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Bilingual

COMPREHENSION

क्रांति

- Cloze Test
- Comprehension Passage
- Para-Jumble (PQRS)

Theory, Practice & PYQs

2000+ Questions



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SSC, BANK, DEFENCE
State & Other Govt. Exams

Prashant Solanki
Sub-Inspector (Delhi Police)

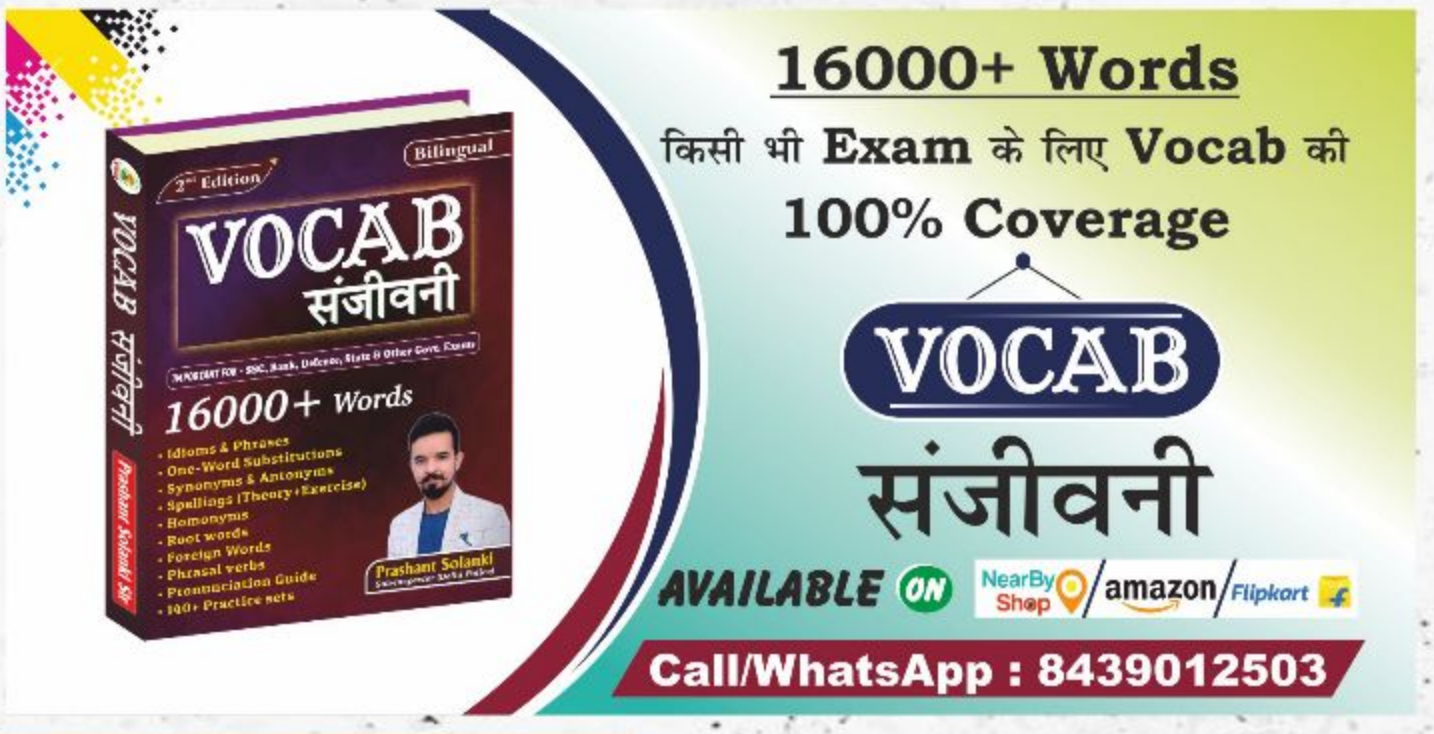
Attention please -

This is just a demo PDF and more than 350 pages have been deleted from it. The original book contains 480 pages. You can buy Comprehension Kranti from Amazon, Flipkart and your nearby shop.

कृपया ध्यान दें –

ये सिर्फ एक demo PDF है और इसमें से 350 से ज्यादा pages हटा दिया गए हैं इस फुल किताब में कुल 480 pages हैं आप Flipkart, Amazon और अपने नजदीकी दुकान से Comprehension क्रांति मंगा सकते हैं







About the Author

Prashant Solanki is a renowned faculty of English and has taught lakhs of students through Rankers' गुरूकुल YouTube channel and its offline centre. He cleared CPO 2017 exam with an All India Rank 29 and got selected as a SUB- INSPECTOR in Delhi Police. He topped CPO mains 2017 exam with 195 marks. He also qualified many other exams like SSC CGL, CHSL and IB ACIO. He started teaching English language and Comprehension in Rankers' गुरूकुल in early 2018 and has been an integral part of it ever since.

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Author

Prashant Solanki

Sub-Inspector (DP)

RG Publication

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Most importantly I would like to express my gratitude and love to my students for the faith they have in me, for the love they shower on me, and for everything that shaped me as a person and as a teacher. Actually they are the ones who motivated me to write this book..

Prashant Solanki

Comprehension क्रांति ही क्यों पढ़ें?

Comprehension क्रांति एकमात्र ऐसी किताब है जिसमें cloze test, comprehension passage और sentence rearrangement को बारीकी से समझाया गया है और सभी concepts को exam में कैसे प्रयोग करना है यह भी बताया गया है।

क्रांति book न सिर्फ theory cover करती है बल्कि बहुत सारा practice material भी किताब में दिया गया है। Practice के लिए सभी latest previous year questions दिए गए हैं और साथ ही साथ बहुत सारे expected questions भी दिए गए हैं।

इस किताब की सबसे खास बात यह है कि इसमें हर question को detail में explain किया है कि कौन-सा option सही है और वो क्यों सही है और बाकी options सही क्यों नहीं है साथ ही साथ students को होने वाले confusions को भी अच्छे से clear किया है।

इस किताब को आप exma से पहले grammar के quick revision के लिए use कर सकते हैं क्योंकि इसमें complete Grammar को Brief में दिया है। इसमें लिखी गई एक-एक बात बहुत logical है और exam के latest pattern के हिसाब से है।

ये एक ऐसी किताब है जिसको पढ़ते समय अपको ऐसा feel होगा जैसा आप classroom में बैठे हो और एक teacher आपको पढ़ा रहा हो।

अक्सर पढ़ते-पढ़ते students bore होने लगते हैं और नींद आने लगती है आपका interest बना रहे और आप fresh feel करते हुए पढ़ाई करें इस लिए हमने 120+ 'Rankers' Mantra' दिए हैं जिसमें हमने कुछ रोचक points दिए है।

Comprehension में आज कल indirect and logical questions पूछे जाते है जैसे, main idea, suitable title, tone, inference source, etc. इन सभी को पढ़ने के लिए students के पास न के बराबर content है मगर क्रांति किताब में इन सभी पर विस्तार में चर्चा की गई है और इनकी practice के लिए बहुत सारा material दिया गया है।

Option elimination technique जो कि cloze test के लिए एक रामबांण तरीका है को इस किताब में बेहद खूबसूरत तरीके से समझाया गया है।

इस किताब में कुछ ऐसे तरीके बताए गए हैं जिनसे आप exam में बहुत सारा time बचा सकते हैं।

Reading में interest develop कराने के लिए इस किताब में कुछ रोचक कहानियाँ और critical thinking based questions दिए गए हैं।

इस book को इस तरह से बनाया गया है कि इससे न सिर्फ आपकी English improve होगी बल्कि आपकी over all सोचने की क्षमता यानी logical ability बहुत improve होगी।

ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा लेने के लिए newspaper को कैसे पढ़ा जाए और क्या पढ़ा जाए ये सब अच्छे से समझाया है। Rankers' mantra नाम की एक गजब की चीज दिए है book में।

जो concepts हमने दिए है theory part में उन्हीं की मदद से सारे questions को explain भी किया है।

Why comprehension Krnati:-

→ Latest content

→ Best explanation

→ Relevant content

→ Bilingual Explanation

→ Detailed Theory

Preface to Comprehension क्रांति

For years now Reading Comprehension has been the most important part of English in any exam and its weightage has been on the rise of late. Ultimately, it's becoming the deciding factor of Selection, and yet very few books that provide relevant content have been written on Comprehension. Thus, this has been the most worrisome part for students. The purpose of this book is to provide the best content to the learners, and hence, we have kept this book quite student friendly and all the approaches are completely exam oriented. This book includes all the important concepts and tricks that can help students master reading comprehension and save time during the exam. It also includes all the latest TCS questions and a lot of other practice questions with detailed and easy to understand bilingual explanations. We do believe that learning these approaches and tools in the way that we have compiled in this book will help the students to develop a skill within themselves to solve the comprehension questions fast enough to save time. We have divided this book into three major sections (namely:- Cloze test, Comprehension Passage and PQRS) and mentioned special approaches in each section that will be helpful for the specific types of questions. Hindi medium students are the ones whom Comprehension Section of English haunts the most, therefore we have tried to explain every word in this book in Hindi but we are very much aware that only Hindi meanings and explanations can sometimes create confusion, so we have tried to keep it bilingual all the way so that everyone can understand the actual intended context.

