

Think 



 Think
Drishti

उत्तराखण्ड लोक सेवा आयोग (UKPSC)

General English



दूरस्थ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम (Distance Learning Programme)

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General English



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1. Part–A : Grammar & Usage	5 – 105
• Parts of Speech	5
◆ Noun	
◆ Pronoun	
◆ Adjective	
◆ Verb	
◆ Adverb	
◆ Preposition	
◆ Conjunction	
• Articles	35
• Word Formation	38
• Tense & Sequence of Tenses	40
• Sentence	46
• Voice	47
• Narration	51
• Vocabulary	56
• Synonym	63
• Antonym	68
• Idioms and Phrases	73
• Sentence Rearrangement	80
• Sentence Completion	82
• Fill in the Blanks	84
• Error Correction	86
• Explanations	88
• Theme Detection	88
• Modals	90
• One Word Substitution	96
• Words Often Confused & Misused	102
2. Part–B : Comprehension, Translation, Rewrite & Precise Writing	106 – 139
3. Part–C : Composition and Letter Writing	140 – 150

1

Part-A : Grammar & Usage

1. Parts of Speech

वे शब्द समूह जो एक पूर्ण अर्थ का बोध कराते हैं, sentence कहलाते हैं। किसी sentence के शब्दों को उनके उपयोग के आधार पर निम्नलिखित वर्गों में विभाजित किया जाता है, जिन्हें Parts of Speech कहते हैं। Parts of Speech आठ प्रकार के हैं-

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Noun | 2. Pronoun |
| 3. Adjective | 4. Verb |
| 5. Adverb | 6. Preposition |
| 7. Conjunction | 8. Interjection |

Noun

A noun is a word used as the name of a person, place or thing. i.e. Ram, Delhi, City etc.

Example:

Gandhi was a great leader.

Delhi is on the banks of the river Yamuna.

Pronoun

A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun. i.e. he, she, you, they, I etc.

Example:

Anit is absent, because he is ill.

Adjective

An adjective is a word used to add something to the meaning of a noun or pronoun.

Example:

Rahul is a brave boy.

There are five girls in this room.

Verb

A verb is a word used to express an action or a state. i.e. want, win, sing etc.

Example:

Uday wrote a letter to his friend.

Allahabad is a good city.

Adverb

An adverb is a word used to add something to the meaning of a verb. i.e. really, soon, frequently, rarely, fast etc.

Example:

He wrote the article quickly.

This flower is very beautiful.

Preposition

A Preposition is a word used with a noun or a pronoun to show how the person or things denoted by the noun or pronoun stands in relation to something else. i.e. in, on, after, into, of, by etc.

Example:

There is a monkey in the room.

The girl is fond of music.

Conjunction

A conjunction is a word used to join words as sentences. i.e. but, and, or, so, yet etc.

Example:

I ran fast but missed the bus.

Gayatri and Smita are friends.

Interjection

An Interjection is a word which expresses some sudden feeling. i.e. wow!, oh!, hurrah!, ouch! etc.

Example:

Hurrah! we have won the game.

Alas! she is dead.

कुछ शब्द दो Parts of Speech की तरह उपयोग किये जा सकते हैं और बिना उनका उपयोग निश्चित किये यह कहना कठिन होगा कि दिया गया शब्द किस Part of Speech से संबंध रखता है।

Example:

They arrived soon after. (Adverb)

They arrived after us. (Preposition)

(i) Noun

A noun is a word used as the name of a person, place or thing. i.e. Ram, Delhi, City etc.

Word	हिन्दी में अर्थ	Meaning in English
Metre	लंबाई की इकाई	A unit of length
Meter	एक यंत्र	A device used to measure the amount of something that used.
Throes	यंत्रणा	Intense or violent pain and struggle
Minor	नाबालिग	Underage
Miner	खदान कर्मी	One who works in mines.
Pane	खिड़की/दरवाजे का काँच	A flat piece of glass used in a window/door.
Pain	दर्द	Feeling of physical suffering.
Pains	अथक प्रयास	A lot of efforts.
Personal	निजी	Private
Personnel	कर्मी	Staff
Practice (N)	अभ्यास	Regular activity
Practise (V)	अभ्यास करना	To do something regularly.
Proceed	आगे बढ़ाना	To continue
Precede	पहले आना	To come before / happen before.
Pray	प्रार्थना करना	To offer prayer to God.
Prey	(V) शिकार करना / (N) शिकार	Hunt and kill / victim
Rise	उठना/जागना/ तरक्की करना	To get up, to progress
Raise	उठाना	To life
Raze	ध्वस्त करना	To demolish
Rage	गुस्सा	Anger
Route	रास्ता	Path
Root	जड़	The underground part of a plant.
Story	कहानी	Account of any event
Storey	तल	Floor
versus	के सामने	Against
Verses	कविता	writing arranged with a metrical rhythm

