

झारखंड लोक सेवा आयोग (JPSC)

General English



दूरस्थ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम (Distance Learning Programme)

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General English



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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 | 5. Adverb |
| 2. Pronoun | 6. Preposition |
| 3. Adjective | 7. Conjunction |
| 4. Verb | 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.

EXPLANATIONS

1. 'hundreds' के स्थान पर 'hundred' होगा।
2. 'cattle' – 'cattles'
3. 'is' – 'are'
4. 'have' – 'has'
5. 'has' – 'have'
6. No error.
7. 'fishes' – 'fish'
8. 'somebody'e else' – 'somebody else's'.
9. 'advices' – 'advice'
10. 'was' – 'were'
11. (a) 'brother-in-laws' – 'brothers-in-law'
12. (b) 'have' – 'has'
13. (a) 'is' – 'are'
14. (c) 'sheeps' – 'sheep'
15. (d) No error.

(ii) Pronoun

A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun.

Example: **Ram** is absent because he is ill.

Pronouns are classified as follows:

1. Personal Pronoun
2. Reflective and Emphatic Pronoun
3. Demonstrative Pronoun
4. Indefinite Pronoun
5. Distributive Pronoun
6. Relative Pronoun
7. Interrogative Pronoun
8. Reciprocal Pronoun
9. Exclamatory Pronoun
10. Impersonal Pronoun

1. Personal Pronoun

I, We, You, He, She, It, They को Personal Pronoun कहते हैं, क्योंकि ये तीन Persons को दर्शाते हैं।

1. जो स्वयं कुछ कह रहा हो। – First Person
2. जिससे कुछ कहा जा रहा हो/कहा गया हो। – Second Person
3. जिसके बारे में कुछ कहा जाए। – Third Person

Forms of Personal Pronoun

PRONOUN CHART					
	Subjective Pronouns	Objective Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
1 st Person	I	me	my	mine	myself
2 nd Person	you	you	your	yours	yourself
3 rd Person (Male)	he	him	his	his	himself
3 rd Person (Female)	she	her	her	hers	herself
3 rd Person	it	it	its	not used	itself
1 st Person (Plural)	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2 nd Person (Plural)	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
3 rd Person (Plural)	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

2. Reflexive and Emphatic Pronoun

किसी subject द्वारा स्वयं के लिये किये गए कार्य को self द्वारा प्रकट करने हेतु Reflexive Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है।

Subject	Reflexive Pronoun
I	Myself
We	Ourselves
You	Yourselves
He	Himself

She	Herself
They	Themselves
It	Itself
One	Oneself

Example:

Raju stitches the clothes himself.

- Reflexive Pronoun का प्रयोग 'by' preposition लगाकर भी किया जाता है।

EXPLANATIONS

1. The man who
2. No error.
3. No error.
4. 'their' के स्थान पर 'his' होगा।
5. 'only' से पहले 'the' का प्रयोग होगा।
6. Between you and me क्योंकि 'Between and के साथ 'Possessive Pronoun' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
7. I, you and he क्योंकि all the three persons are given in a sentence and they made a mistake, so the order of the persons is 123.
8. 'one' should always be followed by 'one's' so one's duty.
9. No error.
10. 'one another' के स्थान पर 'each other' आएगा, क्योंकि यहाँ पर दो व्यक्तियों की बात की जा रही है।
11. (a) You, we and they के स्थान पर 'we, you and they' होगा, क्योंकि all the three persons are given in a single sentence and all are in plural form, then the order is 123.
12. (d) No error.
13. (b) 'their' के स्थान पर 'her' होगा।
14. (a) 'who' के स्थान पर 'which' होगा।
15. (c) 'Virat Kohli's' के स्थान पर 'Virat Kohli' आएगा।
16. (d) 'his' – 'him'
17. (b) 'the only'
18. (c) 'Each other' के स्थान पर 'one another' आएगा, क्योंकि यहाँ पर दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों की बात की जा रही है।
19. (d) me – I
20. (b) Let me speak क्योंकि 'Let' के साथ हमेशा possessive pronoun आता है।

(iii) Adjective

- Kinds of Adjectives
- Formation of Adjectives
- Comparison of Adjectives
 - ◆ Formation of comparative & superlative
 - ◆ Irregular Comparison
 - ◆ Interchange of degree of comparison
- Adjectives used as nouns
- Nouns used as adjectives
- Position of adjectives

A word used with a noun to describe or point out, the person, animal, place or thing which the noun names, or to tell the number or quality, is called an adjective.

Kinds of Adjectives

1. Adjectives of Quality (or descriptive adjective)

The word used to show the kind or quality of a person or thing.

Example: Allahabad is a **clean** city.

2. Adjectives of Quantity

The word used to show how much of a thing is meant.

Example: Give me **some** water.

He did not eat **any** rice.

3. Adjectives of numbers

The word used to show how many person or thing are meant, or in what order a person or thing stands.

Example: **Few** cats like cold water.

All men must die.

Adjectives of numbers are of three kinds—

- (i) Definite numeral adjectives e.g., one, two etc.
- (ii) Indefinite numeral adjectives e.g., All, no, many, few.
- (iii) Distributive numeral adjectives e.g., Each, Every, Either, Neither etc.

4. Demonstrative Adjectives

The word used to point out which person or thing is meant.

Example: **This** boy is stronger than Hari.

I hate **such** things.

5. Interrogative Adjectives

What, Which & Whose, when they are used with nouns to ask questions called interrogative Adjectives.

Example: Which way shall we go.

6. Emphasizing Adjectives

The word used to give emphasis on something. Own & very are used as emphasizing adjectives.