As helping students has been the sole purpose of all my endeavours, it hasn't changed with this one either and to fulfill this purpose we shall be providing video lectures explaining each and every concept mentioned in the book on our YouTube Channel, Rankers' गुरूकुल.

Yours

Prashant Solanki

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Section - A

CLOZE TEST



Section Highlights

- **600+ Cloze Test PYQs**
- **550+ Fillers**
- **115+ Rankers' Mantras**
- **20+ Chapter-wise Cloze Tests**
- **Complete Grammar in Brief**

01 CHAPTER INTRODUCTION

Cloze Test एक ऐसी exercise है, जिसमें एक paragraph दिया होता है। इस paragraph में कुछ blanks (missing words) दिये जाते है जिन्हें fill करना होता है। SSC exam के लिए Cloze test एक बहुत जरूरी section है।

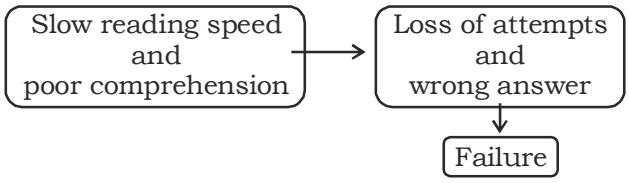
☞ **आखिर "Cloze Test" Exams में क्यों पूछे जाते हैं?**

Cloze test का अलग-अलग exams में पूछे जाने का main reason ये है कि आपके vocabulary के usage को, grammar की knowledge को और आपकी reading ability को test किया जा सके। Cloze test, comprehension और fill in the blanks का एक combination होता है, जिसमें आपकी तीनों skills को एक साथ test किया जाता है।

➢ **Why do we need to be good at reading?**

परीक्षार्थी अपना ज्यादातर समय passage को पढ़ने में लगा देते हैं। अगर उनकी reading speed अच्छी हो तो वे सभी अपना समय बचाकर दूसरे प्रश्नों में लगा सकते हैं।

साथ-ही-साथ अगर हमारी reading speed अच्छी हो तो न सिर्फ English के section में बल्कि Exam के दूसरे sections में भी समय बचा पाएंगे।



☞ **Three Must-do Tasks**

(1) अपनी reading skills को improve करें।

(2) अपनी vocabulary को और उसके usage को strong करें।

(3) अपनी grammatical knowledge को बढ़ाएँ।

HOW TO IMPROVE READING

Reading एक skill है और हम ये जानते है कि किसी भी skill पर काम करने का एक खास तरीका होता है।

1. बच्चों को अक्सर बताया जाता है कि बेटा अगर Comprehension/ Reading कमजोर है तो Editorial पढ़लो वो भी 'The Hindu' Newspaper का और फिर बच्चा Editorial पढ़ने लग जाता है, और फिर जब कुछ समझ नहीं आता तो 4 – 5 दिन बाद पढ़ना ही बंद कर देता है। Actually 'The Hindu' एक बहुत शानदार Newspaper है लेकिन उनके द्वारा जो English प्रयोग की जाती है वो थोड़ी मुश्किल होती है और Basic बच्चे को समझ नहीं आती है। Basic level पर students को पहले आसान और रोचक चीजों को पढ़ना चाहिए जैसे छोटी-छोटी कहानियाँ, NCERT Books, etc. उससे Reading की आदत लगेगी। एक बार Reading की आदत लगते ही आप कूद-कूद कर English पढ़ोंगे और The Hindu Editorial को भी पढ़ोगे but कुछ समय बाद

2. Reading को enjoy करें, exams में पास होने के लिए या English में अच्छे number लाने के लिए, किसी tool की तरह इस्तेमाल ना करें। अगर आप reading को enjoy करेंगें, तो आप आसानी से इसमें full marks ला पायेंगे।

3. आप इसे कोई भी नई story को जानने के लिए या कुछ नया सीखने के उद्देश्य से पढ़ना शुरू करें।

4. कोशिश करें कि जो भी पढ़ें English में पढ़ें, इससे आपकी reading बहुत improve होगी। जैसे मुझे cricket बहुत पसंद है तो starting में जब मैं Cricbuzz पर live commentary पढ़ता था तो दिक्कत होती थी लेकिन धीरे-धीरे सब समझ आने लगा और उससे मेरी reading improve हुई।

5. कभी भी एक बार में एक word को न पढ़े बल्कि एक बार में पूरी phrase को एक साथ पढ़ें।

6. कभी भी अपनी reading को एक particular तरीके के subject या topic तक सीमित न करें बल्कि अलग-अलग type के subjects को read करें जैसे – science, geography, history, literature, economics, technology आदि। (6th to 10th class NCERT books are a good source)

अलग-अलग type के subjects को read करना हमारे लिये ज्यादा important होगा क्योंकि कभी-कभी हमें पहले की knowledge के अनुसार words को select करना होता है जो कि हमें technical vocab को सीखने में help करता है।

7. जिस passage को आप पढ़ रहे हैं, उसकी Tone और उसके Main Idea को समझने की कोशिश करें। Tone और Main Idea को हमने Reading Comprehension Section में अच्छे से समझा रखा है।

HOW TO IMPROVE VOCABULARY

1. Words के हिन्दी meaning को रटने की कोशिश न करें words के भाव को समझें।

3. Words के आधार और उत्पत्ति (roots and origin) को समझने की कोशिश करें, इससे आपको words के contextual meaning को समझने में आसानी होगी।

3. अपनी Vocabulary में "JARGONS" को शामिल करने की कोशिश करें।

JARGONS : ये ऐसे words होते है जिन्हे किसी particular profession और समूह के लोगों द्वारा use किया जाता है तथा दूसरे लोगों के लिए इन्हें समझना मुश्किल होता है।

4. Words को दूसरे words से connect करने की कोशिश करें इससे आपको words को याद रखने में ज्यादा आसानी होगी।
5. कभी भी phrasal verbs और idiom-phrases की importance को कम ना समझें। ये किसी भी exam में full marks लाने के लिए बहुत जरूरी होते हैं।
6. एक जैसे लगने वाले words के बीच अंतर जानने की कोशिश करें। Similar words में कैसे अन्तर निकाल सकते हैं, इसको हमने इस Book में Cloze Test के Chapter-3.2 में detail में समझा रखा है।
7. Cloze Test को solve करने में Homonyms और Confusing words की knowledge बहुत help करती है। Confusing words को हमने इस Book में Cloze Test के Chapter-3.3 में detail में समझा रखा है।
8. English में माहिर बनने के लिए Collocations बहुत अहम भूमिका निभाते है। Collocations को हमने इस Book में Cloze Test के Chapter-3.5 में detail में समझा रखा है।
9. पढ़ते समय Word register को रखने की कोशिश करें।
10. किसी भी context में सही word चुनने के लिए connotation बहुत helpful होते हैं। Connotation को हमने इस Book में Cloze Test के Chapter-3.1 में detail में समझा रखा है।

HOW TO IMPROVE GRAMMAR

कोई भी इंसान रातों रात Grammar को master नहीं कर सकता है, तो सबसे पहले ये ध्यान दें कि patience रखें और नीचे लिखे points का विशेष ध्यान रखें।

- Basics से start करें, एक ही दिन में Advanced level पर ना जायें।
- Chapter wise पढ़ें और focus बस इस बात पर करें कि आपको पढ़ते समय सब कुछ समझ आए। ऐसा अक्सर होता है कि आपको पढ़ते हुए सब समझ आएगा मगर Questions नहीं होंगे। तो अगर ऐसा है तो घबरायें नहीं आप अकेले ऐसे student नहीं हैं। Patience रखें, सब होगा।
- हमेशा Notes जरूर बनायें क्योंकि 'Notes' quick revision के लिए बहुत जरूरी होते हैं।
- 4 – 5 बार अच्छे से Revision करें और फिर बहुत सारी Practice करें। पहले chapter-wise पढ़ें और syllabus complete करें, फिर उसके बाद mixed questions करें।
- सभी Chapters को अच्छे से पढ़ें। English में हर Chapter एक दूसरे से जुड़ा हुआ है। Immediate results की उम्मीद ना लगाएं। एक बार English आ गई तो आप आसानी से अच्छा score कर पायेंगे, मगर थोड़ा समय अपने आप को जरूर दें।
- ज्यादा से ज्यादा चीजों का logic जानने की कोशिश करें और connect करके पढ़ें।
- English को enjoy करें इसको बोझ ना समझें।
- पढ़ते समय ज्यादातर students बस ये सोचते हैं कि इससे error का question कैसे आयेगा, ऐसा ना करें, और भाई error के 2 questions आते हैं। पूरी grammar, error के लिए ना पढ़ें, सीखने के लिए पढ़ें। एक बार सीख गए तो error, improvement, cloze test सब आसान लगने लगेगा।