Word	हिन्दी में अर्थ	Meaning in English
Suit	वाद/अभियोग	Action in a law court
Soot	कालिख	Black substance in smoke
Suite	सेट	A set of room/ furniture
Straight	सीधा	Extending without a curve
Stationary	स्थिर	Not moving.
Stationery	पैन, कॉपी इत्यादि	Things needed for writing.
A lot	बहुत	A large number of amount
Allot	बांटना	Give or apportion to someone
Shear	काटना (बाल, इत्यादि)	To cut off-hair, wool etc.
Sheer	पूर्ण रूप से	Utter, complete
Temper	गुस्सा	Anger, rage
Tamper	छेड़-छाड़ करना (किसी चीज से)	To interfere with.
Addition	जोड़ी गई वस्तु	The action or process of adding something to something else
Vain	बेकार में/घमंडी	Not successful/ arrogant.
Vein	नाड़ी	Tube that carries blood to the heart in whole body.
Vile	नीच	Immoral
Wile	युक्ति	Tricks
Vocation	व्यवसाय	Profession
Vacation	अवकाश	Holidays
Wither	मुरझा जाना	To fade
Whither	कहाँ	Where
Weather	मौसम	Atmospheric condition (of a short period)
Whether	या.....या	Whether or is a co-relative
Wave	लहर (N)/ लहराना (V)	Raised mass of water in sea / to move
Waive	त्याग देना	To give up

1. Comprehension : Part-1

Comprehension is the understanding and interpretation of what is read.

A comprehension exercise consists of a passage, upon which questions are set to test the student's ability. One big part of comprehension is having sufficient vocabulary.

लिखे हुए विषय को सही तरीके से समझने हेतु, उस क्षमता की आवश्यकता होती है, जिसके द्वारा-

- पढ़े गए matter को decode किया जा सके।
- पढ़े गए विषय वस्तु एवं स्वयं के ज्ञान के बीच संबंध स्थापित किया जा सके।
- पढ़े गए matter को गहराई से सोचा जा सके।

एक Comprehension Passage में कुछ paragraphs होते हैं एवं प्रत्येक paragraph का अपना एक केंद्रीय विचार होता है जो विचार, दृष्टांत एवं अन्य संदर्भों के साथ व्याख्यात होते हैं। मुख्य वाक्य (Key sentence) जो पैराग्राफ का मुख्य विचार प्रकट करता है, वह पैराग्राफ के शुरुआत, मध्य या अंत में हो सकता है। केंद्रीय विचार को प्रस्तुत करने वाले इस वाक्य को 'topic sentence' भी कहा जाता है। समस्या का महत्वपूर्ण बिंदु लेखक के दृष्टिकोण को समझना होता है। Passage की कठिनाई के अनुसार ही reading speed भी तेज होनी चाहिये। प्रश्नों का हल निकालने हेतु चरणबद्ध तरीके (step by step method) को अपनाना उपयोगी होता है।

- प्रथम चरण में प्रश्न को तेजी से पढ़ना चाहिये। इससे हमें इस बात का संकेत मिलता है कि passage को पढ़ते समय किन बातों पर ध्यान देना है।
- द्वितीय चरण में passage को अत्यधिक तेज गति से पढ़ना चाहिये। प्रश्नों को पढ़ने के उपरांत जो प्रश्न हमारे अवचेतन (subconscious) मन में रह जाते हैं, वे इस reading के दौरान हमें मिल जाते हैं। उस महत्वपूर्ण एवं प्रासंगिक matter से गुजरते ही हमारा मस्तिष्क सचेत हो जाता है।
- पुनः, एक प्रश्न को एक बार में, दोबारा पढ़ा जाए। इससे passage में हमें उस विषय-वस्तु की अवस्थिति का पता चलता है जिससे हमारे प्रश्नों का उत्तर प्राप्त होना है। अगर हमें यह पता नहीं चल पा रहा है कि जिस प्रश्न का उत्तर हमें चाहिये, वह matter passage में कहाँ

है तो, हमें अगले प्रश्न पर चले जाना चाहिये। इस step के द्वारा लगभग सभी प्रश्न हल किये जा सकते हैं। इस step के बाद सिर्फ एक या दो प्रश्न के छूटने की ही संभावना बचती है।

Directions (Q.No. 1-5): Read the Following passage carefully and answer the questions at the end of this passage. **UKPSC (Mains) 2016**

