manner, Time)

Verb of moment – Go, come, Arrive,
Reach, Enter, leave, return etc.

(तो PMT order में लिखते हैं)

Ex:

(1) The students entered the classroom
silently before some time.

Verb (moment) P M T

(2) After successfully completing the
seminar, most employees returned to
their cabins enthusiastically for the
work, they were assigned last week.

**Rule 2: [Adverb of frequency /
Number]** – Are used in between the subject
and the verb.

If verb is of a single word.

Ex:

(1) I go there usually. (x)

I (sub.) usually (Freq.) go (verb) there. (v)

(2) He already has finished his work (x)

He has already finished his work (v)

[but if the verb is of more than one word,
than they are used after the first word of
the verb.]

Rule 3: Use of double Negatives:

Double negative should not be used because
it has not meaning

[Never/hardly/rarely/scarcely/barely/neither
/never]

Ex:

(1) Nitu cannot walk **no** further now. (x)

I forbade you not to go there. (x)

(2) I forbade you to go there (v)

Rule 4

(a) Use of 'Too' – denotes "more than
required". It is generally used with
unpleasant adjectives.

Eg: Too usly, too bad, to wicked etc.

Note:

Too happy, too, healthy, too pleased etc.
should not be used with 'too' as you don't
really mean "more than required" "happy" or
"healthy" – more than required.

Ex:

(1) I am **too** good to meet you (x)

I am very good to meet you. (v)

(2) I am **too** (very) glad to receive the offer
letter of this company.

(b) "Too To" can be used with pleasant
adjectives.

- He is too intelligent to be cheated. (x)

- He is too intelligent to be cheated. (v)

(c) "Much too" is followed by 'Adjective';
whereas 'too' much is followed by 'noun'.

Her failure is too much (x) painful (adj.)

For our family. (v)

Her failure is much too painful for our family.
(v)

Much too + unpleasant adjectives.

Eg: (much too careless (adj.) too much
recklessness, too much pain)

Too much + Noun

Eg: - (too much carelessness (noun), too
much restlessness (noun), too much pain
(noun))

Ex – I have been facing too much trouble for a long time (v)

(Noun)

(a) Too – (To + V₁) (v) correct formation

Too – (for + Noun/pronoun) (v) Correct formation

Too – (to + noun) (x) Wrong

Too – (for + verbing) (x) Wrong

Ex:

(1) This sum is too difficult to solve (v)
(To + V₁)

(2) This sum is too difficult to me (x)
Noun

(3) This sum is too difficult for me to solve. (v)
 This sum is too difficult to solve for me (x)

Rule 5: [use of 'very' and 'Much']:

- Very + adjective (present participle)
- Much + adjective (past participle)

Ex:

(1) It is very interesting movie (v)
Adj. (present)

(2) He is very interested in this case (x)
X (adj. Past)

He is much interested in this case. (v)

(3) I am very much interested in this case. (v)
(Past participle)

Exception: [Very + adjective 9past participle)].
 (very tired, very dejected, very pleased, very contended) etc.

- I am very tired today. (v)
- I am much tired today. (x)

(c) Use of 'Very' and much"

- The + very + Adjective (superlative degree)
- Much + the + adj. (Superlative degree)

Example:

(1) This word is written in the very first sentence of the passage.

(2) This is much the best word written in the sentence.

S.D.

Rule 6: [use of "Enough"]

(Adjective (positive Degree) + Enough)

Ex:

- He is intelligent enough for this project
- You are prudent enough
Adj.

[Enough + Noun (sing./Plural)]

Ex:

- I have enough information regarding the case
Noun
- There are enough candidates for this post.
Plural noun

Rule 7: Use of 'Seldom'

Seldom or never. (v)
 Seldom if Ever (v)

Ex:

(1) They seldom if never try to help me (x)
 They seldom or never try to help me. (v)

(2) They seldom or ever try to help me. (x)
 They seldom if ever try to help me. (v)

Rule 8: Use of 'Fairy / Rather':

- (a) Fairy + Adjective (Positive degree) = positive sense.
- (b) Rather + Adjective (Positive degree) = Negative sense

Ex:

(1) My family is rather helpful. (x)
 My family is fairy helpful. (v) (Positive sense
 यहां है इसलिए इसके साथ fairy आएगा)
(adj. P.D.)

(2) They are rather well (x)

They are fairly well (v)

(b) A + Rather + Adj. (Pos.) + Noun.

