

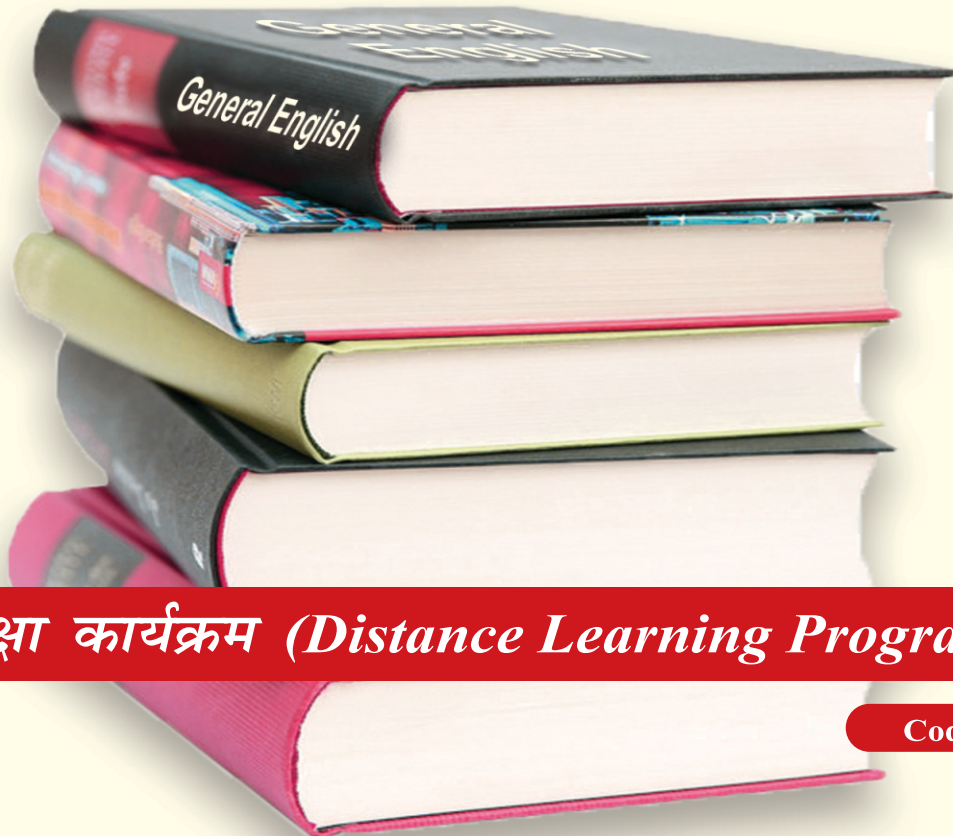
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Think
Drishti

उत्तर प्रदेश लोक सेवा आयोग (UPPSC)

सामान्य अंग्रेज़ी



दूरस्थ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम (Distance Learning Programme)

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उत्तर प्रदेश लोक सेवा आयोग (UPPSC)

सामान्य अंग्रेज़ी



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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.

2. Articles

शब्द 'a' या 'an' और 'The' को Article कहते हैं। ये Noun के पहले आते हैं।

A या An को 'Indefinite Article' कहते हैं, क्योंकि ये सामान्यतः अनिश्चित व्यक्ति या वस्तु को इंगित करते हैं।

Example: A doctor (अर्थात् कोई भी Doctor)

'The' को Definite Article कहते हैं, क्योंकि यह सामान्यतः निश्चित व्यक्ति या वस्तु को इंगित करता है।

Example: He saw the doctor. (अर्थात् किसी भी निश्चित Doctor के संबंध में)

Singular countable noun के पहले indefinite article का प्रयोग करते हैं।

Example: A book, An organ

Singular countable nouns, plural countable nouns और uncountable nouns के पहले definite article का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Example: The book, The books, The milk

Indefinite Article 'a' या 'an' में किसका प्रयोग किया जाएगा यह ध्वनि पर निर्भर है। यदि Noun का प्रारंभ Vowel ध्वनि से हो तो 'An' का प्रयोग किया जाएगा। वहीं, यदि Noun शब्द का प्रारंभ Consonant ध्वनि से हो तो 'a' का प्रयोग सही है।

Example: An ass, an enemy, an orange, an inkpad, an umbrella, an hour, an honest man, an heir.

यह ध्यान देने योग्य है कि honest, hour, heir, शब्दों को बोलने पर Vowel उच्चारण आता है, Consonant 'h' की ध्वनि silent रहती है, अतः 'an' का प्रयोग उचित है।

University, Union इत्यादि शब्दों के उच्चारण Consonant ध्वनि से प्रारंभ होता है, अतः इनके आगे 'a' का ही प्रयोग होगा।

Definite Article का प्रयोग

'The' का प्रयोग निम्नलिखित स्थितियों में होता है-

1. जब किसी निश्चित व्यक्ति या वस्तु की बात की जा रही हो अथवा जब उसी व्यक्ति को इंगित करना हो जिसका पूर्व प्रसंग आ चुका हो तो 'The' का प्रयोग करते हैं।

Example: The book you want is out of print.
The boy cried.

2. जब singular noun द्वारा पूरे वर्ग को दर्शाया जा रहा हो।

Example: The Cow is a useful animal.

- Man और woman nouns को सामान्य अर्थों में 'The' article के बिना ही प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Example: Man is the only animal that used fire.

Woman is man's mate.

- आजकल प्रयोग होने वाली अंग्रेज़ी में a woman और a man का प्रयोग सामान्य है।

Example: A woman is man's mate.

3. कुछ proper nouns के पहले-

Example:

- (a) महासागर और सागरों के नाम से पहले- The pacific, The Black Sea.
- (b) नदी- The Ganga, The Yamuna.
- (c) नहर- The panama Canal.
- (d) मरुस्थल- The Sahara.
- (e) द्वीप समूह- The West Indies.
- (f) पर्वत शृंखला- The Himalaya.
- (g) कुछ देशों जिनके नाम में Republic, Kingdom इत्यादि आता है, के पहले और The Ukrain, The Netherlands.

4. कुछ पुस्तकों के नाम से पहले-

Example: The Vedas, The Puranas, The Ramayana.

5. अद्वितीय प्रकार की वस्तुओं के नाम से पहले-

Example: The Sun, The Moon, The Sky, The Sea.

6. जब कोई Proper Noun किसी विशेषण के योग्य हो तो उसके आगे 'The' लगाना उचित है।

Example: The great caesar.

7. Superlative form के साथ-

Example: The darkest cloud.
The best book of mathematics.

8. क्रमसूचक वाक्यों में-

Example: The sixth chapter of the book is very interesting.

9. वाद्य यंत्रों के नाम से पहले-

Example: He can play the flute.

10. किसी Noun के पहले, उसको Superlative की तरह बनाने हेतु-

Example: The verb is the word in the sentence.

3. Word Formation

In English language, word formation refers to the ways in which new words are made on the basis of other words.

Word formation can denote either a state or a process. Common examples of expressive compound words include sun-stroke, pick – pocket, elbow – room, land – lord, humming – bird etc.

The two parts of a compound word are usually separated by a hyphen. However, in the case of many common compound words, the component parts have become so closely connected that they are now written as one word without any hyphen between them.

For example, pass time is now written as pastime.

The formation of words has few rules which determine the nature of the words formed thus.

Words can be classified into four types as follows:

1. Primary words
2. Compound words
3. Primary Derivatives
4. Secondary Derivatives

1. Primary words

Words which are not derived or compounded or developed from other words are called Primary words. They belong to the original stocks of the words.