Example: Mind your **own** business.

7. Exclamatory Adjectives

The word 'what' is sometimes used as an exclamatory adjective.

Example: What an idea!

What a shot!

14. (i) He always
(ii) prefers coffee than
(iii) tea.
(iv) No error
(a) (i) (b) (iii)
(c) (ii) (d) (iv)
15. (i) On your next birthday,
(ii) I will send you
(iii) much chocolates.
(iv) No error.
(a) (i) (b) (iii)
(c) (ii) (d) (iv)

Answer Key

11. (b) 12. (c) 13. (d) 14. (c) 15. (b)

EXPLANATIONS

- 'badly' के स्थान पर 'bad' होगा।
- 'worth reading' needs to come after 'novel' i.e. This is a novel worth reading during travelling.
- low – lower
- 'as – as' needs to be removed i.e. this book is getting cheaper day by day.
- 'most' should be removed.
- much – very
- 'sincere' के पहले 'most' आएगा।
- No error.
- hard – hardly
- the most – more
- (b) 'junior' is always followed by 'to' not by 'than'.
- (c) better – best
- (d) 'senior' is always followed by 'to'.
- (c) 'prefer' is always followed by 'to'.
- (b) much – many

Forms of Verbs

1 st Form (Present Tense)	2 nd Form (Past Tense)	3 rd Form (Past Participle)	'ing' Form
Abuse	Abused	Abused	Abusing
Act	Acted	Acted	Acting

(iv) Verb

A verb is a word used to tell or assert something about some person or thing.

कार्य का होना या प्रगति पर होना दर्शाने वाले शब्द Verb कहलाते हैं।

Example: He writes.

A verb may tell us–

- What a person or thing does.
eg.: Hari laughs.
- What is done to a person or thing.
eg.: Hari is scolded.
- What a person or thing is.
eg.: The cat is dead.

Types of Verb

Verbs दो प्रकार के होते हैं–

- Transitive Verb
- Intransitive Verb

Transitive Verb

A transitive verb is a verb that denotes an action which passes over from the does or subject to an object.

eg.: Manoj is eating food.

उपर्युक्त वाक्य में Verb–eating (खा रहा है) का प्रभाव Food, जो Object है, पर पड़ रहा है। अतः Verb Transitive Verb है।

Intransitive Verb

An intransitive verb is a verb that denotes an action which does not pass over to an object, or which expresses a state or being.

eg.: The baby sleeps.

The different forms of verb are:

- First Form (Present Tense)
- Second Form (Past Tense)
- Third Form (Past Participle)
- 'ing' form (Present Participle)



12. One of my relatives are going on a foreign trip.
 (a) One of my relatives (b) are going
 (c) on a foreign trip. (d) No error.
13. The President, together with his wife, greet the nation cordially.
 (a) The President
 (b) together with his wife
 (c) greet the nation cordially.
 (d) No error.
14. Millions of people lives in this country.
 (a) Millions of (b) people lives
 (c) in this country. (d) No error.
15. Meena along with his family want to go to see the museum.
 (a) Meena along with his family
 (b) want to go to
 (c) see the museum.
 (d) No error.
16. Each of us want to do well in our life.
 (a) Each of us
 (b) want to do well
 (c) in our life.
 (d) No error.
17. Everybody are tired due to this hectic schedule.
 (a) Everybody are
 (b) tired due to this
 (c) hectic schedule.
 (d) No error.
18. A pair of spectacles are broken due to an accident.
 (a) A pair of
 (b) spectacles are broken
 (c) due to an accident.
 (d) No error.
19. Ram and Shyam is going to the movies.
 (a) Ram and Shyam (b) is going to
 (c) the movies. (d) No error.
20. The director, with all the crew members, work very hard.
 (a) The director
 (b) with all the crew members
 (c) work very hard.
 (d) No error.

21. Each boy is doing his work.
 (a) Each boy (b) is doing
 (c) his work. (d) No error.
22. Each of the students are shouting in the class.
 (a) Each of the
 (b) students are shouting
 (c) in the class.
 (d) No error.
23. Not only the teachers but also the students is happy with the results.
 (a) Not only the teachers
 (b) but also the students
 (c) is happy with the results.
 (d) No error.

Answer Key

11. (d)	12. (b)	13. (c)	14. (b)	15. (b)
16. (b)	17. (a)	18. (b)	19. (b)	20. (c)
21. (d)	22. (b)	23. (c)		

EXPLANATIONS

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. waited | 13. (c) greet – greets |
| 2. were | 14. (b) lives – live |
| 3. rests | 15. (b) want – wants |
| 4. state – states | 16. (b) want – wants |
| 5. are – is | 17. (a) are – is |
| 6. is – are | 18. (b) are – is |
| 7. were – was | 19. (b) is – are |
| 8. was – were | 20. (c) work – works |
| 9. are – is | 21. (d) No error. |
| 10. are – is | 22. (b) are – is |
| 11. (d) No error. | 23. (c) is – are |
| 12. (b) are – is | |

(v) Adverb

Definition

A word that modifies the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another Adverb is called Adverb.

The words quickly, very and quite are therefore adverbs.

Example:

Rama runs quickly.

The sun shines brightly.

