

ToppersNotes

SSC

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

English

Content	Page No.
Intro	1-5
Sentences	5-31
Noun	32-83
Pronoun	84-132
Adjective	133-155
Adverb	156-189
Conjunction	190-212
Preposition	213-253
Voice (Active & Passive)	254-266
Speech (Direct & Indirect)	267-284
Structure	285-302
Tense	303-333
Modal Verbs	333-346
Articles	347-360

Word:- It is collection of letters that make some sense.

e.g. Preserve संरक्षित करना
 Persevere सततशक्ति एवं धैर्य रखना
 Current धारा
 Custom किराया

eg - ensure सुनिश्चित करना
 make की sense निकालता है।

Prosecute - Court में Case करना
 Persecute - क्रूरतापूर्ण तरीके से पैदा आना
 Immigrant - जो दूसरे देश से आकर बसा हो
 Emigrant - जो अपने देश से दूसरे देश चला गया
 Exit - बाहर जाना
 Ensure - सुनिश्चित करना
 Assure - विश्वास दिलाना
 Inquire - बीमा करना

* I and A are words too.

e.g. I am an elephant operator (5 words)

* Hyphenated words are counted as one word

e.g. State - of - the - art [Sophisticated]
 well-designed

* An abbreviation is counted as word

e.g. UPA, MP, WHO, ATR

* A number or date is counted as a word
 eg 1971 /
 15th

(joined two words to make one word)

* A contraction is counted as one word

eg
 isn't - is not
 won't - will not
 shan't - shall not
 can't - can not
 we're - we are he's - he is / he has
 he'll - he will
 I'll - I will / shall
 he'd - he would / had
 They're - they are
 aren't - are not

⇒
 willn't X am I not = I am not
 shal'n't X aren't I - Am I not
 can'n't X
 aren't X

eg I am not - I'm not ✓
 Am I not - Aren't I ✓

①

Amn't I X
 Are I not X

⇒ ma'am = madam ✓
 mam X

↳ (it's) ⇒ it is
 cartoon
 poem

word class:- words are divided into different classes according to their function. these classes are called word classes or part of speech.

- these are eight classes of words they are:-

(i) Noun

(ii) Pronoun

(iii) Adjective

(iv) Verb

(v) Adverb

(vi) Preposition

(vii) Conjunction

(viii) Interjection

(ix) Determiners - they are the words used before noun.

⇒ this, that, these, those, my, our, your, his, her, their, it's, one's.

⇒ one, two, three, ...

⇒ each, every, either, neither, some,

⇒ any, many, much.

AP | An, A, the | - Arti Article. (⊖)

Phrase - it is collection of words it makes some sense but not complete sense.

in the garden - बाग में है

see off

- 2787 वाक्य विग्रह करने आ जाते

- look into - जांच पड़ताल करना / investigate into
- throw down the gauntlet - to give a challenge
- look laugh at - किसी पर हँसना मजाक उड़ाने के लिए / ridicule
- see through - किसी की चाल समझ पाना
- look on - गंजर स्वर रखना / to keep an eye
- look after - देखभाल करना
- look down upon - अपमानित करना
- look over - गंजर अंदाज करना
- look at - किसी चीज़ पर ध्यान से देखना
- look for - ढुंढना / search
- turn up - पहुँचना / arrive
- turn down - अस्वीकार कर देना / reject
- turn round - मोल घूम जाना
- turn back - पीछे मुड़ मुड़ना
- at large - फरार से बहिर
- let down / - निराश करना
- shot down / → अस्वीकार कर देना
- turn down →
- let off - बिना दंड दिए जाने देना / छोड़ देना
- get away with - बिना दंड पाए बच निकलना
- How come - ऐसा कैसे हो गया कि
- Come what may - चाहे कुछ भी हो जाए / किसी भी परिस्थिती में
- Champion the cause of - के हक में लड़ने लड़ना
- Take cognisance of - को महत्व देना
- At least - कम से कम
- on the least - बिल्कुल
- Hold ~~the~~ ⁱⁿ high esteem - बहुत आदर देना
- the rudiments of - किसी चीज़ का ABC
- Put up with - बर्दाश्त करना
- gleam ~~beams~~ ^{beams} ~~monstrous~~ ^{monstrous} - झगड़ती शक्ति
- put away - दफ़्तर में रखना

- ✓ white elephant Precious but burdensome महंगा व बोझिल
- do away with / abolish - खत्म करना
- while or away - समय बताना या time pass करे
- at times - कभी-कभी
- Aid & abet - कुरे काम में सहायता देना इसे उसे बढ़ावा देना
- for good - हमेशा के लिए
- ✓ In tight corner - दूर शक्ति / determined / दृढ़ता
- at odds - वक्त

Sentences:- it is a collection of words that makes a complete sense.

e.g. He mitigated his anger.