Example: Walk, net, dash, dot, book, pen, month, school, boy, girl, she, it, etc.....

Note: Most of the words in English language are only Primary words. A Primary word may be of the type of noun, verb, adjective, pronoun, adverb etc.

The Formation of words has few rules which determine the nature of the words found thus.

2. Compound words:

The compound words are formed by joining two or more Primary words. A compound word may be of the type of noun, verb, adjective, pronoun, adverb, conjunction, preposition etc.

Example:

Moonlight, Undertake, nevertheless, man-of-war, misunderstanding etc.

An addition to the beginning of a word is a prefix.

An addition to the end of a word is a suffix.

Formation of compound words of Nouns, Adjectives and verbs:

Compound words – Nouns

1. Noun + Noun

Example:

- ◆ Postman, Railway, Teaspoon, Horse – Power, table – cloth, maid – servant, Tax – payer, Chess – board, bread – winner

2. Adjective + Noun

Example: Sweetheart, Nobleman, Blackboard, Quicksilver, Stronghold

3. Verb + Noun

Example: Makeshift, Telltale, break – fast, Passport, dare – devil, Pick – packet

4. Gerund + Noun

Example: Drawing – room, Looking – glass, Writing – desk, Walking – stick, Skipping – rope

5. Adverb (or preposition) + Noun

- ◆ Outlaw, Afternoon, Foresight, Overcoat, Afternoon, Downfall, Bypass, Inside.

6. Verb + Adverb

Example: Drawback, Lock – up, Go – between, Die – hard, send – off.

7. Adverb + Verb

Example: Outset, Upkeep, Outcry, Income, Outcome

Compound words – Adjective

1. Noun + Adjective (or Participle)

Example: Blood – red, Sky – blue, snow – white, Pitch – dark, skin deep, Lifelong, worldwide, Headstrong, Homesick, Hand – made, Heart – broken, Note – worthy.

2. Adjective + Adjective

Example: Red – hot, Blue-Black, white – hot, Dull – grey, Lukewarm.

3. Adverb + Participle

Example: Longsuffering, Everlasting, Never – ending, Well – deserved, Outspoken, Inborn, Far – seen.

4. Noun + Verb

Example: Waylay, Backbite, Typewrite, Browbeat, Earmark

5. Adjective + Verb

Example: Safeguard, Whitewash, Fulfil.

- To – this
To-day, to-night, to-morrow
- Un – not
Untrue, Unkind, Unholy
- Un – to reverse an action
Unite, Undo, Unfold
- Under – beneath, below
Undersell, Undercharge, undergo, underground
- With – back, against
Withdraw, withhold, withstand

SUFFIXES

I. Suffixes of Nouns

1. Denoting the doer

- Er** – Painter, baker
- Ar** – beggar
- Or** – sailor
- Yer** – lawyer
- Ster** – spinster, punster
- Ter** – daughter, sister
- Ther** – Brother, mother, Father

2. Denoting state, action, condition, being etc.

- Dom** – freedom, wisdom
- Hood** – manhood, childhood
- Head** – gohead
- Lock** – wedlock
- Ledge** – knowledge
- Ness** – darkness, goodness, boldness
- Red** – hatred, kindred
- Ship** – friendship, hardship, lordship
- Th** – health, stealth, growth

3. Denoting diminutives

- El** – kernel
- Le** – girdle, handle
- En** – maiden, kitten, chicken
- Ie** – dearie, birdie
- Kin** – napkin
- Let** – leaflet
- Ling** – darling, weakling
- Ock** – hillock, bullock

II. Suffixes of Adjectives

- Ed** – having
Eg: Gifted, talented, learned

- En** – made of
Eg: wooden, golden, woollen, earthen
- Ful** – full of
Eg: Hopeful, fruitful, joyful
- Ish** – somewhat like
Eg: Reddish, girlish
- Less** – free from
Eg: Fearless
- Ly** – Like
Eg: Manly, Godly, Sprightly

4. Tense & Sequence of Tenses

The word Tense is derived from latin word “Tempus” which means time. A verb indicates the time of an action, event or condition by changing its forms.

Present Tense (वर्तमान काल)

Present tense expresses an unchanging, repeated or reoccurring action or situation that exists only now.

A verb that refers to present time.

(क्रिया (verb) का वह रूप जो वर्तमान समय को सूचित करें।)

Simple Present

is used to describe an action, an event or condition that is occurring in the present i.e. at the moment of speaking or writing.

Simple Present Tense is Used:

- आदतन किये जाने वाले कार्यों (Habitual Action) को व्यक्त करने हेतु-
- I get up everyday at 4 o'clock.
- Shweta drinks green tea every morning.
- He takes exercise every morning.
- सार्वभौमिक सत्य या वैज्ञानिक तथ्य (Universal truth or scientific fact) को व्यक्त करने हेतु-
- Sugar is sweet.
- Water boils at 100°C.
- वर्तमान (तुरंत) में होने वाले कार्यों को व्यक्त करने हेतु विस्मयादिबोधक (Exclamatory) वाक्य, जो ‘यहाँ’ (here) एवं ‘वहाँ’ (There) के साथ शुरू होते हैं-
- Here comes the bus!
- भविष्य के निश्चित कार्यों (Future fixed action) को व्यक्त करने हेतु-

6. Throughout history, both ancient and modern, men were fond of waging war.
 (a) had been (b) have been
 (c) are (d) No improvement
7. I had more sympathy with you, my friend.
 (a) have more sympathy
 (b) have much sympathy
 (c) had much sympathy
 (d) No improvement
8. The housing problem in Mumbai becomes more serious.
 (a) has become (b) become
 (c) is coming (d) No improvement
9. If he would have tried he would have succeeded.
 (a) is tried (b) was tried
 (c) had tried (d) No improvement
10. The mother with her children were expected.
 (a) was (b) will
 (c) have (d) No improvement.

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (b) | 8. (a) | 9. (c) | 10. (a) |

EXPLANATIONS

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. hanged | 2. realized |
| 3. taken | 4. has not solved |
| 5. No improvement | 6. have been |
| 7. have much sympathy | 8. has become |
| 9. had tried | 10. was |

5. Sentence

A sentence is a set of words, which makes complete sense. प्रत्येक Sentence (वाक्य) के दो भाग होते हैं- 1. Subject, 2. Predicate.

1. Subject (कर्त्ता): The Part which names the person or thing is called the subject of the sentence.

(वाक्य का वह भाग जिसमें किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु की जानकारी हो, कर्त्ता कहलाता है।)

2. Predicate (विधेय): The Part which tells something about the subject is called the predicate of the sentence.

(वाक्य का वह भाग जो कर्त्ता के बारे में कुछ कहे, विधेय कहलाता है।)

Example:

Tejas (*Subject*) + is playing football (*Predicate*)

सामान्यतया वाक्य के पाँच प्रकार होते हैं-

1. Assertive sentence;
2. Interrogative sentence;
3. Imperative sentence;
4. Optative sentence;
5. Exclamatory sentence

1. Assertive Sentence (निश्चयात्मक वाक्य)

A sentence that makes a statement or declaration is called Assertive sentence.

(वे वाक्य जिसमें साधारण रूप से कोई बात या कथन कहा जाए, उन्हें साधारण या निश्चयात्मक वाक्य कहते हैं।)

Assertive Sentence दो प्रकार के होते हैं-

- **Affirmative Sentence (सकारात्मक वाक्य):** A sentence which states something which shows affirmation is called affirmative sentence.

(वे वाक्य जिनमें स्वीकार योग्य कथन कहा गया हो, सकारात्मक कहलाते हैं।)

Example: Tejas is an intelligent student.