8. I _____ went to meet anybody.
 (a) rarely (b) always
 (c) little (d) more
9. You must learn to behave _____ in the face of danger.
 (a) manful (b) manfulness
 (c) manfully (d) None of these.
10. A soldier is always trained never to fight in a _____ manner.
 (a) coward (b) cowards
 (c) cowardness (d) cowardly

Answer Key

6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (a) 9. (c) 10. (d)

EXPLANATIONS

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. carefully | 6. (a) much |
| 2. gently | 7. (b) late |
| 3. too | 8. (a) rarely |
| 4. as well | 9. (c) manfully |
| 5. as | 10. (d) cowardly |

(vi) Preposition**Definition**

A preposition is a word placed before a noun or a pronoun to show in what relation the person or thing denoted by it stands in regard to something else.

Eg.: There is a cow in the field.

The cat jumped off the chair.

- Preposition के साथ प्रयुक्त Noun या Pronoun को Object कहते हैं।
- Preposition के साथ दो या अधिक object हो सकते हैं।
- सामान्यतः preposition को object से पहले रखते हैं परंतु कभी-कभी object के बाद भी preposition का प्रयोग होता है।

Eg.: What are you looking at?

That is the man I was spearing of.

- For, From, in, on आदि Preposition को Nouns of Place or time के पहले से हटा दिया जाता है।

Eg.: I cannot walk a yard.

Wait a minute.

Kinds of Preposition

Prepositions को निम्नलिखित समूहों में बाँटा जा सकता है-

Simple Prepositions

At, by, far, from, in, of, off, on, out, through, till, to, up, with.

Compound Prepositions

इन्हें सामान्यतः किसी Noun, adjective या adverb के आगे Prefix जोड़कर बनाया जाता है। (सामान्यतः a = no, be = by)

Eg.: About, above, across, along, amidst, among, amongst, around, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, inside, outside, underneath, within, without.

Phrase Prepositions

एक Preposition के स्थान पर शब्द समूह का उपयोग होने पर Phrase Preposition कहते हैं।

Eg.: According to, in accordance with, agreeably to, in addition to, in reference to, along with, by virtue of, in favour of, with an eye to, in order to.

- Barring, concerning, considering, during, not withstanding, pending, regarding, respecting, touching और कुछ अन्य समान शब्द verb के present participles हैं। ये बिना noun या pronoun के प्रयुक्त होते हैं। सभी व्यावहारिक प्रयोगों में ये शब्द Preposition की तरह उपयोग होते हैं। इन्हें Participle Preposition भी कहते हैं।

Eg.:

Barring accident, the mail will arrive tomorrow.

Touching this matter, I have not as yet made up my mind.

Relations expressed by Preposition

Place	Went <u>about</u> the world
Time	<u>After</u> his death
Agency, Instrumentality	Sell goods at auction
Manner	Fought with courage
Cause, Reason, Purpose	died of fever
Possession	There was no money on him.
Measure, Standard, Rate, Value	He charges interest by four percent.

18. The girl filled the pitcher _____ water.
 (a) of (b) with
 (c) in (d) for
19. Throw a stone _____ the fierce dog.
 (a) at (b) upon
 (c) on (d) above
20. Is not learning superior _____ wealth?
 (a) than (b) from
 (c) by (d) to
21. She pipped her rival _____ the gold medal.
 (a) to (b) near
 (c) for (d) with
22. The smell of the sea called _____ memories of her childhood.
 (a) for (b) back
 (c) on (d) up
23. Cowards die many times _____ their death.
 (a) about (b) before
 (c) after (d) for

Answer Key

11. (c) 12. (d) 13. (a) 14. (d) 15. (d)
 16. (a) 17. (c) 18. (b) 19. (a) 20. (d)
 21. (c) 22. (c) 23. (b)

EXPLANATIONS

1. of
2. on
3. in
4. agree to a proposal
5. devoted to
6. for
7. born of
8. since
9. no trace of
10. cast off नकारना
11. (c) make over पुनर्निर्माण
12. (d) prevail on
13. (a) part from – बिछड़ना
14. (d) among
15. (d) off the shore
16. (a) grieved at
17. (c) go through the mind
18. (b) with
19. (a) at

20. (d) superior to
 21. (c) pip बहुत कम अंतर से हराना
 22. (c) called on
 23. (b) before

(vii) Conjunction**Definition**

A conjunction is a word which merely joins together sentences and sometimes words.

Example: Our hoard is little, but our hearts are great.

Conjunctions द्वारा—

- शब्दों को जोड़ा जाता है।
 - किसी वाक्य के अलग-अलग भागों को जोड़ा जाता है।
- ⇒ कुछ conjunctions जोड़े में प्रयुक्त होते हैं, इन्हें correlative conjunctions कहते हैं।

- eg.,* Either – or, Either take it or leave it.
 Neither – nor, It is neither useful nor ornamental.
 Both – and, We both love and honour him.
 Though – yet, Though he is suffering much pain, yet he does not complain.
 Whether – or, I do not care whether you go or stay.
 Not only-but also. He is not only foolish, but also obstinate.

- कुछ वाक्यांश भी conjunctions की तरह प्रयुक्त होते हैं, इन्हें compound conjunctions कहते हैं।

eg.:

- In order that – The notice was published in order that all might know the poet.
 Even if – Such an act would not be kind even if it were just.
 So that – He saved some bread so that he should not go hungry-tomorrow.
 Provided that – You can borrow the book provided that you return it soon.
 As well as – Raju as well as Vinay was present there.

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 अंग्रेजी 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 Ukraine, 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.