Rather + along + Adj. (Pos.) + Noun

At fairly + adj. (pos.) + Noun.

Ex:

- It is a rather difficult question (v)
- It is rather a difficult question. (v)
(Adj.) (Noun)

(c) 'Rather positive or Negative दोनों sense में use हो सकता है।

जल – Rather + adj. (compositive degree)

[pos. neg. sense]

Ans. (C.D.) में हो।

Ex:

(1) Sanjay is rather better today (v) – positive sense.

(2) They are rather happier today (v) – positive sense.

(C.D.)

Some other important Rules

(1) After the words:

Taste, feel, seem, appear, look, smell, remain adjective should be used (verb of sensation) not adverb.

Ex: Honey tastes sweetly (x)

Honey tastes sweet (v)
(adj.)

(2) "Quite all" cannot be used together.

Either 'quite right' or 'All right' should be used.

Ex:- He said it was quite right to reject the offer (v)

(3) 'Lately' in an adverb that denotes 'recently' 'late' denotes 'after the fixed, right, or usual time.

Ex:

(1) He has come lately?

(2) Did he come late? (after the fixed time)

(3) She was heavily fixed last month (fixed time) for coming.

Lately (x) – late (v)

(1) Uses of 'Else' and 'other'

'Else' should be followed by 'but'

'other' and 'otherwise' and followed by 'them'.

Ex: He has "no other" choice 'than' leaving the room.

Exercise

Q.1. Many families in the district have sold partly (1) / of their lands in order to pay (2) / for their children's education (3)

Ans. Replace Partly by Part.

Q.2. The club has lost a lost a lost of business (1) / because of poor (2) / maintained facilities (3)

Ans. Replace poor by poorly

Q.3. I came across with her last month in Delhi and invited her to come to Chandigarh.

Ans. I come across her in Delhi's last month and invited her to come to Chandigarh [MPT rule]

Q.4. We seldom or ever (1) / go out these days (2) / because it is too (3) / not now a days (4)

Ans. Or ever – [seldom is followed either by 'if ever' or by 'or never'](x)

Q.5. My father / is very quicker / than I / at chess

Ans. 'Much' will come with "Quicker" (comparative degree)

Q.6. He is enough tall / to be selected / as inspector in Raj. Police.

Ans. Enough tall – tall enough ["Enough" comes after an "adjective"]
(x) (v)

Q.7. Mangoes taste / more sweet than / any other fruit / of this world.

Ans. More Sweetly – sweeter [“Taste” is a verb of sweetish that takes on adjective (x) (v) and not an adverb]

Q.8. We usual have / A meeting of / All department / heads every Friday.

Ans. Usual (x) – Usually (v)

Q.9. It was too cold for / go out last night / so we all stayed at home.

Ans. “Too” is followed by “To” [for (x) – to (v)]

Q.10. The amount which the company / has paid to the dependent of the dead worker / was fairly unjustified.

Ans. Fairly (x) – Quite / rather (v) [Fairly – positive sense के लिए use]

Q.11. he is almost quiet competent / for the post of manager so when give a chance, we can lead the company to its goal.

Ans. Almost का use नहीं होगा। Quite के पहले किसी adverb का प्रयोग नहीं करते हैं।
Almost quiet right (x)
 Very quiet right (x)

Q.12. This room is very / beautiful but too much / small to accommodate / full of you.

Ans. Too much (x) – much too (v)

Too much के बाद – Noun

Much too के बाद – Adjective

Ex: It give me too much pain (noun)

It is much too painful (adj.)

Q.13. They are very senior / to me; so I dare not play a joke / am them.

Ans. Very (x) – Much (v)

Very का प्रयोग – positive Degree

Much का प्रयोग – comparative degree.

Q.14. When asked, he / took tea / and said that it / to stud sweetly.

Ans. ‘sweetly’ (x) – sweet (v)
 (adverb) (adj.)

(Because ‘taste’, fell, seen, Appear, look, smell, remain आदि (apala verb) हैं जो अपने बाद adjective लेते हैं न कि adverb)

Ex:

(1) She looks beautiful (न कि beautifully)
 (Adj.)

(2) She smells sweet (न कि sweetly)
 (Adj.)

(3) She looks at him suspiciously (v)
 Adverb

Looks का अर्थ दिखना है वह अपने बाद Adjective लेता है।

Looks – देखना हो तो – अपने बाद adverb लेता है (sentence 3)

Q.15. Before the game she felt surely / of winning, but after five minutes / she realized that it was not / going to be so easy.