Subject - जिसके बारे में कहा जाए

Predicate - जो कुछ भी कहा जाए sub के बारे में

V. imp:-

* A sentence must have a subject & a verb.

* A sentence must be well structured & punctuated.

(y ; i)

Sentence : Part

Subject

Predicate

[The person or thing we

[verb + object + ^{complement}

talk about in a

whenever we speak

sentence is called the

about the subject

subject

called predicate

at fault = गलत रहने पर
to blame = दोषी हो सकते हैं।

Cannibal = जो अपने समान प्राणी को खा जाये

e.g. They want to repeal the law
subject predicate

The boy was isolated [यह एक बाल लड़के के लिए आया]
Subject predicate

V. imp :-

- * Subject एक या अधिक शब्दों का हो सकता है। जब Subject Subject एक से अधिक शब्दों का हो तो कोई ना कोई word इस collection में सबसे ज्यादा Important होता है। जिसे हम Subject word कहते हैं।

e.g. The condition of people in slums is miserable.
subject predicate
Preposition के बाद subject नहीं आता

- * किसी sentence में ^{main} एक ऐसा Subject word के according आता है।

- * Preposition के बाद subject नहीं आता कभी भी। Preposition के पक्ष पहले subject आ सकता है।

e.g. The ways of using this washing machine are different.
subject preposition

(2) The knowledge of at least two languages is necessary.
subject preposition
my plant was pruned by the gardener.
subject preposition

extortion = डक़ाकारी

cloud = to cover ढक़ाना

③ People assumed the hills are innocent
 sub-word all allegedly = कथित रूप में (that if not proved in court)

④ Afforestation & deforestation are opposite terms
 sub words

⑤ The women in the heart of our capital city are dancing
 sub-word subject

⑥ The baulchy sound a shepherd finds (verb)
 Pred Sub Pred

Note:- * Sentence का Pronunciation ठीक Right to left से होकर और preposition से शुरू करेंगे।

* Predicate = (Verb + object + Complement)

Object:- the person or thing through which an activity passes is called object.

e.g. He wrote a letter
 object

⇒ जो वस्तु या person किसी क्रिया से गुजरे या pass हो या object होता है। जैसे wrote माने लिखना, लिखने क्रिया से letter को गुजारा गया है तो वह object होगा।

e.g. I saw him & she scolded me
 object

Object Kind

Direct object

Indirect object

- The object through which an activity directly passes

- The object through which an activity indirectly passes

Exp:- He wrote a letter to me
(D. obj) Indirect object

- He explained this to me
D. obj Ind obj

- He suggested this to us
D. obj Ind obj

- He threw a ball to me
D. obj Ind. object

Note:- We should use Direct object + Indirect obj

e.g. He explained me this X

He explained this to me ✓

V. imp: guessing game. Verb के object का पता लगाने के लिए हम Verb से पूछते हैं।

- क्या या किसे अगर हमसे से किसी का number, verb के Right side में हो तो वह verb का object होगा।

e.g. (left side) time changes everything (right side)
V object

She sang a song.
V obj

Complement:- it is word or a group of words which complete the meaning. (किसी verb का complement होता है। वाक्य और को भी पूरित है।)

e.g. He is pessimistic.
Sub complement

★	Subject	Verb	object
	sub	verb	object

He works a doctor

Classification of Sentences:

on the basis of
meaning

- 1) Assertive Sentence
- 2) Interrogative Sentence
- 3) Imperative Sentence
- 4) Exclamatory Sentence
- 5) Optative Sentence

on the basis of

② Information

- 1) Simple Sentence
- 2) Compound Sentence
- 3) Complex Sentence

Assertive Sentence: Confident

→ Subject + Verb + Object + Place + time (PT)

→ Statement which carries out information.

e.g. He takes breakfast at 8 o'clock
Sub verb (obj) time

He goes to his office at 8 o'clock
Sub verb Place (time)

* He Come at 8 o'clock in the morning (SL)
Sub Verb (Short span of time) (long span of time)

Assertive Sentence :- [सूचना देना] की sense निकलती है।

Affirmative

(Statement without
negation)



Negative

(Statement with
negation)



Subject + Verb

Sub + neg verb + not +

- He was punished.

- They were called.

- The moving sun dispelled the fog.

- He was expelled from his school.

- The juice fermented.

- They fomented my trouble.

- She delivered a letter.

- The deliverance was at hand.

- He assaulted the domestic help.

- The slain person was burnt.

Dispelled - धीरे-धीरे चीरकर बिखेरना

Expelled - निकाल देना

fermented - जम जाना (chemical change हुआ जाना)

fomented - बुरी स्थिती को और बड़ा देना

at hand - नजदीक

deliverance - मुक्ति

assaulted - धातक लगाना करना

slain - मारा गया (killed)

Exp:- II

They did not strangle the men.