EXPLANATIONS

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. the | 13. (b) the Netherlands |
| 2. an | 14. (c) an hour |
| 3. An | 15. (a) The President, the nation |
| 4. the | 16. (c) the piano, the guitar |
| 5. the best | 17. (a) The British |
| 6. a | 18. (d) No article |
| 7. an, the | 19. (b) the camera |
| 8. the | 20. (a) a better |
| 9. the | 21. (c) the hammer |
| 10. the most | 22. (d) no article |
| 11. (d) no article | 23. (b) an |

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, Teltale, 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

PREFIXES

- A – on, in
Abed, aboard, ashore, asleep
- A – out, from
Arise, awake, alight
- Be – by
Beside, betimes, besmear, bedaub
- For – thoroughly
Forbear, forgive
- Grain – against
Gainsay
- In – in
Income, inland, inlay
- Mis – wrong, wrongly
Misdeed, misunderstanding, mislead, misjudge
- Over – above, beyond
Overflow, overcharge
- 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.

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 (कर्ता): 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, कर्ता 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 कर्ता 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 निर्भर करता है। परंतु ये words कुछ ही cases में प्रयोग किये जाते हैं।

5. Active voice में sentence के tenses के अनुसार passive voice में Auxiliary verb परिवर्तित हो जाते हैं।

उपर्युक्त नियमों में, सिर्फ Rule 5 को छोड़कर बाकी सभी नियम Active voices को passive voices में बदलने हेतु basic rules माने जाते हैं।

Rule 5, जो कि auxiliary verbs के प्रयोग के बारे में है, वह sentence के प्रत्येक tense के अनुसार अलग-अलग होता है।

1. Present Tense

A. Simple Present Tense

Auxiliary verbs used in Passive voice: is/are/am.

Active Voice	Passive Voice
Subject + 1 st form of Verb + Object	Object + is/am/are + Verb's 3 rd form + by + Subject
● He lights a candle.	● Candle is lighted by him.
● He does not light a candle.	● Candle is not lighted by him.
● Does he light a candle?	● Is a candle lighted by him?

B. Present Continuous Tense

Auxiliary verbs used in Passive voice: Is being/ Are being/Am being.

Active Voice	Passive Voice
Subject + is/am/are/1 st form of Verb + ing + Object	Object + is/am/are + being + 3 rd form of verb + by + Subject

Answer Key

1. Active voice: Non-collegiate students should fill the applications only.
2. Passive voice: Your assignments must be submitted.
3. Passive voice: English is spoken all over the world by the people.
4. By whom were you given the money?
5. By whom had you been laughed at?
6. Her lessons are learnt daily by Sita.
7. Was an excursion to mountains planned by him?
8. By whom were the curtains torn yesterday?
9. Circumstances will oblige me to go.
10. Let the door be shut.
11. (a) 12. (c) 13. (c) 14. (a) 15. (d)
16. (c) 17. (c) 18. (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.”

Indirect Speech

In this kind of speech, the actual words of the speaker are changed by the narrator without changing its meaning.

(इस प्रकार के Speech में वक्ता के वास्तविक शब्दों को बिना उसके अर्थ में परिवर्तन लाए, Narrator द्वारा परिवर्तित कर दिया जाता है।)

- वक्ता के शब्दों को Inverted Commas या Quotation Marks से नहीं घेरते। वक्ता के Spoken words के आगे “**that**” लगाते हैं।

Example: He said that he was watching a movie.

Direct Speech को Indirect Speech में बदलने के नियम-

Rule-1: ‘Comma’ एवं ‘Inverted Comma’ को हटाकर Conjunction शब्द “**that**” को जोड़ा जाता है।

Example: He said, “I write a letter.”

He said **that** he wrote a letter.

Rule-2: Pronoun में परिवर्तन (Changes in Pronoun)- वाक्य के pronoun में भी परिस्थिति के अनुसार परिवर्तन किया जाता है।

- Reported Speech का pronoun (or subject) कभी-कभी reported verb के pronoun (or subject) या object के अनुसार परिवर्तित किया जाता है।
- Passive Pronouns (जैसे- his, her, my, their, your etc.) को भी first sentence के object या subject के according परिवर्तित कर सकते हैं।

Direct Speech के दो Components होते हैं-

1. **Reporting Verb:** वक्ता के वास्तविक शब्दों (actual words) के पहले आने वाला, प्रथम वाक्य का verb, Reporting verb कहलाता है।
2. **Reported Speech:** Second sentence (Speaker के actual words) जो inverted comma या quotation से घिरा रहता है, Reported Speech कहलाता है।

A. Direct Speech का **1st Person Pronouns** (I, We), Reporting verb के **Subject** के according बदलता है।

Example:

She said to me, “I like your book.”

She told me that **she** liked my book.

They said, “We will not permit this.”

They said that **they** would not permit this.

दो स्थितियों में ‘We’ को change नहीं किया जाता-

1. जब ‘We’ का प्रयोग सामान्य अर्थों में हो।

2. जब Object ‘me’ subject के रूप में हो।

We said, “We need to buy some clothes.”

We said that **we** needed to buy some clothes.

B. Direct Speech का **2nd Person Pronoun** (You), Indirect speech में Reporting verb के **object** के अनुसार बदलता है।

He said to **me**, “You have to come with me.”

He told me that **I** had to go with him.



15. 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.

16. "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.

17. 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.