इस Section की Approach

इस Section में हमने grammar तथा vocabulary के उन aspects पर focus किया है जिनसे cloze test में questions आते हैं या आ सकते हैं। ये एक complete grammar या vocabulary book नहीं है।

02 CHAPTER

APPROACHES

Cloze Tests को solve करने के लिए अलग-अलग students के लिए अलग-अलग Approaches हो सकती हैं।

हम यहाँ दो level की Approaches को discuss करेंगे।

Basic Approach:-

- Beginners को पहले passage को पूरा पढ़ना चाहिए ताकि वे passage के subject matter और tone को समझ सकें। इससे उन्हें Blanks को fill करने में आसानी होगी।
- Passage पढ़ते वक्त यदि हम कुछ blanks को लेकर sure हैं तो ऐसे blanks को उसी समय fill करते हुए आगे बढ़ें, इस तरीके से कुछ blanks को fill करने के बाद बाकि blanks को answer करने के लिए हमारे पास context थोड़ा ज्यादा clear हो जाएगा और passage की अच्छी समझ develop होगी।
- सभी blanks को fill करने के बाद एक बार पूरे Passage को फिर से पढ़कर सभी answer को check करें।

Advanced Approach:-

- यदि आप beginner नहीं है तो आपको पूरा passage पहले पढ़कर और फिर बाद में second reading के दौरान answer को check करने की जरूरत नहीं बल्कि आप first reading में ही answer को mark करते हुए आगे बढ़ सकते हैं।

  इसके लिए सबसे ज्यादा उपयोगी Approach है कि आप options को eliminate करना शुरू करें और suitable word का चयन करें।

  ➢ **Option Elimination:-**

  Cloze Tests को solve करने के लिए यह Approach सबसे ज्यादा effective और useful साबित होती है।

  Option elimination के लिए हम कुछ points से मदद लेते हैं।

  Point-1:- Words के *Part of speech* check करके

  Point-2:- Tense और *verb की form* check करके

  Point-3:- Given word की *connotation* check करके

  Point-4:- Context को *identify* करके

  Point-5:- Words की repetition को देखकर

  Point-6:- Grammatical structures को देखकर

  Point-7:- Collocation देखकर

Point-1:-Words के part of speech को check करके

सबसे पहले यह check करें कि हमें blank space को fill करने के लिए किस तरह के word की जरूरत है - Noun, Adjective, Verb, Adverb, Determiner, Preposition, etc.

इस तरह हम बाकी के options को eliminate कर सकते हैं अगर हम सही Part of Speech को identify कर लेते हैं।

Ex - The ____ flower slowly bloomed in the bright sunlight.

(a) beauty (b) shape

(c) beautiful (d) beautifully

यहाँ हमें 'flower' (noun) से पहले एक Adjective की आवश्यकता है जो ये बता सके कि 'flower' किस तरह का है - अच्छा है, सफेद है, सुंदर है, इत्यादि। दिये गये options में 'beautifully' एक Adverb है तथा 'shape' और 'beauty' एक Noun है अत: इनका use यहाँ नहीं होगा। इसलिए 'beautiful' Adjective यहाँ सही choice होगी, क्योंकि Adjective (विशेषण) ही एक noun की विशेषता बताने के लिए use होता है।

Ex - The children laughed _____ as they played together in the park.

(a) happy (b) enjoy

(c) joyfully (d) cheerful

यहाँ हमें Verb 'laughed' के बाद एक Adverb की आवश्यकता है जो हमें clearly ये बता सके कि children कैसे हँस रहे थे। दिये गए options में 'happy' एक Adjective है, 'enjoy' एक Verb है, 'joyfully' एक Adverb है तथा 'cheerful' एक Adjective है। अत: 'joyfully' यहाँ correct word होगा, जो हमें बताता है कि children 'joyfully' (खुशी से) हँसे जब वो एक साथ park में खेल रहे थे। इस तरह हम options को eliminate करके सही answer का पता लगा सकते हैं।

Point-2:-Tense & verb form को check करके

अगर हमें blank space के लिये verb की आवश्यकता है, तो हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए कि sentence किस Tense (Present, Past, Future) में दिया गया है, तथा साथ ही साथ यह भी जरूर देखना चाहिए कि sentence Active voice में frame किया गया है या passive voice में।

Ex - Neha always ____ to meet him as he looked quite handsome to her.

(a) tries (b) trying

(c) try (d) tried

कई बार हम जल्दबाजी में कुछ words या hints देखकर mistakes कर जाते हैं। अगर यहाँ हम पुरा sentence पढ़ने की बजाय सिर्फ 'always' को देखकर यह समझ जाएँ कि यह Present Tense में इस्तेमाल होता है इसलिए 'tries' सही option होगा, तो हमारा answer गलत हो जाएगा।

अगर हम sentence को पुरा पढ़ते हैं तो verb की second form 'looked' दिखाई देती है जिससे पता चलता है कि यह sentence Past के बारे में बात कर रहा है। अत: verb की second form 'tried' यहाँ सही answer होगा।

***Point-6:-* Grammatical structures को देखकर**

हमें हमेशा देखना चाहिए कि जो word हमें fill करना है उसके बाद और पहले क्या आ सकता है और क्या दिया गया है इस तरह हम 2-3 options को eliminate करके सही answer तक पहुँच सकते है।

Example:-

Education (1)_____ both the teaching and learning of knowledge, proper conduct, and technical competency. It thus (2)____ on the cultivation of skills, trades or professions, as well as mental, moral and aesthetic development. Formal education consists of systematic instruction, teaching and training by (3)____ teachers. This consists of the application of pedagogy and the development of curricula. The right to education is a (4)_____ human right. Educational systems are established to provide education and (5)_____, often for children and the young.

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.

(a) changes (b) makes
(c) focuses (d) regards

सभी options में से focus ही एक ऐसा word है जिसके साथ preposition 'on' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। अत: 'focuses' correct answer है।

***Point-7:-* Correct Collocation प्रयोग करके**

हमें हमेशा collocations का ध्यान रखना चाहिए हमने इस book में collocations को बहुत अच्छे से cover किया है। Collocation का मतलब होता है कुछ ऐसे शब्द जो अक्सर एक साथ आते हैं।

Example:-

The monastery in Tawang has recently undergone (1)_____ and bright paintings (2)_____ it walls. Dances and ceremonial celebrations are held in the (3)_____ , the most important of which is held on the night of Buddha Purnima, the full moon on which the Buddha was born, (4)_____ enlightenment and died. To reach Tawang, you drive for 12 hours from Assam's Tezpur town, a major Indian Forces base. The best seasons the visitor can choose for coming to Tawang is (5)_____ September to November.

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.

(a) attained (b) displayed
(c) transferred (d) received

'Attain' - enlightenment एक collocation होता है। अत: 'Attained' correct answer है।

SET-1

Bailey, the head of an Atlanta household, ___(1)___ to take his family on a vacation to Florida. Bailey's mother wants to go to East Tennessee instead, and warns Bailey that a prisoner called the Misfit has escaped ___(2)___ prison camp and he is ___(3)___ towards Florida. The family ___(4)___ her and decides to go to Florida. ___(5)___ traveling, the grandmother points out scenery in Georgia.