- **Negative Sentence (नकारात्मक वाक्य):** A sentence which states something which shows denial is called negative sentence.

(वे वाक्य जिनमें नकारात्मक शब्दों का प्रयोग होता हो, नकारात्मक वाक्य कहलाते हैं।)

Example: Aradhya is not an intelligent girl.

2. Interrogative Sentence (प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य):

A sentence that asks a question or enquires about something is called interrogative sentence.

(वे वाक्य जो प्रश्न पूछे या किसी के बारे में खोज करे, प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य कहलाते हैं।)

Interrogative Sentences दो प्रकार के होते हैं-

- Sentences Starting with "Helping Verb"-

सहायक क्रिया से प्रारंभ होने वाले वाक्यों का उत्तर हाँ या ना में आता है।

Example: Shall they be reading?

Is Rohan an honest boy?

- Sentences Starting with "Question Word"-

प्रश्नवाचक शब्दों से प्रारंभ होने वाले वाक्यों में किसी तथ्य की पूर्ण खोज की जाती है।

Example: Where do you live?

Who is your Chief Minister?

3. Imperative Sentence (आज्ञासूचक वाक्य)

A sentence which shows order, advice, suggestion, prohibition and request is called imperative sentence.

(वे वाक्य जिसमें आज्ञा, सलाह, सुझाव, प्रार्थना आदि हो, आज्ञासूचक वाक्य कहलाते हैं।)

Example: **Please**, come fast (order)

Go there. (request)

Don't smoke. (Prohibition)

4. Optative Sentence (कामनासूचक वाक्य)

A sentence which shows a wish, a blessing or a prayer is known as optative sentence.

(ऐसे वाक्य जो इच्छा, प्रार्थना या शुभकामना आदि दर्शाते हों, कामनासूचक वाक्य कहलाते हैं। ऐसे वाक्य Wish/May से शुरू होते हैं।)

Example: **Wish** you a happy journey.

May God help you!

5. Exclamatory Sentence (विस्मयादिबोधक वाक्य)

A sentence that expresses strong feeling is called an exclamatory sentence.

(वाक्य जो अचानक आए हुए विचारों या मानसिक भावनाओं को प्रकट करें, विस्मयादिबोधक वाक्य कहलाते हैं।)

Example: **Oh!** Vipul is here.

Hurrah! Our team has won the match.

Note: विस्मयादिबोधक वाक्यों के अंत में विस्मयादिबोधक चिह्न लगाते हैं।

6. Voice

Voice is the term used to describe whether a verb is active or passive. The voice of a verb tells us whether the **subject of the verb is acting or acted upon**.

Voice दो प्रकार के होते हैं-

1. Active Voice;
2. Passive Voice

1. Active Voice: In Active voice the subject is active or the subject actively performs the actions. In this the object receives the action of the verb and the focus is on Subject.

Subject + Verb + Object

Example:

The cow is eating grass.

Subject Verb Object

Active voice में Subject (कर्ता) सक्रिय होता है अर्थात् **कर्ता स्वयं कार्य करता है** एवं ध्यान का मुख्य केंद्र subject ही होता है।

2. Passive Voice: In passive voice, the subject is no longer active or the subject is acted upon by the verb.

Object + Helping verb + 3rd form of Verb + by + Subject

Example:

Grass is being eaten by the cow.

Subject Verb Object

Passive Voice में Subject निष्क्रिय होता है अर्थात् जब verb से ऐसा प्रकट हो कि कर्ता स्वयं कार्य नहीं कर रहा है बल्कि कोई उसके लिये कार्य कर रहा है तो यह passive voice कहलाता है।

जब वाक्य में कर्ता क्रिया का संपादन नहीं करता है बल्कि क्रिया उसी पर संपादित होती है तो प्रयुक्त Verb को Passive Voice में होना समझा जाता है।

Note: यहाँ यह महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है कि कार्य किसने किया। इसमें कर्ता कर्म (Object) पर अधिक जोर दिया जाता है। अर्थात् object ही क्रिया का कर्ता बन जाता है।

Fundamental Rules

1. Subject एवं object के स्थान आपस में बदल लिये जाते हैं।
2. Passive voice में हमेशा Subject का होना ज़रूरी नहीं होता। Passive voice वाक्य को बिना किसी subject के लिखा जा सकता है अगर इसके बिना पर्याप्त अर्थ निकल पा रहा हो।
3. सभी Tenses के लिये, Passive voice के sentences में, केवल verb के 3rd form (Past Participle) का प्रयोग मुख्य क्रिया के रूप में करते हैं।
Verb के base form या present participle का passive voice में कभी प्रयोग नहीं होता।
4. अधिकांश cases में passive voice में “by” शब्द का प्रयोग हमेशा subject के पहले करते हैं। हालाँकि “by” शब्द का प्रयोग हमेशा नहीं होता। कभी-कभी “with, to, etc” शब्दों का प्रयोग भी passive voice में subject के आगे करते हैं जो sentence के subject के ऊपर

- (b) The students were advised by the teacher that they should work hard.
 (c) The students were being advised to work hard by the teacher.
 (d) The students have been advised to work hard by the teacher. **UPPCS (Pre), 2013**
6. The active voice of the sentence "was not he rebuked by his officer?" is
 (a) His officer rebuked him.
 (b) Did his officer rebuke him?
 (c) Did not his officer rebuke him?
 (d) Was not his officer rebuke him?
UPPCS (Pre), 2013
7. Which one of the following is the correct active voice of the sentence give below?
 "Wasn't he rebuked by his officer?"
 (a) His officer rebuked him.
 (b) Did his officer rebuke him?
 (c) Didn't his officer rebuke him?
 (d) Was not his officer rebuke him?

UPPCS (Pre), 2012

Directions (Q.No. 8–15): In the following ten questions, a sentence has been given in Active / Passive Voice. select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive / Active Voice:

8. Your promises are to be kept by you.
 (a) You are to keep your promises.
 (b) You may keep your promises.
 (c) You should keep your promises.
 (d) Promises must be kept by you.
9. He opens the door.
 (a) The door will be opened by him.
 (b) The door was opened by him.
 (c) The door is opened by him.
 (d) The door will be opened by him.
10. I know that he did the work.
 (a) That he did the work is known by me.
 (b) That he did the work is known to me.
 (c) That the work was done by him is known to me.
 (d) That the work is done by him is known to me.
11. Let the window be opened.
 (a) Open the window.
 (b) Leave the window open.
 (c) Don't close the window.
 (d) Window be opened.

12. Parents love their children.
 (a) Children will be loved by their parents.
 (b) Children have been loved by their parents.
 (c) Children are being loved by their parents.
 (d) Children are loved by their parents.
13. Ratan is performing an experiment.
 (a) An experiment is performed by Ratan.
 (b) An experiment was performed by Ratan.
 (c) An experiment is being performed by Ratan.
 (d) Experiments were performed by Ratan.
14. Kindly offer your remarks.
 (a) You were requested to offer your remarks.
 (b) You have been requested to offer your remarks.
 (c) You are requested to offer your remarks.
 (d) You are being requested to offer your remarks.
15. We shall write a novel.
 (a) A novel will be written by us.
 (b) A novel will have been written by us.
 (c) A novel would be written by us.
 (d) A novel is written by us.

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3. (a) | 4. (d) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (c) | 8. (a) | 9. (c) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (d) | 13. (c) | 14. (c) | 15. (a) |

7. Narration

English Language में किसी व्यक्ति के कथन-शब्दों को बयान करने के दो तरीके हैं- 1. Direct Speech, 2. Indirect Speech

Direct Speech

In this kind of speech the actual words of the speaker is reported exactly without any changes by some other person.