18. 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 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. Indirect: He asked had the train been delayed.
2. Indirect: The teacher said that the earth moves round the sun.
3. Direct: The officer said to the cadets, "Do not stop."
4. The teacher advised the student to be patient and wait for the letter.
5. Jane asked me if I wanted to dance.
6. The lady asked the way to the post office.
7. She asked if she could have a cup of coffee.
8. Mike advised me not to fly via Paris.
9. I asked him whether he was the manager.
10. The teacher told the students to look at their books.
11. (d) 12. (c) 13. (a) 14. (b) 15. (d)
16. (a) 17. (b) 18. (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
Alleviate	कम करना, धीमा करना
Accolade	पुरस्कार, सराहना
Acquit	बरी करना
Aversion	घृणा
Amnesty	क्षमा, माफी या दोष मुक्ति

Word	Meaning
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 प्रतिस्पर्धा 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

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

Word	Hindi Meaning	Synonyms
Eternal	हमेशा के लिये	Forever, Perpetual, Persistent, Unremitting, Indestructible, Imperishable, Incessant
Acquire	अर्जित करना	Procure, Hustle, Wangle
Panacea	रामबाण दवा	Cure all, Nostrum
Stroll	घूमना	Walk, Excursion, Ramble, Saunter
Annoy	परेशान करना	Offend, Agitate, Exasperate, Perturb, Peeve, Gall
Mistake	गलती	Error, Omission, Aberration, Snafu, Gaffe
Brutal	बर्बरतापूर्ण	Savage, Barbarous, Callous, Ferocious, Ruthless
Filthy	गंदा	Dirty, Mucky, Muddy, Unclean
Bane	शाप	Curse, Malediction, Voodoo, The evil eye
Drizzle	बूँदा-बांदी/ फुहार	Sprinkle, Mizzle, Fine rain, Shower
Vocation	पेशा/ आजीविका	Occupation, Profession, Calling, Life's work
Crusade	धर्म युद्ध/ आंदोलन	Campaign, Holy war, Movement, Drive
Lousy	खराब, भद्दा	Awful, Terrible, Abysmal, Frightful
Result	परिणाम	Outcome, Consequence, Upshot, Conclusion
Offensive	असभ्य/ आक्रामक	Insolent, Impolite, Rude
Enigma	पहेली	Riddle, Mystery, Puzzle, Paradox
Genuine	असली, सच्चा	Authentic, Real, Actual, Original

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
Urbane	सभ्य, शिष्ट	opaque	अपारदर्शी
Rare	दुर्लभ, विरल	Combine / Unite	जुड़ा हुआ
Transparent	पारदर्शी	Extrovert	बहिर्मुखी
Fragmented	बिखरा हुआ	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
Heavenly	अलौकिक	Earthly	लौकिक
Perfect	सम्पूर्ण	Imperfect	अपूर्ण
Variable	अस्थिर, परिवर्तनीय	Invariable	स्थिर, अपरिवर्तनीय
Vertical	लम्बवत्	Horizontal	क्षैतिज
Ability	योग्यता	Inability	अयोग्यता
Precise	सटीक, ठीक	Imprecise	गलत
Constructive	सृजन, निर्मित वस्तु	Destructive	विध्वंसकारक
Extravagant	खर्चीला, अतिव्ययी	Thrifty	किफायती
Pretentious	आडंबरपूर्ण	Unpretentious	आडंबररहित
Odd	असमान, अंतर	Even	समान
Mitigate	कम करना	Increase	बढ़ना
Accumulated	संचित	Squandered	लुटाया या उड़ाया गया
Fickle	अस्थिर	Firm	स्थिर
Visionary	काल्पनिक	Realistic	वास्तविक
Theoretical	सैद्धान्तिक	Practical	व्यावहारिक
Barren	बंजर	Fertile	उपजाऊ
Transience	क्षणिक होना	Eternity	अनंत काल
Minuscule	बहुत छोटा, छोटा अक्षर	Majuscule	बड़ा, बड़ा अक्षर
Detest	घृणा करना	Adore	बहुत चाहना
Invincible	अजेय, अपराजेय	Conquerable	विजेय
Vanquish	जीतना	Surrender	समर्पण, हार
Efficacious	प्रभावशाली	Inefficacious	अप्रभावी

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 .
B.		
By hook or by crook by one means or another	एक या अन्य साधनों के द्वारा	He would have to see her again by hook or by crook .
Black and Blue to beat mercilessly	बेरहमी से पीटना	I was beaten black and blue by the boxing team players.
Bad Blood bitter relations	रिश्तों में कड़वाहट	There has always been bad blood between the two families.
Bell the Cat to take first step at personal risk	खतरा उठाने की पहल करना	This task is really dangerous. But someone has to bell the cat .
Break the ice to speak first after prolonged silence	लंबी चुप्पी के बाद बोलना	Someone suggested that we play a party game to break the ice .
Build castle in the air to make visionary schemes	काल्पनिक योजनाएँ बनाना	What he is talking about is just a castle in the air .
Bird's eye view an overview or a view from a high angle	विहंगावलोकन या ऊँचे कोण से किसी चीज़ को देखना	This website gives you a bird's eye view of the idioms used in Indian exam system since British times. You get a good bird's eye view of the town from the top of the church tower.
Bated breath Eagerly or anxiously	उत्सुकतावश या चिंतावश	They listened with bated breath for the announcement about the winner.
Bite the dust to be defeated	हार मानना	I am not going to bite the dust so easily because throughout my life I have been a fighter.