1. (a) ready (b) prepares
   (c) arranged (d) assembled
2. (a) by (b) in
   (c) from (d) of
3. (a) leading (b) heading
   (c) leads (d) travel
4. (a) avoid (b) forgot
   (c) ignores (d) rejected
5. (a) on (b) while
   (c) when (d) where

Answer Key

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

EXPLANATION

1. (b) दिया गया passage, Present Indefinite Tense को show कर रहा है अत: 'arranged' & 'assembled' यहाँ सही नहीं हैं।

   'Bailey' singular subject है अत: इसके लिये use की जाने वाली verb भी singular होगी, इसलिए 'prepares' correct answer है।

2. (c) 'From' का use हम किसी जगह को दर्शाने के लिए करते हैं जहाँ से कुछ start होता है। यहाँ from का प्रयोग जेल के लिए किया गया है यह दर्शाने के लिए कि Misfit जेल से भागा है।

3. (b) 'Is' के बाद हमें 'V_1 + ing' form की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि sentence Active meaning को show कर रहा है। अत: हम 'leads' and 'travel' को eliminate कर सकते हैं।

   'Head' का अर्थ होता है, किसी fix direction की तरफ आगे बढ़ना तथा 'towards' का use भी किसी fix direction में आगे बढ़ने के लिये किया जाता है। अत: 'Heading towards' correct answer है।

4. (c) 'And' same rank के structure की verbs को connect करता है अत: 'decides' verb को देखकर हम कह सकते है कि 'and' से पहले 'ignores' यहाँ correct answer है।

5. (b) यात्रा के दौरान, दादी Georgia के दृश्यों की ओर इशारा करती है। इस context में 'while' का use किया जायेगा।

   While = two events or activities happening at the same time

   When = at or during the time that

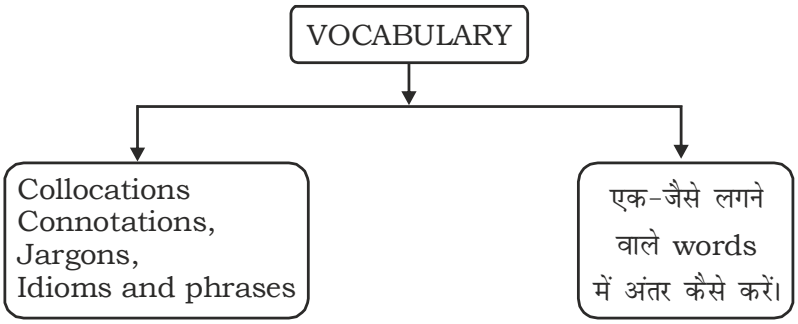
SET-2

Entertainment is a ____(1)___ of activity that holds the attention and ____(2)____ of an audience or ___(3)___ pleasure and delight. It can be an idea or ___(4)___, but it is more likely to be one of the activities or ____(5)____ that have developed over thousands of years.

03 CHAPTER

VOCABULARY & COLLOCATIONS

3.1 Connotation & Denotation



CONNOTATION AND DENOTATION

CONNOTATION = Connotation किसी word का वो emotional meaning होता है जो उससे जुड़े भाव को आसानी से और सटीक तरीके से व्यक्त करता है। Words का connotation, 'positive', 'negative' या 'neutral' हो सकता है।

DENOTATION = Dictionary में पाया जाने वाला Meaning Denotation कहा जाता है।

IMPORTANCE

- Denotation और connotation का use हम Unknown शब्द के Meaning को समझने के लिए कर सकते हैं।
- इनकी मदद से हम अपनी comprehension ability में सुधार कर सकते हैं।

POSITIVE CONNOTATION = ऐसे शब्द जिनका sense Positive होता है। *(Positive meaning)*

NEGATIVE CONNOTATION = ऐसे शब्द जिनका sense Negative होता है। *(Negative meaning)*

NEUTRAL CONNOTATION = ऐसे शब्द जिनका sense न तो Positive होता है और न ही Negative होता है। *(Neither positive nor negative)*

Let's understand them with the synonymous pairs of words.

EXAMPLES WITH PRACTICE QUESTIONS

CAREFREE (Positive connotation) → Feeling nice without stress and worries (बिना किसी तनाव व चिंता वाली feeling)

CARELESS (Negative connotation) → Not giving necessary attention to something (किसी चीज पर आवश्यक ध्यान न देना)

1. He was _____ and left the front door open, so the thieves entered the house through the front door.
2. The day after the final exam, we spent a _____ day in Jeet's holiday home.
3. He refused to get married because he felt that marriage was the end of his _____ life.
4. The police stated that the accident happened because of _____ driving.
5. He looked happy and _____ .

SOLITUDE (Positive connotation) → The state of being alone, especially when you find it pleasant (अकेला होने की स्थिति विशेषकर जब यह तुम्हें आनंददायक लगे)

LONELINESS (Negative connotation) → A feeling of being unhappy because you have no friends or people to talk to (अकेलेपन की वह स्थिति जब आप प्रसन्न न हो, क्योंकि आपके पास बात करने के लिए कोई नहीं है)

6. He struggled with feelings of isolation and _____.
7. She longed for peace and _____.
8. There is no easy cure for _____.
9. She enjoyed a few moments of peace in the _____ of the garden.
10. Being with peers and friends does not necessarily solve this feeling of _____.

WOMANISH (Negative connotation) → behaving in a way that is more suitable for women than men (ऐसा व्यवहार जिसकी आशा एक पुरुष से नहीं एक स्त्री से की जाती है)

WARMLY (Positive connotation) → In a way that keeps you warm or in a way that shows enthusiasm, friendship or love (Collocation = A very warm welcome) (गर्म जोशी और उत्साह के साथ कुछ करना)

HOTLY (Negative connotation) → Done in an angry or excited way or with a lot of strong feeling (क्रोध में कुछ करना)

16. Many companies have _____ welcomed these changes in legislation

17. The question of the origin of the universe is still _____ debated.

18. It turned out to be another____ contested tournament.

19. When we arrived at the village, our hosts greeted us _____ with leis.

20. The decision to save the company has been _____ applauded.

DECORATED (Positive connotation) → Made more attractive by putting things on it (सुसज्जित)

GARISH (Negative connotation) → Very brightly coloured in an unpleasant way (भड़कीला)

21. Because she likes showing off her money, my wealthy aunt is known for wearing _____ jewellry in casual events.

22. _____ tin boxes were made in large quantities from the 1820s to the close of the nineteenth century and people used to like them.

23. The quiet librarian shocked everyone by wearing a _____ red dress to work.

24. The whole room was _____ with flowers and balloons.

25. Agents continue to advise sellers to tone down anything that might be considered too _____.

ANSWER KEY

1.	Thrifty	2.	Miserly
3.	Thrifty	4.	Miserly
5.	Thrifty	6.	Skinny
7.	Slim	8.	Slim
9.	Skinny	10.	Slim
11.	Interested	12.	Nosy
13.	Interested	14.	Nosy
15.	Interested	16.	Warmly
17.	Hotly	18.	Hotly
19.	Warmly	20.	Warmly
21.	Garish	22.	Decorated
23.	Garish	24.	Decorated
25.	Garish		

03 CHAPTER VOCABULARY & COLLOCATIONS

3.2 Difference between Similar Words

HOW TO DISTINGUISH SIMILAR WORDS/समान शब्दों में अंतर कैसे करें

Cloze test या filler type question, solve करते समय students को समान अर्थों वाले शब्दों में difference समझने में परेशानी होती है।

आपकी यह परेशानी solve करने के लिए हमने similar words के बीच difference जानने के लिए नीचे कुछ tools/categories दिए हैं इन categories में similar meaning words को पढ़कर आपके लिए difference जानना आसान हो जाएगा।

TYPES OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SIMILAR WORDS

1. *Words of different connotation*
2. *Words of different strength*
3. *Words with gradable/non-gradable concept*
4. *Words used in different context*
5. *Words with different grammatical patterns*
6. *Words with different parts of speech*

आइए इन points को detail में समझते हैं।

1. Words of different connotations:

Connotation महत्त्वपूर्ण tools में से एक है जो समान शब्दों में अंतर करने में use होता है। हम इसके बारे में काफी पढ़ चुके है।

For example –

- **Daring (adj.) =** brave, willing to do dangerous things
  Reckless (adj.) = showing a lack of care about danger
  यहाँ Daring और Reckless का meaning समान है but इनके connotation अलग-अलग हैं। Daring का connotation, positive है और Reckless का negative है।
  (A) Everyone likes her and her actions were considered very daring at the time.
  (B) He showed a reckless disregard for his own safety.
- **Break (n) =** a short period of time when you stop what you are doing and rest
  Interruption (n) = something that temporarily stops an activity or a situation
  Break का connotation, positive है और Interruption का negative है।
  (A) I managed to work for two hours despite interruption.
  (B) You should take a break because you have been doing this work for four hours.
- **Unique (adj.) =** being the only one of its kind or very special (Positive connotation)
  Peculiar (adj.) = strange and unusual, in an unpleasant way (Negative connotation)
  (A) Everyone likes Raman because he approaches problems in his unique way.
  (B) There was a peculiar smell in the house, so I called a plumber to make sure there was no gas leak.