He was not smothered ^{मना देना} ^{दबा} ^{किसी चीज से} ^{आसुरी रोककर दम दोरना}

He was not throttled (मना देना)

The people were not charred to death
(पूरी तरह से जल जाना)

Interrogative Sentence:- it is a sentence which is used to ask a question.

Yes/No question

Wh-ques

that can be answered in yes or no

that can not be answered in yes/no.

Helping verb (auxiliary verb) + sub + ~~verb~~ (not) + ... ?

Note:- 1) Yes/No question में helping verb हमेशा subject के पहले आता है।

2) जब helping verb sub के पहले आता तो उस helping verb में कुछ दो (2) meaning होती हुई होती है।

(i) क्या (ii) उस helping verb का अर्थ

Ex: Are you a rapid fan of Sachin
 क्या है / Sub / बहुत की प्रशंसक

(✓) is he not lazy?
 क्या है।

(X) is not he lazy?

(X) isn't he lazy?

Ex: Should I go now?
 क्या चाहिए

may I come in?
 क्या शक है।

Note:- Yes/No question में helping verb क्या है, उसे
 में ही use होता है। इसलिए Yes/No question में क्या
 है, फिर what नहीं आता।

e.g. ~~What~~ are you happy?

(II) Wh- question

↑ helping verb
 [Question word + aux Verb + Sub + (not) + ... ?]

e.g. why was he lynched (क्यों-किसी को मार डाला)
 when was he beaten to death (—)
 where does he live?
 what do you play with?
 who does he live with?

- what were they devising ?

(devise - चाल चलना / चालकीपूर्व योजना बनाना)

- where is the device ? (उपकरण / चाल)

- what are they practicing ? (अभ्यास करना)

- why do we need practice ? (क्यों)

e.g.

- why ~~not~~ is he coming ? (X)

why is he not coming ? (✓)

- when ~~is~~ he was playing ? (X)

when was he playing ?

- will not you go ? (X)

will you not go ? (✓)

subject के लिए "not" है।

- where he has gone ? (X)

where has he gone ? (✓)

- ~~what~~ are you sad ? (X)

why he is in travel ? (X)

why is he in travel ? (✓)

Note:- कभी कभी sentence में question word subject होगा।
ऐसी स्थिति में हमारा structure होगा।

Question word (Sub) + Assertive वाक्य verb.

प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य verb.

e.g. कौन जाता है ?

who goes ?

कौन-कौन जाते हैं ?

/ who go ?

क्या होता है ?

what happens

क्या हुआ

what happened

उसके क्या हुआ

what happened to him

Indirect question:-

It is a question which is put as a
 piece of information.

Indirect Question

Indirect Yes/No
 Question
 ↓
 Introducing + If/whether + Sub + Verb
 Remark

क्या

eg He asked me if i was
question

Indirect wh-quest.

Introducing + question word + Sub + Verb
 Remark

eg He asked me where
manish was
question.

V. imp:-

1) If introducing remark is in past tense, then the question will also be in their respective past tense.

e.g. - The police asked me where I ~~have~~^{had} kept my wallet.

He asked me if Sonia ~~is~~^{was} ill.

Just as he was driving ~~along~~^(चले गे/रुके सोरसे दूसरी सोर) the road, a bus pulled up & the driver asked him if he ~~has~~^{had} seen a briefcase on the road.

2) In an indirect question any kind of verb comes after Subject (because this is in information form)

e.g. She asked me where ~~had~~^{had} they gone.

She asked me why ~~was~~^{was} Monica sad?

3) - We can never use "That" or "As to" before an indirect question (i.e. before if/whether/question word.)

e.g. - He asked me ~~that~~ if I can write.

- She wanted to know ~~that~~ where I was last night.

- She wanted to know ~~as to~~ why I was late.

Imperative or Sentence :- अतिआवश्यक (urgent)

Instruction :-

* it is an expression of Command, order, request, (entreaty) etc.

V' + object + to + v'
Ist v' ~~See 11th~~

4. अगर v' के साथ t_0 जुड़ा हुआ होगा तब v' को negative माना जाए।

e.g.

$v' + \text{object} \neq \text{not} \neq \text{to} + v'$

→ don't + v' 

↳ to + Not + vⁱ (x)

* To make Ist V¹ negative, use Don't

Don't + v' + object + not to + v'

4. To make it assertive use "Do" before Ist

Do + v' + object + to + v'

eg.

Do

remember

120 Sid

448 ग्राम को करो

ਫੈਰ ਫੈਰ ਲੋ ਪਾਏ।