PASSAGE-1

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel left no property. He made no provision for his daughter. He never kept a watch and his spectacles were 30 years old, with strings. At the occasion of his death, Prime Minister Nehru said, "His name will live forever in the history. He is the Architect of Modern India. He was a wise counsellor in the hour of trial, a trustworthy friend and a man of courage and inspiration." Sardar Patel did not believe in making speeches. He was a man of very few words. He accepted with a calm mind whatever life brought him-happiness or sorrow. Pain or sorrow could not alter a single line of his face. When necessary, he could be dominating. But by nature, he was very courteous. After the Baradoli Satyagrah, he became famous all over India. When he went to attend the congress session, he forgot to take his pass with him. The Volunteers stopped him. He went back. Next day when the volunteers came to know who he was, they were ashamed. But Patel was not at all displeased. Even in his old age, he was so busy that he did not have a moment's rest. He had to tour extensively all over the country and this affected his health. He passed away in Bombay on the morning of 15th December, 1950.

1. What is the meaning of "Architect of Modern India"?
2. Mention five qualities of Patel's personality.
3. Choose the words similar in meaning to, "motivation" and "popular"
4. Give the opposites of the words-'pleased' and 'discourteous'.
5. Write the meaning of the phrase 'A man of few words'.

1. Composition and Letter Writing

Write a paragraph on any one of the following in approximately 200 words.

GENERATION GAP

From the time immemorial Generation gap goes like differences of opinions, thoughts, moral values etc. from children to their parents. As we have marched into the 21st century, this century is well known for its technical advancement & revolution in research, nothing could remain permanent in this educated society so with the ideas & beliefs of older generation.

Older generation prioritize their moral values which is being diminished in the growing world. Like older generation prefer to live in a joint family where sharing and caring for the member is deep whereas the younger generation prefer to live in nuclear family and prefer spending time with their friends instead of family members. From religious to political views the thoughts are quite different, the music they listen, the food they want, the places they prefer to visit, their mode of enjoyment and the dress they wear are completely different from the older generation. Their process of learning and decision making abilities evolve with time & they are growing parallel to the world.

It is high time now to bridge the gap between the generation. Older generation need to understand younger generation's choices and need to embrace the ideas & thought. Even younger generation should respect their elders and their moral values.

Imagine the time when older generation used to amuse you by giving their time and by some toys and now younger generations gets amused by their devices which enlarges the communication gap, this gap should be avoided. This is where generation gap is leading us, only time will tell us whether it is good or bad. Instead of finding flaws we should accept how every generation is different from the other and yet it is quite similar.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

We have been living in a country where women are worshiped as goddesses and at the same time face violence. Majorly violence happen because of the greedy nature of human being as they think son as an asset and daughter as a liability. Empowering women is a need of the hour of every developing country i.e., to give women their rights, privilege and equal status in socio-economic sectors as compared to their male counter-parts.

Even our constitution under article 14 provides equality before law and prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. But if we look into the earlier times where the male used to dominate their family, had taken care of most of the outdoor work and kept their females inside boundary of walls. From ancient to modern times nothing has changed much even after social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar chandra Vidyasagar and Jyoti Rao Phule started agitation for the empowerment of women.

Even the modern time is getting worsed. The demons killing the rights of women and values in the society such as dowry system, illiteracy, sexual harassment, inequality, female infanticide, female foeticide and many other issue which anyone can see it from the declining sex ratio. Time has come to unite hands to kill this bug which is hindering the progress of nation and uplift women.

From developing country to developed nation this status can't be achieved without the contribution of women as they share 49% of the population. By taking this matter into concern government has launched several schemes for the education and sustainable future of girl child like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Sukanya Samridhi Yojna etc. Because of the efforts women are in the major sectors like banking, services etc., and Government also reserved some seats in politics. "It is better late than Never."

INCREDIBLE INDIA

India is well known for its "Unity in diversity". India is the only country which has major diversity

डी.एल.पी. बुकलेट्स की विशेषताएँ

- आयोग के नवीनतम पैटर्न पर आधारित अध्ययन सामग्री।
- पैराग्राफ, बुलेट फॉर्म, सारणी, फ्लोचार्ट तथा मानचित्र का उपयुक्त समावेश।
- विषयवस्तु की सरलता, प्रामाणिकता तथा परीक्षा की दृष्टि से उपयोगिता पर विशेष ध्यान।
- क्विक रिवीजन हेतु प्रत्येक अध्याय में महत्वपूर्ण तथ्यों का संकलन।
- प्रत्येक अध्याय के अंत में विगत वर्षों में पूछे गए एवं संभावित प्रश्नों का समावेश।

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