2. Words of different strength/degree:

कभी-कभी हम शब्दों में उनकी strength या degree की help से अन्तर करते हैं।

For example –

- **Annoy (v) =** to make somebody slightly angry
  Anger (v) = to make somebody angry (normal)
  Infuriate (v) = to make somebody extremely angry(अत्यधिक)
  'Annoy', 'Anger' और 'Infuriate' का meaning समान है but इन शब्दों की strength अलग-अलग है। ये सभी 'किसी को नाराज करना' के sense 7में use होते हैं।
- **Fight (n) =** an occasion when two or more people try to defeat each other using physical force
  Battle (n) = a violent fight between two armies, ships or group of people (Battle of Panipat)
  War (n) = a situation in which two or more countries fight against each other (World War -1)
  'Fight', 'Battle' और 'War' का meaning समान है, लेकिन इनकी strength अलग-अलग है।
- **Scarcity (n)** = shortage, Insufficiency or shortage of supply of something (Normal)
  Poverty (n) = the state of one who lacks a usual or socially acceptable amount of money or material possessions (More than normal)

Penury (n) = the state of being extremely poor (Extreme level)

'Scarcity', 'Poverty' तथा 'Penury' के meaning समान हैं लेकिन strength अलग-अलग है।

- **Peckish (adj.)** = slightly hungry (थोड़ा भूखा)

  Hungry (adj.) = feeling that you want to eat something (भूखा)

  Starving (adj.) = very hungry (बहुत भूखा)

  'Peckish', 'Hungry' और 'Starving' के meaning समान हैं but strength अलग-अलग है।

3. Words with Concept of 'Non-gradable/gradable adjectives':

Important Points:

- Adjectives वो शब्द हैं जो किसी Noun या Pronoun की quality को बताते हैं।
- English में कुछ adjectives 'gradable' हैं जिसका अर्थ है कि उसकी quality (गुणवत्ता) के विभिन्न Degree या स्तर हो सकते हैं।

  उदाहरण: मौसम थोड़ा ठंडा या अत्यधिक ठंडा हो सकता है। इसलिए 'Cold' एक gradable adjective है।
- कुछ adjectives ऐसी qualities (विशेषताएँ) बताते हैं जो पूरी तरह से present हैं या absent हैं। वे superlative और comparative form में नहीं होते हैं इन्हें non-gradable adjectives के रूप में जाना जाता है।

  उदाहरण: जैसे कोई गोल (circular) table है तो हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि वह कम या ज्यादा गोल (circular) है। इसलिए (circular) एक non gradable adjective है।
- Modifiers का प्रयोग (use) कैसे करें: हम Adverb का use Adjective के बारे में ज्यादा जानकारी प्राप्त होने के लिए करते हैं।

  (1) Non-gradable adjective से पहले हम use करते है → Absolutely, Completely, Utterly, Totally, Mainly etc.

  (2) Gradable Adjective से पहले हम use करते है → Very, Extremely, Slightly, Comparatively etc.

	GRADABLE ADJECTIVE	NON-GRADABLE ADJECTIVE
1.	Cold	Freezing
2.	Hot	Boiling
3.	Good	Fantastic, Excellent, Great, Amazing, Incredible
4.	Small	Tiny
5.	Big	Enormous, Huge, Gigantic, Immense
6.	Bad/Unpleasant	Terrible, Awful, Horrible, Atrocious
7.	Tired	Exhausted, Dead
8.	Angry	Furious
9.	Clean	Spotless
10.	Dirty	Filthy
11.	Funny	Hilarious
12.	Hungry	Starving, Famished
13.	Interesting	Fascinating
14.	Old	Ancient
15.	Ugly	Hideous
16.	Hard/Difficult	Impossible
17.	Afraid	Terrified
18.	Accurate	Exact
19.	Beautiful/Attractive	Stunning, Gorgeous
20.	Boring	Mind-numbing
21.	Bright	Luminous
22.	Busy	Rushed
23.	Neat	Immaculate
24.	Surprising	Astounding
25.	Surprised	Astounded
26.	Risky/Dangerous	Perilous
27.	Cute	Adorable
28.	Careful	Meticulous
29.	Different	Unique/Peculiar

30.	Dry	Arid/Parched
31.	Excited	Thrilled
32.	Exciting	Thrilling
33.	Expensive	Overpriced, Exorbitant
34.	Fat	Obese
35.	Frightened	Terrified
36.	Frightening	Terrifying
37.	Important/Necessary	Vital, Crucial, Essential
38.	Painful	Excruciating
39.	Poor	Destitute
40.	Tasty	Delicious
41.	Wet	Soaked, Drenched, Saturated
42.	Unimportant	Worthless
43.	Sad/Disappointed	Devastated
44.	Similar	Same
45.	Tempting	Irresistible
46.	Pleased/Pleasant	Delightful
47.	Rude	Outrageous
48.	Wicked/Evil	Villainous
49.	Stupid	Idiotic
50.	Thirsty	Parched

4. Words that are used in different contexts:-

हमें words के सिर्फ हिन्दी meaning को याद नहीं रखना चाहिए। हमें उसके context को याद रखना हैं जिसमें वह particular word use हुआ है।

आइये Examples की मदद से इस बात को समझते हैं।

1. **Strong (adj.)** = यह physical power को दर्शाता है।

   Enlightened (adj.) = यह 'spiritual understanding' को दर्शाता है।

   Brilliant (adj.) = यह intelligence को दर्शाता है।

2. **Spinster (n)** = अविवाहित महिला

   Bachelor (n) = अविवाहित पुरुष

3. **Audience (n)** = लोगों का group जो कुछ देखने या सुनने के लिए इकट्ठा हुए हो। (A play, concert, speech, lecture etc.)

   Spectators (n) = लोग जो कुछ देखने के लिए जमा हुए हों (खासकर sports event)

   Crowd (n) = किसी public place या market में इकट्ठा हुए बहुत सारे लोग।

   Mob (n) = लोगों का वह समूह जो हिंसक हो सकता है।

   Congregation (n) = लोगों का group जो किसी मंदिर या चर्च में इकट्ठा हुए हो।

   Rabble (n) = निम्न सामाजिक स्थिति का एक large तथा noisy group जो हिंसक भी हो सकता है।

   Viewers (n) = वे लोग जो internet पर television programme या video देखते हैं।

   Listeners (n) = वे लोग जो Radio Programme सुनते हैं।

   Mourners (n) = वे लोग जो दाह संस्कार में आये हों विशेषत: मित्रों तथा परिजनों के।

   Choir (n) = ऐसे लोगों का समूह जो एक साथ गाता हो विशेषत: church में तथा public performance में।

   Orchestra (n) = ऐसे लोगों का समूह जो विभिन्न प्रकार के musical instruments बजाता हो (एक conductor के निर्देशन में)।

4. **Calm (adj.)** = यह 'strong emotions and nervousness' की अनुपस्थिति को दर्शाता है। *(positive)*

   Quiet (adj.) = यह 'noise' की अनुपस्थिति को दर्शाता है। *(positive)*

   Apathetic (adj.) = उत्साह या दिलचस्पी की अनुपस्थिति को दर्शाता है। *(Negative)*

5. **Stoic (n)** = जो बिना किसी शिकायत के पीड़ा/दर्द बर्दाश्त कर लें।

   Austere (adj.) = जो दिखने में तथा व्यवहार में strict तथा serious लगे।

6. **Catch (v)** = एक ऐसे object को पकड़ना जो हवा में move कर रहा है।

   Hold (v) = एक ऐसी वस्तु को पकड़ना जो किसी निश्चित स्थिति में हो (Something static)

7. **Spherical (adj.)** = एक round 3D object जैसे कि football

   Circular (adj.) = एक round object जो कि 2D में हो

03 CHAPTER VOCABULARY & COLLOCATIONS

3.3 Homonyms & Confusing Words

Homonyms & Confusing words

Homonyms ऐसे words होते हैं जिनकी spelling या उच्चारण में समानता होती है लेकिन अर्थ अलग-अलग होता है।

Homonym words

Type I - Same Spelling

Examples:

- Can (H.V) → एक helping verb
  जो ability दिखाने के लिए use करते है।
  Can (Noun) → एक container
  जिसमें food या drink बेचते हैं।
- Bat (Noun) → चमगादड़
  Bat (Noun) → बल्ला (क्रिकेट में)
- Bear (Noun) → भालू
  Bear (Verb) → सहना
- Content (Adj.) → संतुष्ट
  Content (Noun) → सामग्री
- Present (Adj.) → उपस्थित
  Present (Noun) → उपहार, वर्तमान समय
  Present (Verb) → उपहार देना, सामने रखना

Type II - Same Pronunciation

Examples:

- Accept (Verb)→ स्वीकारना
  Except (Prep.) → को छोड़कर
- Accede (Verb) → मान लेना
  Exceed (Verb) → अधिक होना
- Alter (Verb) → बदलना
  Altar (Noun) → वेदी
- Root (Noun) → जड़
  Route (Noun) → रास्ता
- Meet (Verb) → मिलना
  Meat (Noun) → मांस

Type - I के Homonyms को differentiate करने के लिए आपको meaning और Grammar के parts of speech पर ध्यान देना होता है।

Type-II के Homonyms ज्यादा परेशान करने वाले होते हैं क्योंकि किसी भी भाषा को सीखने की शुरूआत "सुनने" से होती है अर्थात हम बोलते तो वही हैं जो सुना लेकिन लिखते वक्त अक्सर हमसे गलती हो जाती है।

इसी समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए हमने नीचे कुछ समान pronunciation वाले Homonyms और उनके साथ-साथ कुछ other confusing words को उनके meaning और examples के साथ लिखे हैं।

Note: **Type - I के Homonyms** को ***Homographs*** भी कहते हैं।
Type - II के Homonyms को ***Homophones*** भी कहते हैं।

62.	**Temporary** (adj.)	Not permanent (अस्थायी)	Volunteers built *temporary* shelters for the survivors.
	Temporal (adj.)	Not spiritual matters (लौकिक)	The Pope has no *temporal* power.
63.	**Vain** (adj.)	Useless (बेकार)	She closed her eyes tightly in a *vain* attempt to hold back the tears.
	Vein (n)	Tubes that carry blood from all parts of the body towards the heart (नस)	The nurse was having trouble finding a *vein* in his arm.
64.	**Vale** (n)	A valley (घाटी)	The *Vale* of the White Horse
	Veil (n)	A face cover for women (नकाब)	I couldn't see her face behind the *veil.*
	Wail (v)	Cry (रोना)	A crowd of women followed the coffin, weeping and *wailing.*
65.	**Wither** (v)	To become dry and die (सूख जाना)	The plants *withered* in the hot sun.
	Whither (adv.)	To where, to what place (कहाँ)	They did not know *whither* they should go.
	Weather (n)	Change in atmosphere (मौसम)	This brick *weathers* to a warm pinkish-brown colour.
	Whether (conj.)	In reference to a choice or alternatives (दोनों में से कौन सा)	It remains to be seen *whether* or not this idea can be put into practice.
66.	**Vocation** (n)	Profession (पेशा)	He is desperate to follow his *vocation* as an artist.
	Avocation (n)	A hobby or minor occupation. (उप-व्यवसाय)	Cooking is her pet *avocation.*
67.	**Wave** (v)	To move/a moving ridge on the surface of water (हिलाना)	The people on the bus *waved* and we waved back.
	Waive (v)	To give up (त्याग देना)	She *waived* her right to be a lawyer.

Practice

1. Hundreds of people today (defied/deified) the ban on political gatherings.

2. On account of the (decease/disease) of his father, the burden of the family fell on his shoulders.

3. The family of the (deceased/decease/disease) could not Survive the crisis.

4. The debate rapidly descended into a verbal (duel/dual) between the two candidates.

5. If the goods are (defective/deficient), you should get a full refund.

6. Finally he remembered the time detail that had (aluded/alluded) him the night before.

7. She is really amazing! Her poetry is full of obscure literary (allusion/illusion/elusion).

8. You risk incurring bank charges if you (exceed/accede) your overdraft limit.

9. Nothing will change as long as the workers continue to (accept/except) these appalling conditions.

10. Our study examined the strategies (adopted/adapted) by patients for seeking information.

11. It took him a while (to adapt/adopt/adept) himself to his new surroundings.

12. You think I did it deliberately, but I (assure/ensure/insure) you that I did not.

13. I never (expected/excepted) that my friends would desert me in the lurch.

14. Shubham is (adept/adapt/adopt) in the art of damming, so everyone praise him.

15. Excessive hard work in her life had adverse (effect/affect) on her health.

16. She carefully avoided perishing against the man sitting (beside/besides) her at the table.

03 CHAPTER

VOCABULARY & COLLOCATIONS

3.4 Words that look opposite

WORDS THAT LOOK LIKE OPPOSITES BUT AREN'T (Words जो देखने में opposite लगते हैं, but हैं नहीं।)

- **DIFFERENT** (adj.) = Not the same as somebody/ something (किसी person या thing से अलग)

  INDIFFERENT (adj.) = Showing no interest (कोई Interest न दिखाना)

  (Ant. = Different - Similar; Indifferent - interested)

Examples:-

(A) The government cannot afford to be **indifferent to** public opinion.

(B) American English is significantly **different from** British English.

- **INTERESTED** (adj.) = Giving your attention to something (किसी चीज में interest दिखाना)

  DISINTERESTED (adj.) = Not influenced by personal feelings, impartial or unbiased (Personal feelings का असर पड़े बिना, निष्पक्ष)

  (Ant. = Interested - uninterested, Disinterested - biased)

Examples:-

(A) All of us are **interested in** playing this game.

(B) His advice on this topic appeared to be **disinterested**.

Note- ['Uninterested' is the antonym of 'Interested'.]

- **FAMOUS** (adj.) = Known to many people (जिसे बहुत सारे लोग जानते हों, प्रख्यात)

  INFAMOUS (adj.) = Well known for being bad or evil, notorious (कुख्यात)

  (Ant. = Famous - unknown, Infamous - reputable)

Examples:-

(A) Virat Kohli is one of many **famous** names in cricket.

(B) A general who was **infamous** for his brutality died in a car accident.

- **SENSIBLE** (adj.) = Able to make good judgments based on reason (तर्क के base पर अच्छे निर्णय ले पाने वाला)

  INSENSIBLE (adj.) = Unable to feel something or unaware of something (किसी चीज से अनजान या कुछ महसूस न करना)

  (Ant. = Sensible - impractical, Insensible - conscious)

Examples:-

(A) Raman is **insensible** to pain.

(B) Diplomacy is the only **sensible** way to resolve this dispute.

- **VALUABLE** (adj.) = Worth a lot of money; very useful or important (आवश्यक और महत्वपूर्ण, बहुत अधिक मूल्यवान)

  INVALUABLE (adj.) = Extremely useful (बहुत अधिक उपयोगी)

  (Ant. = worthless)

Examples:-

(A) You should gain some **valuable** insights into the world of business.

(B) The book will be **invaluable** for students in higher education.

- **FLAMMABLE** (adj.) = That can burn easily (जो जल्दी से आग पकड़ ले या जल जायें)

  INFLAMMABLE (adj.) = That can burn easily (जो आसानी से जल जाये)

  (Ant. = non-flammable)

Examples:-

(A) These gases are highly **inflammable**.

(B) These materials are highly **flammable.**

(antonym = non-flammable; non-inflammable)

- **FUSE** (v) = To join together to become one; to make two things do this (एक होना, एक साथ जुड़ना)

  INFUSE (v) = To have an effect on all parts of something (किसी चीज के सभी भागों पर प्रभाव डालना)

Examples:-

(A) As they heal, the bones will **fuse** together.

(B) Politics **infuses** all aspects of our lives.

03 CHAPTER

VOCABULARY & COLLOCATIONS

3.5 Collocations

Collocation सामान्यत: दो या दो से ज्यादा words का group होता है जो ज्यादातर साथ में use होते हैं।

ये words लंबे समय से साथ में इतना ज्यादा use होते आए हैं कि अगर हम कोई दूसरा समान अर्थ वाला शब्द इनकी जगह इस्तेमाल करें तो यह बहुत awkward लगता है और अक्सर गलत समझा जाता है।

जैसे make a call, make a noise, make a mistake आदि कुछ common Collocations हैं और इन collocations में हम 'make' की जगह 'do' का use नहीं कर सकते, यह गलत समझा जाएगा।

इसलिए हमें हर language में Collocations पर खास ध्यान देने की जरूरत होती है।

हमने आपकी सुविधा के लिए नीचे Collocations को Categories में list किया है, जिनकी मदद से आप Cloze Test या Fillers के Questions को सही कर पायेंगे।

Collocations

- **Collocations with 'make'**
- **Collocations with 'do'**
- **Collocations with 'have'**
- **Collocations with 'take'**
- **Collocations with 'come'**
- **Collocations with 'go'**
- **Collocations with 'get'**
- **Some Important Collocations**
- **Important Verb Collocations**
- **Adjective-Noun Collocations**
- **Adverb-Adjective Collocations**

COLLOCATIONS WITH 'MAKE'