(जब किसी कथन को बिना बदले, वक्ता के शब्दों में अक्षरशः कहा जाए तो इसे Direct Speech कहते हैं।)

- वक्ता के वास्तविक शब्दों (Actual Words) को **Inverted Commas** या **Quotation Marks** से घेरकर बंद करते हैं। यहाँ पर "said" के बाद हमेशा एक **Comma** लगाते हैं जो वक्ता के कथन-शब्दों को दर्शाता है।

Example: Vaibhav said, "I am watching a movie."

11. The children said that they wanted to go on a picnic.
- (a) The children said, "We will want to go on a picnic."
- (b) The children said, "We wanted to go on a picnic."
- (c) The children said, "We want to go on a picnic."
- (d) The children said, "We are wanting to go on a picnic."
12. "Hurrah! said the girls, "we have won the match by an inning."
- (a) The girls exclaimed happily that they have won the match by an inning.
- (b) The girls exclaimed happily that they would have won the match by an inning.
- (c) The girls exclaimed happily that they had won the match by an inning.
- (d) The girls exclaimed happily that they has won the match by an inning.
13. Ravi asked me, "Have you seen the Taj Mahal?"
- (a) Ravi asked me if I have seen the Taj Mahal.
- (b) Ravi asked me if I saw the Taj Mahal.
- (c) Ravi asked me did I see the Taj Mahal.
- (d) Ravi asked me if I had seen the Taj Mahal.
14. "Do your duty", the father told his son.
- (a) The father advised his son to do his duty.
- (b) The father ordered that his son should be doing duty.
- (c) The father ordered to his son to do his duty.
- (d) The father told to his son to do his duty.
15. Mr. Pradhan said, "I shall go to Delhi tomorrow."
- (a) Mr. Pradhan said that he should go to Delhi tomorrow.
- (b) Mr. Pradhan said that he would go to Delhi the next day.
- (c) Mr. Pradhan said that he should have gone to Delhi the next day.
- (d) Mr. Pradhan said that he must go to Delhi the next day.
16. He said, "As your mother is ill, you must leave at once."
- (a) He told him that as his mother is ill, he may leave at once.
- (b) He told him that as his mother is ill, he should to leave at once.
- (c) He told him that as his mother was ill, he should leave at once.
- (d) He told him that as his mother will be ill he had to leave at once.

Answer Key

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (c)
6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (b) 9. (d) 10. (c)
11. (a) 12. (b) 13. (d) 14. (a) 15. (b)
16. (c)

8. Vocabulary

Word	Meaning
Abandon	छोड़ देना, त्यागना
Ascend	चढ़ना, ऊपर को जाना
Amateur	शौकिया
Affluent	धनवान
Animosity	बैर, कटुता
Autonomy	स्वायत्तता
Admonish	धिक्कारना, डाँटना
Arrogant	अभिमानि
Audacious	दुःसाहसी, निडर
Apparent	स्पष्ट, प्रकट
Anxious	व्याकुल, चिंताजनक
Agony	यातना, कष्ट
Affluence	समृद्धि
Affirmation	समर्थन
Atheist	नास्तिक
Applaud	सराहना
Antipathy	घृणा
Apocryphal	शंकायुक्त
Affable	मिलनसार, प्रियभाषी
Acquitted	अपराधमुक्त
Adamant	अटल
Altruistic	परोपकारी
Agitate	उत्तेजित करना, उकसाना
Adversity	मुसीबत
Appropriate	उपयुक्त
Accusation	दोषारोपण
Abrupt	अचानक
Accomplish	निष्पादित करना, संपूर्ण करना
Adulteration	अपमिश्रण, मिलावट
Amorphous	आकारहीन
Accord	सहमति

Word	Meaning
Verbal	मौखिक, शाब्दिक
Verbose	शब्दबहुल, आवश्यकता से अधिक शब्दों से युक्त
Verge	कगार पर होना
Viable	व्यवहार्य, जीवनक्षम
Waft	हवा में उड़ा ले जाना या बिखेरना
Wade	(काफी गहरे, पानी, कीचड़ आदि को) बड़ी मेहनत से पैदल पार करना
Wage	मजदूरी, वेतन
Waif	दुबला-पतला, छोटा बेघर व्यक्ति (प्रायः बच्चा)
Wail	बिलख-बिलख कर रोना, विलाप करना
Walkover	खेल या प्रतिस्पर्द्धा में आसान जीत
Wangle	गाँठ लेना, चापलूसी या तिगड़म रचाकर किसी से कुछ प्राप्त कर लेना
Wary	सावधान, सतर्क, चौकन्ना, खतरनाक
Waterway	जलमार्ग
Whim	सनक, झक, मौज
Xenophobia	विदेशी समाज और संस्कृति के प्रति भय या घृणा का भाव
Xerox	छायाप्रति
Yank	झटके के साथ खींचना, झटका
Yearn	लालसा, ललक
Yelp	चीखना
Yield	उत्पादन, पैदावार
Zest	उत्साह, आनंद
Zone	क्षेत्र-विशेष
Zenith	शिरोबिंदु

EXERCISE

1. Fill in the blank in the following sentence by choosing the most appropriate alternative :

The story is too fantastic to be _____

- (a) praiseworthy (b) readable
(c) credible (d) false

UPPCS (Pre), 2015

2. The word 'assessment' means

- (a) enquiry (b) report
(c) evaluation (d) summary

UPPCS (Pre), 2013

3. Give the correct meaning of the word 'osmosis'.

- (a) Burning off of impurities
(b) Movement of underground water in an oasis
(c) Movement of liquid through a membrane
(d) Lowering of the freezing point

UPPCS (Pre), 2012

4. Which of the following would you associate with the word "gregarious" correctly?

- (a) A little tipsy (b) Egocentric
(c) Fond of company (d) Markedly rude

UPPCS (Pre), 2012

Explanations

- The story is too fantastic to be Credible.
- Assessment means evaluation
- 'Osmosis' is a process in which movement of liquid takes place through a membrane.
- 'Gregarious' means 'Sociable' or 'Fond of company'.

9. Synonym

A word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language. For example 'smart' is the synonym of 'clever'; 'irrelevant' is the synonym of 'useless'. In both cases, meaning of words and their synonym are similar. In other words we can define synonym that different words which have the same meaning (or similar meaning) are called synonyms.

Words and their synonyms:

Word	Hindi Meaning	Synonyms
Indignant	क्रोधित	Aggrieved / Resentful
Devastation	विनाश	Destruction, Ravages, Ruin, Depredation
Eternal	हमेशा के लिये	Forever, Perpetual, Persistent, Unremitting, Indestructible, Imperishable, Incessant
Acquire	अर्जित करना	Procure, Hustle, Wangle

5. Pick out the word which is nearest in meaning to the given word: "Animus"

- (a) Vulgarly (b) Ambition
(c) Hostile feeling (d) Enthusiasm

UPPCS (Pre), 2014

Directions (Q.No. 6–15): Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

6. ADVOCATE

- (a) Determine (b) Predict
(c) Pronounce (d) Support

7. PREAMBLE

- (a) Introduction (b) Definition
(c) Mediation (d) Conclusion

8. COLLAGE

- (a) Prescribe (b) Assemble
(c) Describe (d) Narrate

9. PARSIMONY

- (a) Expenditure (b) Bankruptcy
(c) Bribery (d) Miserliness

10. TRIBULATION

- (a) Palpitation (b) Suffering
(c) Weakness (d) Stimulation

11. RAMPART

- (a) Rampway (b) Staircase
(c) Parapet (d) Scaffold

12. INSOLENT

- (a) Depreciating (b) The sole of shoe
(c) Disrespectful (d) Insoluble

13. INNOCUOUS

- (a) Insufficient (b) Irresponsible
(c) Careless (d) Harmless

14. INGENUOUS

- (a) Cunning (b) Clever
(c) Innocent (d) Artful

15. STERN

- (a) Lenient (b) Young
(c) Stem (d) Strict

Answer Key

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (c)
6. (d) 7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (d) 10. (b)
11. (c) 12. (c) 13. (d) 14. (c) 15. (d)

10. Antonym

An Antonym is a word that means the opposite of another word. For example the antonym of 'Wet' is 'dry'. The root words for the word 'antonym' are the words 'anti' meaning 'against' or 'opposite' and onym meaning 'name'.