Ans. Surely – sure [felt sure] क्योंकि felt, feel का past है
 (x) (v) Adverb adj.

और feel – adjective का use (copperla verb) न कि adv. का)

PREPOSITION

A preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to indicate some relation b/w the noun or pronoun and some other word.

Ex:

There is a cat on the table.

All the boys are in the room.

(a) Uses of some important prepositions

At – (Time) Ex –

(i) He will reach at 6 PM

(ii) The show will start at 2 PM

(b) (Rate, Price/speed expressing words) –

Ex: Milk sells at Rs. 60/- a litre (Rate)

I bought this shirt at Rs. 500.

The vehicle is running at 80 km per hour.

(c) Age / state expressing words:

Ex: I left my home at twenty five.

(d) (Temporary Action):

Ex: I am at bank and it will take around two hours to deposit money.

(e) Places – (1) I live at Jaipur in India.

2) The Qutub minar is situated at Delhi in India

(2) In:

(a) Months, year/country/season के साथ :-

(in a week, In this week, In January, In summer, In 2001, In Nineteenth century etc.)

(Possessive)

(1) He is sitting in his jeep

(2) I go to office in my car.

(3) INTO:

(A) Motion (outside to Inside)

(i) The boy fell into the well

(ii) They jumped into the river

(B) One stage to another

(i) Water converts into vapour
(Liquied) ----- (gas)

(ii) Milk turns into curd.

(4) ON:

(a) Day/Event/Date:

On Monday, On Tuesday, On Saturday, Evening, On the day of Diwali, on 2nd October, 1994 etc.

(b) Phrases:

On television, on the radio, on the telephone, on strike, on leave, on fix, on a diet, on holiday, on a tour, on a journey, on demand, on duty, on loan, on guard etc.

Ex: you can find the dictionary on the table. That's a beautiful picture on the wall.

(5) Beside / Besides

Beside – without an 's' – means "next to"

Ex:- Tanu is seated beside Anil.

In contrast –

Besides – States that something in addition to something else.

Ex:

"Besides Maths, Piyush is getting on A in history."

Having your coat beside mine over there.

Besides potatoes we need some milk (v)

(6) Over

(1) Covering Something: Spread the cloth over the table

(2) He put his hand over the mouth to stop himself from screaming.

(b) Higher in position but not touching anything

Ex: The clouds are over our heads.

The lamp is hanging the table.

(c) More than a particular time, amount, cost etc.

Ex His income is not over his expense

Over 5 million people assembled there.

(7) ABOVE:

(a) To a higher position than someone/something:

Ex: The water come above our knees
The kite rase above the cloud.

(b) More than something in number or amount:

- There are 50 students in the class
- His expenses are above his means.

(8) UPON:

Things in motion:

- (i) The cat jumped upon the table.
- (ii) The lion sprang upon the prey.

(9) Between / Among / Amongst / amid / amidst:

(a) Between – (for two)

Ex: Distribute the sweets between these two students.

(b) Among / Amongst: (for more than two)

Both means the same, though they are bit different in usage.

Amongst is used before a vowel sound, while among is used before a consonant sound.

Ex:

- (1) Distribute the sweets among these students (v)
- (2) Distribute the sweets Among/Amongst the students. (v)
- (3) Distribute the sweets amongst us/our friends
(Amongst us/our) Vowel sound.

Between + Each / Every + Noun (s) + and the next:

Ex: Distribute the sweets between each student in the class (x)

Distribute the sweets between each student and the next in the class (v)

(Resiprocal Relationship) - यहां भी Between का use होता है ।

Ex:

There is co-operation between these three families. (v)

There is alliance between these six countries (v)

(Differences) - यहां भी between का use होता है ।

- (i) What are the differences among the SBI, the NABARD and the SIDBI?
Between (between) (v)
- (ii) What are the differences among these three organization ?

(C) Amidst and Amongst

(Amidst) usually means “in the middle off”

Among means “being a member off”

Ex:

- (i) She was amidst the crowd.
- (ii) I feel alone, Even amidst my friends.
- (iii) Let us not fight amongst overelves.
- (iv) “Deepak walked among the trees, amid the rains.

(Essentially, among means, he’s surrounded by distinct, trees (a countable noun), while and means ho’s the middle of the rain can untouchable noun)

(10) Towards / To:

- Towards – in the direction of
- To – Destination

Ex:

- (1) He was going towards college.
- (2) I am going to America.