COLLOCATION	EXAMPLE	MEANING
1. Make a break	The moment had come **to make a break** or die.	To run quickly towards something to escape./बचने के लिए तेजी से दौड़ना।
2. Make a call	One sailor was killed while **making a call** from a public telephone.	To phone someone/किसी को फोन करना (phone or call)
3. Make a choice	Then let everyone **make a choice**, and we shall see which of the two is right.	To select something/चयन करना
4. Make a comment	It would be inappropriate for me to **make a specific comment** on that.	To make a statement अपनी राय देना या बयान देना।
5. Make a complaint	**Make a complaint** if you are not satisfied with the service.	To express dissatisfaction अपनी असहमति या असंतोष व्यक्त करना।
6. Make a confession	She went to the police station and **made a full confession.**	To admit or confess something स्वीकार करना।
7. Make a suggestion	I **made a suggestion** but they chose to ignore it.	To suggest something/कोई सुझाव देना
8. Make a decision	I cannot **make a decision** without discussing it.	To decide something/कुछ निर्णय लेना
9. Make a difference	Changing schools **made a big difference** to my life.	To have a significant effect on something/ किसी पर बहुत गहरा असर होना
10. Make a discovery	He is on the brink of **making a discovery.**	To find out something/कुछ खोज करना
11. Make a fool of somebody	She was angry at having been **made a fool of**.	To trick or deceive somebody किसी को धोखा देना
12. Make fortune	They sold their house at the right time and **made a fortune** on it.	To earn a great deal of money बहुत सारा पैसा कमाना

15. Do an experiment	**While doing the experiment**, he died.	To test something when you discover it. किसी चीज को खोजने के बाद उसका test करना/या परीक्षण करना

IMPORTANT POINT (मुख्य बिंदु)

जब भी हम किसी Noun phrase के साथ में, 'Do' और 'Make' को use करते हैं तो-

Do किसी कार्य को करने की प्रक्रिया पर focus करता है और make किसी कार्य के result पर focus करता है।

Reference:- [CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY]

1.) When I was doing the calculations, (गतिविधि या कार्य) (ACTION) I made two mistakes. (परिणाम) (OUTCOME)

2.) I did some work (ACTION) (कार्य) for her last summer; I made a pond (परिणाम) (OUTCOME) in her garden.

(MAKE VS DO)

Exercise - 1

1. Not knowing what to do, I decided_____ a phone call to my best friend for advice.

2. It's hard to _____ friends when you are abroad and you don't know the language.

3. I've never dreamt about _____ business with them. It was my chance!

4. All right. I'll _____ you a promise. If you _____ an effort this term at school, we will _____ an awesome trip to London this summer. Doesn't it _____ you happy?

5. All the arrangements for the party were _____, so everybody _____ their job perfectly.

6. Did you _____ sure you locked the front door before leaving?

7. You've _____ such a mess! I'll have to _____ my best to work it out!

8. All she had _____ was her hair and she had _____ it on time.

9. I don't like _____ the shopping. My wife always _____ it for me.

10. I didn't _____ my homework yesterday so my teacher is really annoyed.

11. The children had the drawing lesson in the classroom and they _____ a lot of mess, so the pupil on duty _____ an offer to everyone to help him clean.

12. Believe me, you wouldn't _____ so many spelling mistakes if you read more!

13. One of the most difficult things is _____ someone believe when trust is completely lost.

14. My grandfather _____ a lot of money when he found oil at the backyard.

15. I felt scared when something or someone _____ a hideous noise in the middle of the night.

16. I didn't want _____ the laundry today, I planned _____ it tomorrow.

17. My knowledge of English is improving! I've _____ great progress since I started watching movies.

18. She didn't mean _____ the things the wrong way.

19. Please, leave me alone. I have to _____ a phone call.

20. The prisoner _____ his time. It was so long and now he is free at last.

21. Yesterday I _____ the spring-cleaning and now my house is spotless and neat.

22. Our housemaid spends too much time _____ the ironing.

23. _____ your chores and I'll _____ you your favourite pizza for dinner!

24. I never meant _____ harm, that's why I _____ my decision to leave.

25. I'm afraid this is not going to be a snowy winter to _____ snowmen.

ANSWER KEY

1.	To make	2.	make
3.	Doing	4.	Make in all blanks
5.	Made/Did	6.	Make
7.	Made/do	8.	To do/To do
9.	To do/ does	10.	Do
11.	Made/Made	12.	make
13.	To make	14.	Made
15.	Made	16.	To do/To do
17.	Made	18.	To do
19.	To make	20.	To do
21.	Did	22.	Doing
23.	Do/Make	24.	To do/Made
25.	Make		

(B) It's important to make time to read to your children.

(C) Could you please describe what happened that night? Take your time— we want it to be as accurate as possible.

10. **Have a trouble** → To have a problem

Make a trouble → To cause a problem or difficulty

(A) The company has had serious financial troubles recently.

(B) She is not rational, she can make a lot of trouble for her.

IMPORTANT VERB COLLOCATIONS

	COLLOCATION	MEANING
1.	**To abuse one's power/drugs**	To make bad use of power/drugs/शक्ति, दवाईयों का दुरूपयोग करना।
2.	**To accept defeat/a challenge/an invitation**	पराजय, चुनौती या आमंत्रण स्वीकार करना
3.	**To break a promise/a record/a rule**	वादा, नियम आदि तोड़ना
4.	**To deliver a speech/lecture**	To give a speech lecture/भाषण देना
5.	**To narrate a story/an incident**	To tell a story/an incident/कहानी या घटना का वर्णन करना
6.	**To call a strike**	To refuse to do something over a condition/हड़ताल करना
7.	**To recite a poem**	To say a poem/कविता सुनाना, कविता पाठ करना
8.	**To chant a hymn/mantra**	To sing a hymn/mantra frequently/मंत्र आदि का बार-बार उच्चारण करना
9.	**To yield one's power/control**	To allow somebody one's power/control/किसी को शक्ति, अधिकार का प्रयोग करने देना।
10.	**To win a game/a battle/an argument**	खेल, युद्ध आदि जीत जाना
11.	**To play a role or character in a play or film**	किसी नाटक या फिल्म में कोई किरदार निभाना
12.	**To impose a fine/a penalty/a tax/a ban**	किसी पर कोई fine, tax या प्रतिबंध (ban) लगाना
13.	**To impart information/knowledge to somebody**	To pass an information/knowledge to somebody/किसी को कोई सूचना या जानकारी देना
14.	**To pay his attention to somebody/something**	Apply his attention to somebody/something/किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु पर ध्यान देना।
15.	**To amass wealth**	To collect huge wealth/बहुत सारी धन-दौलत इकट्ठी करना।
16.	**To abjure violence/religion**	To leave violence or one's religion/हिंसा त्यागना या अपना धर्म छोड़ देना
17.	**To ameliorate condition/situation**	To improve any bad situation/condition/किसी बुरी स्थिति को सुधारना
18.	**To alleviate pain**	To lessen pain/दर्द कम करना।
19.	**To abrogate/repeal a law**	To end a law/किसी कानून को खत्म करना।
20.	**To appease anger/curiosity**	To calm down anger or satisfy curiosity/क्रोध या जिज्ञासा को शांत करना।
21.	**To accomplish a task/mission**	To complete a work/कार्यपूर्ण करना।
22.	**To achieve one's goal/aim**	To get the target/अपना लक्ष्य प्राप्त करना।
23.	**To allay one's fear/doubt**	To remove one's fear or doubt/किसी के डर या doubt को दूर करना।
24.	**To avert danger**	To escape from a dangerous situation /खतरनाक स्थिति से बचना।
25.	**To adjourn a meeting/trial**	To postpone/किसी meeting को टालना या स्थगित करना

04 CHAPTER GRAMMAR

4.1 Subject Verb Agreement

SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT

किसी भी Sentence में verb, subject के number (singular, plural) एवं person (1^{st}, 2^{nd}, 3^{rd}) के अनुसार प्रयोग होती है मतलब अगर subject plural है तो verb भी plural और अगर subject singular है तो verb भी singular होगी

- They is honest (×)
- They are Honest (✓)
- He is honest (✓)
- He are honest (×)

Note:– SVA के question सिर्फ present tense या was/were के साथ ही होते हैं क्योंकि was/were के अलावा past में तथा future में singular plural नहीं होते।

Singular personal pronouns– he, she, it

Plural personal pronouns– we, you, they

I के साथ present में 'am' तथा past में was और बाकी cases में plural verb का use किया जाता है।

Singular verbs – is, was does, has, (v^1+s/es)

Plural verbs – are, were, do, have, (v^1)

1. अगर sentence का subject एक singular noun हो तो verb singular आती है।

- Radhika are going to market (×)
- Radhika is going to market (✓)
- Rumal do not want to marry her (×)
- Rumal does not want to marry her (✓)

2. अगर subject एक plural noun हो तो plural verb आती है

- People so desperate these days (×)
- People are so desperate these days (✓)
- Many men doesn't know how to behave (×)
- many men don't know how to behave (✓)

3. अगर दो singular noun 'and' से जुड़े हों तो verb plural आती है।

- Radhika and Kavita was not friends (×)
- Radhika and Kavita were not friends (✓)

4. अगर दो singular noun 'and' में जुड़े हों मगर उनके पहले 'each' या 'every' का use हो तो verb singular ही आती है।

- Each boy and each girl were given a pen (×)
- Each boy and each girl was given a pen (✓)

5. अगर दो noun 'and' से जुड़े हों but एक ही चीज का sense दे तो singular verb आती है।

- The horse and carriage are ready (×)
- The horse and carriage is ready (✓)

More such pairs – bread and butter, rice and curry, slow and steady, horse and carriage, hammer and sickle, crown and glory, etc.