Below is the list of words and their Antonyms

Word	Hindi Meaning	Antonym	Hindi Meaning
Transparent	पारदर्शी	opaque	अपारदर्शी
Fragmented	बिखरा हुआ	Combine / Unite	जुड़ा हुआ
Introvert	अंतर्मुखी	Extrovert	बहिर्मुखी
Ascend	चढ़ना	Descend	उतरना
Save	बचाना, सुरक्षित रखना	Lose	त्यागना
Mortal	नश्वर	Immortal	अनश्वर
Awkward	फूहड़, बेढंगा	Graceful	शोभायमान
Diligently	कर्मठतापूर्वक	Negligently	बेपरवाही से
Persist	डटे रहना, कायम रहना	Discontinue	रुकना, छोड़ देना
Traitor	कपटी, देशद्रोही	Ally	मित्रपक्ष, मैत्री करना
Enrich	समृद्ध बनाना, सम्पन्न	Deprive	वंचित करना
Amateur	शौकिया	Professional	पेशेवर

Directions (Q.No. 5–14): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

5. ADORN

- (a) Possess
(c) Spoil

- (b) Rob
(d) Snatch

6. TRIVIAL

- (a) Mandatory
(c) Significant

- (b) Momentary
(d) Vitality

7. CONVERGE

- (a) Disintegrate
(c) Divulge

- (b) Diverge
(d) Dissolve

8. TENACIOUS

- (a) Docile
(c) Tender

- (b) Obstinate
(d) Sensitive

9. DREARY

- (a) Dribble
(c) Interesting

- (b) Unusual
(d) Solitary

10. KEEN

- (a) Indifferent
(c) Immobile

- (b) Clever
(d) Impassioned

11. AGITATE

- (a) Please
(c) Pacify

- (b) Disturb
(d) Rouse

12. SPITE

- (a) Spleen
(c) Spirit

- (b) Venom
(d) Affect

13. MODESTY

- (a) Honesty
(c) Originality

- (b) Vanity
(d) Variety

14. DYNAMIC

- (a) Strange
(c) Static

- (b) Stout
(d) Stupid

Answer Key

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (c)
6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (c) 8. (c) 10. (a)
11. (c) 12. (c) 13. (b) 14. (c)

11. Idioms and Phrases

Idioms and Phrases	Meaning (अर्थ)	Sentences
A.		
An apple of discord cause of quarrel	झगड़े की वजह बनना	The right to host the next Olympic games has become an apple of discord between the two countries.
An iron will strong will	दृढ़ इच्छा शक्ति	She is a lady of iron will .
An olive branch any offering of peace or conciliation	झगड़ा शांत करने हेतु शांति प्रस्ताव	Offer an olive branch and apply damage control.
Apple of one's eye something or someone very precious or dear	कोई जो बहुत प्यारा या कीमती हो	His new baby girl was the apple of his eye .
Add fuel to the flames To make a problem worse	किसी समस्या को और खराब करना	Shouting at a crying child just adds fuel to the flames .
Achilles' heel A weak point or fault in someone	किसी व्यक्ति की कोई कमजोरी	He was very brave, but fear of spiders was his Achilles' heel .
At Arm's length At or occupying a distance	पहुँच के अंदर	John always keeps his friends at arm's length , so that no one gets close enough to hurt his feelings.
A lick and a promise To do something especially cleaning quickly and carelessly	तेजी एवं लापरवाही से कोई काम करना या सफाई करना	I haven't time to do a good job of vacuuming, just enough for a lick and a promise .

15. took to her heels
 (a) bent down
 (b) ran off
 (c) kicked off her shoes
 (d) rubbed her heels
16. was plain sailing
 (a) was very easy
 (b) was complicated
 (c) was competitive
 (d) was uncomfortable
17. a bolt from the blue
 (a) struck by thunder
 (b) a piece of bad luck
 (c) a flash of lighting
 (d) a complete surprise
18. to get into hot water
 (a) to keep warm
 (b) to get into trouble
 (c) to get drowned
 (d) to have a hot both

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (d) | 8. (d) | 9. (d) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (d) | 13. (d) | 14. (b) | 15. (b) |
| 16. (a) | 17. (d) | 18. (b) | | |

12. Sentence Arrangement

Directions (Q.No. 1–10): In the following questions, the first and the last parts of the sentence/sentences of the passage are numbered as 1 and 6. The rest of sentence/passage is split into four parts and are named as P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the jumbled parts of the sentence/sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

1. 1: India has been a land
 P: but in the sense that learning has always been very highly valued
 Q: not indeed in the sense that education has been universal
 R: and the learned man has been held in higher esteem
 S: of learning throughout the ages
 6: than the warrior or the administrator.

Code:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) PQSR | (b) RQPS |
| (c) RSQP | (d) SQPR |

2. 1: Religion has been used
 P: both as a weapon of isolation
 Q: to dull awareness
 R: about real problems
 S: and as morphia
 6: like education, health and employment.

Code:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) PQRS | (b) PSQR |
| (c) QPSR | (d) SQPR |

3. 1: Science does not merely add new truths
 P: destroy some old truths and
 Q: discovers new truths that
 R: thereby upsets the way of
 S: to old one's, it also
 6: men's thinking and their lives.

Code:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) QSRP | (b) RPSQ |
| (c) PSRQ | (d) SQPR |

4. 1: Hobbies can fill our spare
 P: Physical fatigue and
 Q: moments with enjoyment
 R: and pleasure, they also relieve
 S: mental tiredness and
 6: do not hinder our regular work.

Code:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) RQPS | (b) QRSP |
| (c) SQPR | (d) PQSR |

5. 1: India has a vibrant space science programme
 P: the Indian space science programme has been working
 Q: formulating an industrial participation policy to
 R: covering astronomy, astrophysics and space science.
 S: with cooperative Indian industries and has been
 6: aid the growth of space industry in India.
 The proper sequence should be:

(a) SQPR	(b) PQRS
(c) QPRS	(d) RPSQ

14. Travel to where you don't know the local language (P) and see how your (Q) a foreign country, even a region of India (R) hands and expressions do the talking (S)

Which one of the following sequences is correct?

- (a) SQPR (b) RPQS
(c) SPQR (d) RQPS
15. If fair play fair trade and the protection of the planet, (P) is going to encompass (Q) in sport's many codes of conduct (R) these should be enshrined (S)

Which one of the following sequences is correct?

- (a) QSPR (b) RPSQ
(c) QPSR (d) RSPQ
16. While the recent century show the June rainfall is (P) of a drought, India's rainfall data for over a (Q) rain may have soothed concerns (R) no predictor of the monsoon's outcome (S)

Which one of the following sequences is correct?