17. After getting a severe scolding from his mother, Raghu got down to business.
 (a) started a business
 (b) became businesslike
 (c) began to work seriously
 (d) joined his father's business
18. The young servant goes about with the old master.
 (a) moves around
 (b) goes around
 (c) tries to know more about
 (d) adjusts well
19. took to her heels
 (a) bent down
 (b) ran off
 (c) kicked off her shoes
 (d) rubbed her heels
20. was plain sailing
 (a) was very easy
 (b) was complicated
 (c) was competitive
 (d) was uncomfortable
21. a bolt from the blue
 (a) struck by thunder
 (b) a piece of bad luck
 (c) a flash of lighting
 (d) a complete surprise

Answer Key

1. Repel 2. Tasty 3. folly 4. made up
 5. Someone works late at night.
 6. Complimented
 7. eminent
 8. fruitless pursuit
 9. worthless
 10. keep away extreme poverty
 11. expressed 12. save
 13. (d) 14. (c) 15. (b) 16. (d) 17. (d)
 18. (b) 19. (b) 20. (a) 21. (d)

12. Sentence Rearrangement

Directions (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



- Which one of the following sequences is correct?
 (a) SRQP (b) QPSR
 (c) RSQP (d) QRSP
13. As a maestro appeared to be enjoying every bit of it (P) and followed every composition the (Q) thunderous applause from (R) an appreciative audience preceded (S)
 Which one of the following sequences is correct?
 (a) PQSR (b) RSQP
 (c) PSQR (d) RQSP
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 (1–5): 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.

Complete the sentence by filling up the blank:

1. 'My father did not approve of some of my friends and he said that I was _____ in choosing them.'
2. 'With his _____ eyesight, Raghav spotted the military jet streaking in the sky.'
3. 'Moyna is _____ writing stories because she was well honed by her jobs as a reporter in a leading newspaper.'
4. 'Anamika is very _____ when attending meetings because she feels not showing up on time is slighting other participants.'
5. James Hadley Chase was a _____ writer who intrigued readers with his plots that took unexpected twists.

Directions (6–16): 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.

6. _____ by nature, Jones spoke very little even to his own family members.
(a) garrulous (b) equivocal
(c) taciturn (d) arrogant
7. 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
8. The artists differed markedly in their temperaments; Palmer was reserved and courteous, Frazer _____ and boastful.
(a) phlegmatic (b) choleric
(c) constrained (d) tractable
9. 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
10. The conclusion of his argument, while _____, is far from _____.
(a) stimulating-interesting
(b) worthwhile-valueless
(c) abstruse-incomprehensible
(d) germane-relevant
11. 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

12. 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
13. 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
14. She hadn't eaten all day and by the time she got home she was _____.
(a) blighted (b) confutative
(c) ravenous (d) blissful
15. 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
16. 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. indiscriminate | 2. keen | 3. proficient in |
| 4. punctual | 5. prolific | |
| 6. (c) | 7. (a) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (c) | 10. (c) | |
| 11. (d) | 12. (b) | 13. (c) |
| 14. (c) | 15. (a) | |
| 16. (b) | | |

14. Fill in the Blanks

Directions: Write down the most effective words to fill in the blanks to make sentence meaningfully complete.

1. You will see signs of _____ everywhere, which speak well for the _____ of these people.
2. They have decided to meet the Prime Minister in order to have their _____ heard.
3. The teacher ordered Kamal to leave the room and _____ him to return.



15. Error Correction

PART-A

Directions (Qs. 1–10): Identify the error/errors if any and rewrite the following sentences:

- What is in danger of becoming extinct ?
- He was pained to realise that he had a little leisure left.
- His news channel aspires to have a million viewers until the weekend.
- He is taking tea every morning.
- My aunt walked in the garden when I met her.
- Let me show you how to do it. can I ?
- What they steal ?
- Did this picture painted by Raja Ravi Verma?
- He asked that, “Why have you cancelled the meeting?”
- He said that he would be there again tomorrow.
- A virtuous are respected by all.
- Can I have any more sugar please?
- We were not invited for lunch.
- Write your name in the top of the page.
- She is learning English for five years.
- She was playing the Sitar when the bell was ringing.
- Walk fast lest you would miss the train.
- Should you like tea or coffee?
- With what will you satisfied?
- She said me “she did not like tea.”

PART-B

- Walking / across the street / a truck / knocked him down.
- copernicus proved / that Earth / moves around / the Sun.
- Neither the severe earthquake / or the subsequent famine / could demoralize / the people of the country.
- I am quite certain / that the lady / is not only greedy / but miserly.
- No sooner we entered / than he got up / and left / the room.

- We know / where is begins / but we don't know / that where it ends.
- All the furniture / have been replaced / by the owner of the house / before shifting.
- When I went / to his house / I found that / he had been died.
- This pond is flooded / with water because / it is raining continously for the / last three days.
- It has been our custom / from time immemorial to be / hospital to those / who come to our doors.

Directions (Qs. 11–30): 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.

- You must go / to my village / and see my property / before you returned.
- It was difficult / to get out because / the street was full of people / from one end to another.
- Although the truck was / moving very fast / the driver stopped it / in a skillfully manner.
- The present President / of the China / is thinking of becoming / the most supreme leader of the world.
- He is trying / to earn money / for myself / and him.



13. We were not invited to lunch.
14. Write your name at the top of the page.
15. She has been learning English for five years.
16. She was playing the Sitar while the bell was ringing.
17. Walk fast lest you should miss the train.
18. Would you like tea or coffee?
19. With what will you satisfy?
20. She told me she had not liked tea.

PART-B

1. Use 'while' before 'walking'.
2. Say the 'Earth'.
3. Use 'nor' in place of 'or'.
4. Use 'also' before 'miserly'.
5. Use 'had' before 'we'.
6. Remove 'that'.
7. Use 'has been' in place of 'have been'.
8. Remove 'been'.
9. Use 'has been' in place of 'is'.
10. Say 'door' in place of doors.
11. Use 'return' in place of 'returned'.
12. Use 'other' in place of 'another'.
13. Use 'skilful' in place of 'skilfully'.
14. Remove 'most'.
15. Use 'me' in place of 'myself'.
16. Use 'equipment' in place of 'equipments'.
17. Use 'an' in place of 'a'.
18. Replace 'are' by 'has'.
19. Replace 'since' by 'for'.
20. Replace 'selling' by 'sales'.
21. Use 'has' in place of 'is'.
22. Use 'understanding' in place of 'understand'.
23. (d)
24. not only' should be placed after 'with'.
25. Use 'boarding' in place of 'board'.
26. Use 'beside' in place of 'besides'.
27. Use 'about' before 'to'.
28. Use 'had began' in place of 'was begun'.
29. Remove 'to' before 'the student'.
30. Use 'reading' in place of 'read'.