(11) “Agree on” V.S Agree with Vs. “agree To”:

- When you agree with someone / something, it means you accept the point of someone / something.

Ex:

- (1) I agree with you
 - (2) Mohit does not agree with my answer.
- You agree on same issue on point of debate
Ex: We agreed on this issue.
 - You agree to demands / queries, or you agree to do something.
 - He agreed to my demands.
 - He agreed to join me for the movie.

(12) In spite and Despite

(Never use the preposition ‘of’ with ‘despite’)

Ex:

- (1) In spite of your hard work you did not get success. (v)
- (2) Despite of your hard work you did not get success (x)
(x) Despite (v) (remove of)

(13) Wait for and Await

- I have been awaiting for you since morning (x)
- I have been waiting for you since morning (v)
- I have been awaiting you since morning (v)

(14) Along / Along with

- Along – Here one body is moving parallel to the another stationary body.
Ex:- He is walking along the railway track.

- Along with – Here two or more than two bodies are moving parallel with respect to one another or each other.

Ex:- I am going to the market along with my friends.

(15) Important usage:

- If a person dies because [of] unless/disease/hungry starvation/thirst/grief and shame. Then we can use preposition “of”
Ex – He died of grief.

- From: (Wound, over eating/over airmailing / food poisoning)

Ex – He died from a wound

- By: (one’s own hand or suicide and violence) –

Ex: he died by violence

- Through: (Negligence) – (Ex: - his grandmother died through neglect.)

- For: Come’s country / belief – He died for his country.

She died for has belief.

- In: (In the battle/in bed):

Ex: He died in battle.

He died in his bed.

- Cause of, reason for –
What is the cause of disturbance?
What is the reason of the disturbance?
Reason of (x) – reason for (v)

(16) Of and Off

- (i) Of – is used to denote relation.
Ex: Sanya is the friend of mine.

- (ii) Off – is used to denote separation
Ex: She fell off the bed.

(17) Since / From

Since – (Point of time in the past): I had been talking to him since December.

- She has been teaching in the school since January.

From – It is used to denote a point of time/distance at which something start and then continuous.

Ex – The school remains open from 8:30 am to 2:30 pm.

Note: The point of time denoted by “from” can be “past” as well as “future”

Ex – I will start going to school from next Monday

Note – From is also used to show “Separations”

Ex – The boy fell from the terrace.

Exercise

Q.1. I warned him for the danger he was going to face during the hiding.

Ans. him for the – him of the
(x) (v)

Q.2. ordinarily, when is difficulty Siya prefers keeping her counsel than running about taking advice.

Ans. Counsel than running
X – to v

Q.3. Despite of a good monsoon this year, the production of cotton in the country did not go up.

Ans. Remove of (despite)

Q.4. Children who visited the park are amused by the Monkeys play in the cages.

Ans. Amused at the Monkeys.

Q.5. The aircraft was overloaded and there was something wrong of the battery.

Ans. wrong with the battery.

Q.6. The opposition disrupted proceed mgs in both house of / parliament for the second consultative day / above the plight of farmers in the country.

Ans. Replace ‘above’ by ‘over’.

Q.7. Numerous people in India / are dying from hunger but the government / seems to be ignorant of this fact.

Ans. Replace ‘from’ by ‘of’

Q.8. The teacher was twee /when he entered / the class which comprised of a hundred students.

Ans. Comprised is not followed by of (remove of)

Q.9. he described about / The incident / in very interesting way.

Ans. Describe is not followed by any preposition (remove about)

Q.10. A large number of people / have fallen victim of / this deadly disease that has not cure.

Ans. Remove ‘of’ by ‘to’ (victim of ‘to’)

Q.11. Government should retrain / to associate themselves / with anything / that tends to affect the secular character of the state.

Ans. Use from in place of to so ‘from associating’ will be usual.

Q.12. One should always / listen the advice of / one’s elders / and well wishers.

Ans. ‘To’ should be added after listen since listen’s always followed by two.

Q.13. Ravi tells/ sunder that his / fathers deals with / cosmetics.

Ans. Deals with (x) – deals in (v) [since the phrasal verb / 'deals in' means 'to trade'.

Q.14. The court held / the local politician responsible / for the loss or damage to / any public property.

Ans. loss should be followed by of (loss of)

Q.15. It is / half past ten / in / my watch.

Ans. 'By My watch' is correct phrase.