- (a) PSRQ (b) RQPS
(c) PQRS (d) RSPQ
17. There are from different walks of life as human rights (P) so much is written by so many person (Q) very few subjects in (R) contemporary times on which (S)

Which one of the following sequences is correct?

- (a) QSRP (b) RPQS
(c) QPRS (d) RSQP
18. The difference and development on the other affects (P) in the relationship between death and birth-rates on the one hand (Q) but the age structure of the population (R) not just the rate of population growth (S)

Which one of the following sequences is correct?

- (a) SRQP (b) QPSR
(c) SPQR (d) QRSP
19. It is a wonder that migratory birds (P) without every getting lost (Q) always manage to find their home (R) flying thousands of kilometers (S)

Which one of the following sequences is correct?

- (a) PQRS (b) SPQR
(c) SQRP (d) PSQR
20. The natives of Caribbean regarded the papaya (P) because of its ability (Q) as a magic tree (R) to keep them healthy (S)

Which one of the following sequences is correct?

- (a) PRSQ (b) PRQS
(c) RPQS (d) RPSQ

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (b) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (c) | 8. (a) | 9. (a) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (c) | 13. (b) | 14. (b) | 15. (c) |
| 16. (b) | 17. (d) | 18. (b) | 19. (d) | 20. (b) |

13. Sentence Completion

Directions (Q.No. 1–11): Sentence completions test the ability to use the information found in complex, but incomplete, sentences in order to correctly complete the sentences. Sentence completions test two separate aspects of verbal skills; vocabulary and ability to follow the internal logic of sentences. In sentence completion question, each question contains one or two blanks and have to find the best answer choice.

- _____ by nature, Jones spoke very little even to his own family members.
(a) garrulous (b) equivocal
(c) taciturn (d) arrogant
- The peasant were the least _____ of all people, bound by tradition and _____ by superstitions
(a) free-fettered
(b) enfranchised-rejected
(c) enthralled-tied
(d) pinioned-limited
- The artists differed markedly in their temperaments; Palmer was reserved and courteous, Frazer _____ and boastful.
(a) phlegmatic (b) choleric
(c) constrained (d) tractable
- The intellectual flexibility inherent in a multicultural nation has been _____ in classrooms where emphasis on British-American Literature has not reflected the cultural _____ of our country.
(a) eradicated-unanimity
(b) encouraged-aspirations
(c) stifled-diversity
(d) thwarted-uniformity

5. The conclusion of his argument, while _____, is far from _____.
- (a) stimulating-interesting
(b) worthwhile-valueless
(c) abstruse-incomprehensible
(d) germane-relevant
6. Since the Romans failed to _____ the tribes in Northern Britain, they built a wall to _____ the tribes.
- (a) Conquer-alienate
(b) subjugate-exclude
(c) impress-intimidate
(d) neutralize-barricade
7. Football evokes a _____ response in India compared to cricket, that almost _____ the nation.
- (a) tepid-boils
(b) lukewarm-electrifies
(c) turbid-fascinates
(d) apocryphal-genuinely fascinates
8. When children become more experienced with words as visual symbols, they find that they can gain meaning without making _____ sounds.
- (a) aural (b) vocal
(c) audible (d) intelligible
9. She hadn't eaten all day and by the time she got home she was _____.
- (a) blighted (b) confutative
(c) ravenous (d) blissful
10. The movie offended many of the parents of its younger viewers by including unnecessary _____ in the dialogue.
- (a) vulgarity (b) verbosity
(c) vocalizations (d) tonality
11. His neighbours found his _____ manner bossy and irritating, and they stopped inviting him to backyard barbeques.
- (a) insentient (b) magisterial
(c) reparatory (d) modest

Answer Key

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (c)
6. (d) 7. (b) 8. (c) 9. (c) 10. (a)
11. (b)

14. Fill in the Blanks

Directions (Q.No. 1–5): Complete the sentences with given suitable Modals.

1. You _____ stood by your sister, when she was in difficulties.
(a) ought to (b) ought to have
(c) should have (d) might be
2. _____ you please help my son?
(a) can (b) was able to
(c) would (d) should
3. My sister _____ to Delhi in such circumstances.
(a) need go not (b) need not to have gone
(c) need not to go (d) need not go
4. My friend _____ visit me every Sunday when I was ill.
(a) used to (b) is used to
(c) was used to (d) accustomed to
5. How are you here? you _____ her marriage.
(a) are to attend
(b) were to attend
(c) were to have attended
(d) have to attend

Directions (Q.No. 6–15): Fill in the blanks with suitable Articles.

6. Being _____ M.A. only he could not be appointed to the post of a lecturer.
(a) A (b) An
(c) The (d) Few
7. He always takes _____ heavy breakfast because he generally skips lunch.
(a) A (b) The
(c) An (d) Some
8. Kapil Dev brought glory to India by winning _____ World Cup in 1983.
(a) An (b) A
(c) The (d) This
9. It is said that he is _____ wise man. He cannot err, _____ vedas may err.
(a) a, a (b) the, an
(c) the, the (d) a, the
10. It is very difficult to get a taxi at such _____ hour as it is already 11 P.M.
(a) this (b) an
(c) a (d) few



32. Because of the bitter experiences of the past he _____ everywhere.
 (a) disbelieves (b) smells a rat
 (c) sees a danger (d) suspects foul

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (a) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (c) | 8. (c) | 9. (d) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (b) | 13. (a) | 14. (b) | 15. (d) |
| 16. (b) | 17. (b) | 18. (c) | 19. (a) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (b) | 23. (d) | 24. (d) | 25. (b) |
| 26. (b) | 27. (a) | 28. (d) | 29. (d) | 30. (b) |
| 31. (a) | 32. (b) | | | |

15. Error Correction

Directions (Q.No. 1–20):: Each of the sentences given below has been divided into four parts viz. (a), (b), (c) and (d). One of the parts contains error. Choose the part which has the error.

1. You must go / to my village /
 (a) (b)
and see my property
 (c)
before you returned.
 / (d)
2. It was difficult / to get out because /
 (a) (b)
the street was full of people /
 (c)
from one end to another.
 (d)
3. Although the truck was / moving very fast, /
 (a) (b)
the driver stopped it / in a skilfully manner.
 (c) (d)
4. The present President / of the China /
 (a) (b)
is thinking of becoming /
 (c)
the most supreme leader of the world.
 (d)

5. He is trying / to earn money / for myself /
 (a) (b) (c)
and him.
 (d)
6. The machine / is more efficient /
 (a) (b)
than any other equipments /
 (c)
in the workshop.
 (d)
7. There is going / to be a election /
 (a) (b)
of office-bearers / of the cooperative society.
 (c) (d)
8. The cost of constructing /
 (a)
houses are increased /
 (b)
because of the high / price of cement.
 (c) (d)
9. The government has / promised to revise /
 (a) (b)
the pension scheme for bank /
 (c)
staff since next year.
 (d)
10. To increase the selling /
 (a)
of computers in rural areas /
 (b)
the company will hire /
 (c)
over five hundred trainees.
 (d)
11. This comes / at a time / when fund allocation
 / (a) (b) (c)
is been doubled.
 (d)

12. Reading newspaper will / help you /
(a) (b)
in understand banking and business concepts.
(c) (d)
13. The management feels that the employees /
(a)
of the organisation are non-productive /
(b)
and do not want to work hard. No error
(c) (d)
14. The college library is not only equipped with
(a) (b)
very good books, but also /
(c)
with the latest journals.
(d)
15. I could not put up / at a hotel because /
(a) (b)
the board and lodging charges / were too expensive.
(c) (d)
16. For a long time / I did not know /
(a) (b)
who was sitting besides me / because it was, so dark.
(c) (d)
17. Just / three minutes before /
(a) (b)
the train was to reach Patna /
(c)
she suddenly screeched to a halt.
(d)
18. When at last / we go to the theatre /
(a) (b)
the much publicised programme /
(c)
by the bollywood stars was begun.
(d)
19. The teacher advised /
(a)
to the student to borrow /
(b)
a book from the library / within three days.
(c) (d)