16. Theme Detection

Directions (Q.Nos. 1–5): Each of the following questions contains a small paragraph. Read each paragraph carefully write down the theme of given paragraph.

1. It is up to our government and planners to devise ways and means for the mobilisation of about ten crore workers whose families total up about forty crore men, women and children. Our agriculture is over-manned. A lesser number of agriculturists would mean more purchasing or spending power to every agriculturist. This will result in the shortage of man-power for many commodities to be produced for which there will be a new demand from a prosperous agrarian class. This shortage will be removed by surplus manpower from agriculture as suggested above.

The passage best supports the statement that:

2. The context in the developing and third world countries is worse. Women here are still subject to 'honor killings', they are still denied their basic rights to education and freedom, and face violence and abuse. It was observed in a CARE project working with adolescent girls in India, that these girls were considered as temporary people who would cease to exist, at least for their fathers, once they are married.

The passage best supports the statement that:

3. The press should not be afraid of upholding and supporting a just and righteous cause. It should not be afraid of criticising the government in a healthy manner. The press has to be eternally vigilant to protect the rights of the coworkers, backward and suppressed sections of the society. It should also give a balanced view of the things so that people can be helped in the formation of a healthy public option.

The passage best supports the statement that:

4. Most social network services are web - based and provide means for users to interact over the Internet, such as e-mail and instant messaging. Online community services are sometimes considered as a social network service, through in a broader sense, social network service usually means an individual centered service

The passage best supports the statement that:

- (a) The condition of the Indian farmers should be improved.
 - (b) Social life of Indian farmers in India.
 - (c) The Indian farmer is harassed by the village touts, money lenders and the tax collectors.
 - (d) Farmers are the backbone of the nation.
11. Many argue that art cannot be defined. Art is often considered the process or product of deliberately arranging elements in a way that appeals to the sense or emotions. It encompasses a diverse range of human activities, creations and ways to expression, including music, literature, film, sculpture and paintings.

The passage best supports the statement that:

- (a) Art is governed by external rules and conditions.
- (b) Art requires that nothing shall attain the work except through art itself.
- (c) Art is defined as a form of human expression of a creative nature.
- (d) Artist realises his dreams through his artistic creation.

Answer Key

1. Indian economy is in a poor shape basically due to improper mobilisation of man-power.
2. In many places in India, domestic violence is acceptable to women and cultural and ethical implications are imposed on their freedom.
3. The freedom of press is essential for the proper functioning of democracy.
4. A social networking service is a platform to build social networks or social relations among people who, for example, share interests, activities, backgrounds or real life connections.
5. Economic development plays a crucial role.
6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (a) 9. (d) 10. (b) 11. (c)

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।

- (i) Primary auxiliary
- (ii) 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:

5. She _____ work hard if she wants to top the merit list
 (a) must (b) must have
 (c) must not (d) can
6. Principal said to the students : you _____ with Bad Boys.
 (a) must mix (b) mustn't mix
 (c) can mix (d) can't mix
7. You _____ obey your parents.
 (a) should (b) must
 (c) ought to (d) can
8. 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
9. 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
10. Yesterday she _____ her sister to touch her.
 (a) dares (b) does not
 (c) dared (d) need not

EXERCISE - 3

Directions: Complete the sentences with suitable options.

1. Shivani is gentle, her sister _____ it.
 (a) must do
 (b) must have done
 (c) should do
 (d) should have done
2. My friend did not come though he _____ come.
 (a) could (b) should have
 (c) could have (d) must
3. I am sure our English teacher _____ in his room.
 (a) should be (b) can be
 (c) must be (d) might be
4. The son asked his mother if he _____.
 (a) can go out (b) might go out
 (c) may go out (d) should go out

5. There _____ something black in tentil.
 (a) can be (b) must be
 (c) should have (d) must have been.

Answer Key**Exercise-1:**

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. should | 2. must | 3. can |
| 4. could | 5. shouldn't | 6. may |
| 7. Can | 8. must | 9. can |
| 10. may | 11. need | 12. needn't |
| 13. mustn't | | |

Exercise-2:

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

Exercise-3:

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

18. One Word Substitution

- A person who is primarily concerned with making money at the expense of ethics. **Mercenary**
- A critical judge of any art or craft. **Connoisseur**
- 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**
- Something capable of being done. **Feasible**
- A person coming to a foreign land to settle there. **Immigrant**
- A person who is unable to pay debts. **Insolvent**
- Succession of rulers belonging to one family. **Dynasty**
- Killing of a child. **Infanticide**
- The first model of a new device. **Prototype**

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
Amoral	नैतिकतारहित	Having no moral sense
Immoral	अनैतिक	Not conforming to moral standards
Counsel	अधिवक्ता	Advocate
Council	समिति	Committee
Diary	दैनिकी	Day-book/Journal
Dairy	दुग्धालय/गौशाला	Cow shed / Byre
Sympathy	सहानुभूति	feelings of pity and sorrow for someone else's misfortune
Empathy	हमदर्दी	Ability to understand and share the feelings of another
Beside	के बगल में	By the side of
Besides	के अलावा	Apart from
Boar	सुअर	A pig
Bore	बर्दाश्त करना / पैदा करना	To tolerate or to produce (V ₂ of bear)
Enquire	पूछना	Ask
Inquire	पूछताछ	Formal investigation
Expand	बढ़ाना	Enlarge, enhance
Expend	खर्च करना	Spend
Censure	निंदा करना	To criticise
Censor	प्रतिबंधित करना	Official licensing of films etc.
Confidant	राजदार	A person who is entrusted with secrets.
Confident	आत्मविश्वास के साथ	Sure & Certain
Extent	सीमा	Limit / Boundary
Extant	मौजूदा	Existing
Complement	पूरक	N-a thing that completes or improves. V-add to something in a way that it improves.
Compliment	तारीफ	A remark of admiration
Career	पेशा	Course through life
Carrier	सामान ढोने की गाड़ी	That which carries.

Part-B : Comprehension, Translation & Precise Writing

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 कठिनता 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 passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

PASSAGE-1

Scientists tell us that without the presence of the cohesive force among the atoms that comprise this world, it would crumble to pieces and we would cease to be as there is cohesive force that binds matter so must there be in all things animate. The name for that cohesive force among animate beings is love. We have to learn to use that force and in the use of it consists our knowledge of God. Where there is love there is life; hatred leads to destruction. Only with love would a well-ordered society be intelligible and life worth living.

All the teachers that have ever lived have preached this law with more or less the same vigour. If love was not the law of life, life would not have persisted in the midst of death. Life is the perpetual triumph over the grave. If there is a fundamental distinction between man and beast, it is the former's progressive recognition of the law and its application and practice in his personal life. All the saints of the world, ancient and modern, approve of this supreme law of our being. That the brute in us seems so often to gain an easy triumph is true enough. But that does not disprove the law. It shows the difficulty of practicing it.

1. What's force the writer is talking about? How does it bind things animate?
2. What according to the writer, does the knowledge of God consist in?
3. When and how would life be worth living?
4. What would happen in love was not there?
5. Give the meaning of the word 'triumph' and use it in a sentence of your own.

Part-C : Composition and Letter Writing

1. Essay

Write a paragraph on any one of the following in approximately 400 words.

THE NIGHT BEFORE AN EXAMINATION

The night before the examination is indeed a night more, something like a bad dream one suffers agonies of fear and anxiety. All sorts of importable accidents occur to the mind and create unnecessary nervousness and even panic for those who have been playing truant through the year. The pattern is more or less the same. They anticipate the unlikeliest things to upset their equanimity. They are in a state of nervous tension. At one moment, they may feel a wave of optimism; at the next the mind suddenly becomes blank; things slip out of the unmarried and refuse to come back. One wakes up in a cold sweat of fear.

Feelings of course differ from examiner to examiner. But one pre-occupation remains common: the examination and how to pass the test with this and in view, some feverishly glance through the well marked passages in the textbooks, or go quickly once again through questions carefully selected and prepared. Others fall back upon cram books in a last desperate effort to recover confidence, perhaps make a final attempt to discover the shortest way to success. Perhaps a friend comes with the latest suggestion from some reputed scholar and two set themselves to the task of getting the answers to these properly worked out or wild rumor filter through that questions in a certain paper lacked out and they become busy over those not having worked for success. They now proceed to gamble on it.

But it is quite otherwise with those who have not been negligent in their studies. They take things more easily. They are more confident and do not allow themselves to be frightened by any prospect of the unexpected. They are anxious but not afraid. They may just refresh themselves over the more difficult parts of the texts for a part of the night, but for the most part, they spend the night in comfortable sleep.

The night before the examination should never excite either undue fear or unreasonable confidence.

One should have one's preparation completed beforehand and be ready for the ordeal with courage. Worry is bad and must be avoided; it never helps for one thing. It disturbs sleep, and that is always undesirable. There is nothing like a few hours of sleep to refresh the mind. A tired mind will be depressed and pessimistic, and this bad for the examinee. There are many students who read through the night and reach the examination hall exhausted. That is the worst condition to be in. In this state the mind refuses to work and even facts that have been very carefully committed to memory keep slipping off from the mind. Well begun is half done, says the proverb. How true this is can be realized in the examination hall. One who is not unduly flustered deals with his paper confidently. He begins on a note of confidence. A fresh mind is always sure of success and can be trusted to make a good start. But a mind jaded by over night work vaguely with facts that do not come right; that means a bad beginning and poor prospect of success.

How the night before an examination is spent depends upon the degree of preparation that leads up to it. Those who have attended to their work with diligence have nothing to fear. Unfortunately most students are negligent. That is why there is so much hurry and scurry, so much nervousness, so much suspense and tension. That is why so many go about picking up stray suggestions of invoking divine and they gamble on the chance leakage of question, or the mystic intervention of some mantra or magic. But as Euclid said in another context, there is no royal road to success.

6th JPSC (Mains)

TOURISM IN JHARKHAND

Jharkhand famously known as 'the land of forests' is an ultimate destination for nature lovers and wildlife enthusiasts, blessed with unparalleled beauties like hills, mountains, forests, and waterfalls. This naturally rich state makes for a perfect holiday destination especially for people who look for a rendezvous with nature. The abundant natural beauty of Jharkhand along with its several attractions such as holy shrines, museums, and wildlife sanctuaries together contribute towards Jharkhand tourism. The

डी.एल.पी. बुकलेट्स की विशेषताएँ

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

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