20. Modern youth pay / more attention /
(a) (b)
to seeing films / than to read books.
(c) (d)

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (d) | 3. (d) | 4. (d) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (d) | 8. (b) | 9. (a) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (c) | 13. (d) | 14. (b) | 15. (c) |
| 16. (c) | 17. (c) | 18. (d) | 19. (b) | 20. (d) |

Explanations

1. Use 'return' in place of 'returned'.
2. Use 'other' in place of 'another'.
3. Use 'skilful' in place of 'skilfully'.
4. Remove 'most'.
5. Use 'me' in place of 'myself'.
6. Use 'equipment' in place of 'equipments'.
7. Use 'an' in place of 'a'.
8. Replace 'are' by 'has'.
9. Replace 'since' by 'for'.
10. Replace 'selling' by 'sales'.
11. Use 'has' in place of 'is'.
12. Use 'understanding' in place of 'understand'.
13. (d)
14. not only' should be placed after 'with'.
15. Use 'boarding' in place of 'board'.
16. Use 'beside' in place of 'besides'.
17. Use 'about' before 'to'.
18. Use 'had began' in place of 'was begun'.
19. Remove 'to' before 'the student'.
20. Use 'reading' in place of 'read'.

16. Theme Detection

Directions (Q.No. 1-6): Each of the following questions contains a small paragraph. Read each paragraph carefully write down the theme of given paragraph.

1. Though the waste of time or the expenditure on fashions is very large, yet fashions have come to stay. They will not go, come what may. However, what is now required is that strong efforts should be made to displace the excessive craze for fashion from the minds of these youngsters.

17. Modals

Verb

Verb दो तरह की होती हैं: 1. Auxiliary verb, 2. Main verb

Auxiliary Verbs

Auxiliary verbs help to clarify whether or not an action occurs, when the action of the main verb takes place, who or what is responsible for that action. So, auxiliary verbs are the helping verbs.

तीन मुख्य Auxiliary Verbs हैं: Be, Do, Have (हर form में)

Be/is/are/am/was/were

Do/Does/Did

has/have/had

Auxiliary verbs दो प्रकार की होती हैं।

- Primary auxiliary
- Modal auxiliary

Primary Auxiliary

Primary Auxiliary को Helping verb भी कहा जाता है क्योंकि इनका काम Sentence को Meaningful बनाने में Help करना है।

Example:

- I am dancing
- I am singing

Modal Auxiliary

Modal Auxiliary वे Verb होते हैं जो समय, मिजाज और अभिव्यक्ति (expression) के विभिन्न प्रकार के shades को दिखाते हैं।

विभिन्न Modals जो प्रयोग में लाए जाते हैं

Can, Could, May, Might, Should etc.

Example:

- It May Rain today. (Possibility) (संभावना व्यक्त करने के लिये)
- You can lift that box (Capability) (क्षमता दर्शाने के लिये)

नीचे Modals की एक List दी जा रही है:

Can	Must
Could	Ought to
May	used to
Might	need
Should	dare
Would	

Modal verbs, ability (क्षमता), obligation (कर्तव्य), permission (अनुमति), assumptions (अनुमान), Probability (संभावना), Possibility (संभावना) Requests (आज्ञा) and offers (प्रस्ताव) को व्यक्त करने के लिये प्रयोग किये जाते हैं। प्रत्येक Modal का अर्थ हर Sentence में अलग-2 हो सकता है। यह उस वाक्य के संदर्भ पर निर्भर करता है। जैसे:

1. May you live long! (wish)

यहाँ पर May का use एक इच्छा, प्रार्थना, आशीर्वाद की तरह किया गया है।

2. It May rain today. (possibility)

यहाँ पर May का use संभावना बताने के लिये किया गया है

Structure with Modal Verbs

एक Modal verb, दूसरी verb से follow किया जाता है अपनी Base Form में (direct infinitive use किया जाता है, (to) का use नहीं करते और Modal verb को कभी plural नहीं बनाया जा सकता न ही Modal verb में कभी (s) or (es) जोड़ा जाता है।)

I can speak English (Not: I can to speak English)

[(to) का use नहीं होगा]

She can perform well (Not: She cans perform well)

[cans में (s) नहीं लगा सकते]

Modals

1. Can and Could

Can and Could का use किया जाता है-

(i) **Ability** (क्षमता) को दर्शाने के लिये

I can lift this box. (to show ability in present)

I could have lifted this box. (to show ability in past)

I have been able to do it. (Perfect of 'can')

I will be able to do this. (Future of 'can')

क्षमता दर्शाने के लिये Present tense में हम "can" का use करेंगे और Past tense की क्षमता बताने के लिये "could" का use करेंगे।

(ii) **Permission/order** (आज्ञा/अनुमति/आदेश)

Permission/order देने के लिये "can" का प्रयोग करते हैं।

Example:

- You can take my notes for test preparation.

(यहाँ पर "can" का use permission देने के लिये किया गया है)

- (c) 'used to' का नेम एक adjective की तरह भी किया जाता है जिसका अर्थ accustomed to की तरह होता है। i.e., किसी का आदि होना।

Example:

- ◆ He is used to doing exercise.
- ◆ We are used to hot noons in the plains.

EXERCISE

Directions: Complete the sentences with suitable options.

- She believes that her daughter _____.
(a) can pass (b) will pass
(c) should pass (d) may pass
- She advised that I _____ curtail expenditure.
(a) should (b) shall
(c) should have (d) may
- I told him that I _____ meet next day.
(a) should (b) could
(c) should have (d) may
- Do fast lest you _____ late.
(a) should get (b) should not get
(c) may get (d) can get
- She _____ work hard if she wants to top the merit list
(a) must (b) must have
(c) must not (d) can
- Principal said to the students : you _____ with Bad Boys.
(a) must mix (b) mustn't mix
(c) can mix (d) can't mix
- You _____ obey your parents.
(a) should (b) must
(c) ought to (d) can
- Since the keys of car are with my father, I _____ take my car for long drive.
(a) shouldn't (b) can't
(c) mustn't (d) needn't
- My sister _____ to Delhi in such circumstances.
(a) need not go
(b) need not to have gone
(c) need not to go
(d) needn't
- Yesterday she _____ her sister to touch her.
(a) dares (b) does not
(c) dared (d) need not
- Shivani is gentle, her sister _____ it.
(a) must do
(b) must have done
(c) should do
(d) should have done
- My friend did not come thought he _____ come.
(a) could (b) should have
(c) could have (d) must
- I am sure our English teacher _____ in his room.
(a) should be (b) can be
(c) must be (d) might be
- The son asked his mother if he _____.
(a) can go out (b) might go out
(c) may go out (d) should go out
- There _____ something black in tentil.
(a) can be (b) must be
(c) should have (d) must have been.

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (a) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) | 9. (a) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (c) | 13. (c) | 14. (b) | 15. (b) |

18. One Word Substitution

- A word or statement which can be interpreted in more than one way. **Ambiguous**
- Someone incapable of being corrected. **Incorrigible**
- Impossible or very difficult to believe. **Incredulous**
- That which cannot be corrected. **Incorrigible**
- A thing fit to eat. **Edible**
- Properties inherited from one's father **Patrimony**
- One not concerned with right or wrong. **Amoral**
- Something no longer in use. **Obsolete**

- One who believes that everything is predestined. *Fatalist*
- A verse letter. *Epistle*
- A group of arrows. *Volley*
- That which cannot be corrected. *Incorrigible*
- A person who is blamed for wrong doings of others. *Scapegoat*
- The act of speaking irreverently about sacred things. *Blasphemy*
- A person who talks too much of himself. *Egotist*
- Take away or alter the natural qualities of something. *Denature*
- Decay of organic matter producing a fetid smell. *Putrefy*
- Diminish in value over a period of time. *Depreciate*

EXERCISE

- "Absence of knowledge" stands for
(a) Nescience (b) Insipient
(c) Presence (d) Omniscience
UPPCS (Pre), 2016
- Choose the alternative which can be substituted for the following:
'Time after twilight and before night'
(a) Evening (b) Dawn
(c) Dusk (d) Eclipse
UPPCS (Pre), 2015
- Choose one word from the options given below which means "that which cannot be seen through".
(a) Opaque (b) Transparent
(c) Lucid (d) Unseen
UPPCS (Pre), 2014
- Out of the given alternatives choose the one which can be the substitute for the given sentence:
A person, who is suffering from nervous break down, is
(a) Eccentric (b) Neurotic
(c) Lunatic (d) Mongrel
UPPCS (Pre), 2013

Answer Key

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b)

19. Words Often Confused & Misused

Word	हिन्दी में अर्थ	Meaning in English
Accept	स्वीकार करना	To receive a thing.
Except	के अलावा	Leaving apart or excluding
Ability	योग्यता	Talent or skill
Capacity	क्षमता	The maximum amount that something can contain
Expect	उम्मीद करना	To hope
Suspect	आशंका करना	To apprehend
Adopt	अपनाना/गोद लेना	To accept/to take another person's child legally
Adept	निपुण	Proficient
Adapt	ढालना	To change accordingly
Allude	उल्लेख करना	Refer to
Elude	बचना	To escape
Annual	वार्षिक	occurring once every year
Annul	अंत करना	Declare invalid
Access	पहुँच	Approach
Excess	प्रचुरता में	More than due.
Born	जन्म	Come to life
Borne	जनित	Carried
Cell	कक्ष (कोशिका)	Small room
Sell	बेचना	give or hand over (something) in exchange for money
Advice (N)	सलाह	An opinion
Advise (V)	सलाह देना	To offer an opinion
Cite	उद्धरण करना	To refer or mention
Site	स्थान	Place / Location
Affect (V)	असर करना	To influence
Effect (N)	परिणाम	Result
Amend	संशोधन करना	To improve
Emend	अशुद्धियाँ निकाल देना	To remove the mistakes
Seize	पकड़ना	To capture or to hold
Cease	रोकना	To end or to terminate

Word	हिन्दी में अर्थ	Meaning in English
Verses	कविता	writing arranged with a metrical rhythm
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 चीज़ 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

20. Spelling

- Find out the word incorrectly spelt.
 - Permission
 - Ambition
 - Admision
 - Submission

UPPCS (Pre), 2017
- Which of the following is wrongly spelt?
 - Decieve
 - Believe
 - Relieve
 - Belief

UPPCS (Pre), 2016
- Which one of the following words has been spelt correctly?
 - Temprature
 - Tamperature
 - Tempareter
 - Temperature

UPPCS (Pre), 2014
- Which one of the following words has been spelt correctly?
 - Corospondence
 - Correspondance
 - Corospondance
 - Correspondence

UPPCS (Pre), 2014
- Which of the following words is correctly spelt?
 - Harrass
 - Harass
 - Harras
 - Haras

UPPCS (Pre), 2013
- Choose the correctly spelt word.
 - embarrass
 - embarass
 - embarras
 - embaras

UPPCS (Pre), 2012

Answer Key

- (c) Admision Correct → Admission
- (a) Decieve Correct → Deceive
- (d) Temperature
- (d) Correspondence
- (b) 'Harass'
- (a) Embarrass

Miscellaneous

1. Which of the following is correctly punctuated?
rama received a fountain pen hari a watch
- (a) Rama received a fountain pen, Hari a watch.
(b) Rama received a fountain pen; Hari a watch.
(c) Rama received a fountain pen; Hari, a watch
(d) Rama received a fountain pen, Hari, a watch

UPPCS (Pre), 2016

2. Which one of the following is the correct comparative form of the given sentence ?

"You are as big a fool as a donkey."

- (a) A donkey is not as foolish as you.
(b) A donkey is not as big a fool as you.
(c) A donkey is not a bigger fool than you.
(d) A donkey is a bigger fool than you.

UPPCS (Pre), 2015

3. Change the following into a simple sentence:

"The moment which is lost, is lost forever."

Choose the correct alternative from those given below:

- (a) The moment once lost is lost forever.
(b) The lost moment is forever.
(c) The moment which was lost was lost, forever.
(d) None of the above.

UPPCS (Pre), 2015

4. In which of the following sentence have the punctuation marks been used properly?

- (a) The blue dress was warmer, on the other hand the purple one was prettier.

- (b) The blue dress was warmer, on the other hand, the purple one was prettier.
(c) The blue dress was warmer, the purple one, on the other hand, was prettier.
(d) None of the above.

5. Point out the correct sentence.

- (a) I know to operate that computer.
(b) I know how to operate that computer.
(c) I know to do operate that computer
(d) I know how to do operate that computer.

6. Transform the following sentence without a change of meaning.

"Besides being poor he is in debt"

Choose your answer form the following:

- (a) He is poor inspite of his debt.
(b) He is poor so he is in debt.
(c) He is poor yet he is in debt.
(d) He is poor as well as in debt.

7. Which one of the following is the correct transformation of the sentence given below without a change of meaning?

"None but a fool would say this"

- (a) A foolish person would say this.
(b) Only a fool would say this.
(c) None despite a fool would say this.
(d) Neither except a fool would say this.

Answer Key

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (b)
6. (d) 7. (b)

Comprehension

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 कठिनाता के अनुसार ही reading speed भी तेज़ होनी चाहिये। प्रश्नों का हल निकालने हेतु चरणबद्ध तरीके (step by step method) को अपनाना उपयोगी होता है।

- प्रथम चरण में प्रश्न को तेज़ी 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 तेज़ 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।

PART-A

PASSAGE-1

Direction (Q.No. 1-5): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.
UPPCS (Pre), 2017

The great grammar of Panini which effectively stabilized the Sanskrit language, presupposes the work of many earlier grammarians. These had succeeded in recognizing the root as the basic element of a word, and had classified some 2000 monosyllabic roots which, with the addition of prefixes, suffixes, and inflexions were thought to provide all the words of the language. Though the early etymologists were correct in principle, they made many errors and false derivations, and started a precedent which produced interesting results in many branches of Indian thought. Though its fame is much restricted by its specialized nature, there is no doubt that Panini's grammar is one of the greatest intellectual achievements of any ancient civilization, and the most detailed and scientific grammar composed before the 19th century in any part of the world.

1. Which grammar book is considered the most scientific?
(a) Panini's
(b) Patanjali's
(c) An unknown grammarian
(d) Katyana's
2. Which is the basic element of a word?
(a) Prefix
(b) Suffix
(c) Root
(d) Inflexion
3. Fill in the blank in the given sentence:
The early etymologists devised principles _____.
(a) which were partly correct
(b) which were partly incorrect
(c) which were correct
(d) which were incorrect

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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