6. जब दो noun या pronoun 'as well as, in addition to, besides, like, unlike, with, along with, together with, accompanied by, guided/headed/ led by, and not, but, except, rather than', etc. या किसी अन्य preposition से जुडे हों तो verb हमेशा पहले Noun के हिसाब से आयेगी।

- Hetvik as well as his parents are coming (×)
- Hetvik as well as his parents is coming (✓)
- He together with his mates are absent (×)
- He together with his mates is absent (✓)

7. यदि दो subject not only __ but also, neither __ nor, either __ or से जुड़े हों तो verb नजदीक वाले subject के हिसाब से आती है।

- Neither Radhika nor her parents wants to live in Mumbai (×)
- Neither Radhika nor her parents want to live in Mumbai (✓)
- Not only you but also your brother <u>are</u> going to be punished. (×)
- Not only you but also your brother <u>is</u> going to be punished (✓)

8. अगर subject, each, either, neither, none, any, everyone, everything, nothing, no one, anyone, someone, etc. हो तो verb singular आती है।

- Everyone were enjoying the party (×)
- Everyone was enjoying the party (✓)
- Someone are there at the door (×)
- Someone is there at the door (✓)

04 CHAPTER

GRAMMAR

4.2 Article & Determiner

Name	Type
Definite article	The
Indefinite article	A, an
Demonstratives	This, that, these, those
Pronouns and possessive determiners	My, your, his, her, its, our, their
Quantifiers	A few, a little, much, many, a lot of, most, some, any, enough
Numbers	One, ten, thirty
Distributives	All, both, half, either, neither, each, every
Difference words	Other, another
Pre-determiners	Such, what, rather, quite

BASIC USAGE OF DETERMINERS

	TYPE OF NOUN (Used with)	MEANING OR USAGE	EXAMPLE
A	Consonant sound से शुरू होने वाले singular countable nouns से पहले	किसी group के non-specified member को indicate करने के लिए इसका use करते है।	The car was found abandoned in **a** nearby town.
AN	Vowel sound से शुरू होने वाले singular countable nouns से पहले	किसी group के non-specified member को Indicate करने के लिए इसका use करते है।	Police found several guns in **an** abandoned car.
THE	Singular/plural countable nouns Uncountable nouns.	इसका use definite/specific noun के लिए करते है।	I met a man. **The** man was blind.
MANY	Plural countable nouns + Plural verb	Large number को show करने के लिए इसका use किया जाता है।	**Many** people feel that the law should be changed.
MANY A	Singular countable noun + Singular verb	Large number को show करने के लिए इसका use किया जाता है।	**Many a** good man feels that the law should be changed.
MUCH	Uncountable nouns	Large amount को show करने के लिए इसका use किया जाता है।	When the band started out, they couldn't afford **much** equipment.
FEW	Plural countable nouns	यह negligible number (न के बराबर संख्या) को दर्शाता है।	He could go to Delhi as he had **few** rupees.
LITTLE	Uncountable Nouns	यह negligible amount (न के बराबर मात्रा) को दर्शाता है।	He has **little** knowledge of politics.
A FEW	Plural countable nouns	'Some but not many' के sense में इसका use करते है।	I met Radha **a few** days ago at a party in Delhi.
A LITTLE	Uncountable Nouns	'Some but not much' के sense में इसका use करते है।	It takes **a little** time to adjust to the climate here.

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4.3 Tense

Tense, verb की अलग-अलग forms होती हैं जो किसी action का type & time बताती है।

Action → **Type** → *Indefinite, Perfect, Continuous, Perfect Continuous*

Action → **Time** → *Present, Past, Future*

Structures of Tenses

हम verb 'walk' की forms की मदद से Tenses के structures को समझेंगे।

	Past	Present	Future
Simple (Indefinite)	Walked, [2nd form of the verb]	Walk [Add 's' or 'es' in the base form (V_1) of the verb.] with singular number 3rd person subject	Will/shall walk [Will/shall + V_1]
Perfect	Had walked [had + past participle (V_3)]	Has/have walked [Has/have + past participle (V_3)]	Will/shall have walked [Will/shall + past participle (V_3)]
Continuous (Progressive)	Was/were walking [Was/were + (verb + ing)]	Is/am/are walking [Is/am/are + (verb + ing)]	Will/shall be walking [Will/shall be + (verb + ing)]
Perfect Continuous	Had been walking [Had been + (verb + ing)]	Has/have been walking [Has/have been +(verb + ing)]	Will/shall have been walking [Will/shall have been + (verb + ing)]

Usage of Tenses:-

Present Tense

Tenses	Usage	Examples
1. Present Indefinite Tense	(A) Universal facts or general truths	• The sun rises in the east.
	(B) Habitual actions/Frequent actions (बार-बार होने वाले) **Hints →** (always, every day, never, often, seldom, sometimes, generally, usually etc.)	• I go to school at 9 o'clock every day. • Satyendra never tells a lie.
	(C) Future में होने वाले Fixed/scheduled actions के लिए	• The next flight is at 8 pm tomorrow night.

Answer Key							
1. (a)	2. (c)	3. (c)	4. (d)	5. (b)	6. (d)	7. (a)	8. (b)
9. (a)	10. (b)	11. (b)	12. (d)	13. (b)	14. (b)	15. (b)	16. (d)
17. (b)	18. (a)	19. (a)	20. (a)	21. (b)	22. (c)	23. (a)	24. (a)
25. (b)							

REINFORCE YOUR GRAMMAR

Practice

SET - 1

Direction: In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

Farmers, as you may know, _____(1)____ a hard time of it in Britain lately, and turning to new ways of earning income from their land. This involves not only planting new kinds of crops, but also some strange ways of making money, the most unusual of which has got to be sheep racing. Yes, you ____(2)____ me correctly. A farmer in the west of England now ____(3)____ sheep races on a regular basis, and since last year over 100,000 people _____(4)____ up to watch the proceedings. When I _____(5)____ the farm on my way to the sea, one punter told me, and I thought I'd have a look. According to a regular visitor, betting on sheep is more interesting than betting on horses.

1. (a) had (b) have had
(c) are having (d) were having

2. (a) hear (b) heard
(c) did hear (d) both (b) and (c)

3. (a) is holding (b) held
(c) holds (d) hold

4. (a) turned (b) have turned
(c) are turning (d) both (b) and (c)

5. (a) have passed (b) pass
(c) passed (d) was passing

Answer Key				
1. (b)	2. (b)	3. (c)	4. (b)	5. (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) जब भी किसी sentence में lately, of late, recently, yet, so far, etc. दिये गये हो तो उस sentence में Present Perfect Tense का use किया जाता है।

Given sentence—

Farmers, as you know_____ in Britain lately.

इसमें "lately" adverb का use किया गया है, इसलिए Present Perfect Tense का use किया जायेगा। (have + V^3)

- Had– यह verb की 2nd form है (Simple Past Tense) इसलिये यह option wrong होगा।
- Are having– "be + V^1 + ing", Present Continuous Tense है। इसलिये ये option भी wrong होगा।
- Were having– यह option, Past Continuous Tense में है इसलिये ये भी wrong होगा।
- Have had (have + V^3)–

  यह option Present Perfect Tense में दिया गया है।

  जहाँ have (H.V) और had (V^3 of 'have') main verb है।

  ➢ Have (V^1), Had (V^2), Had (V^3)

  ➢ इसलिये option (b) इसका सही answer होगा।

2. (b) इस blank को, elimination का use करके, fill किया जा सकता है।

Given sentence—

Yes, you _____ me correctly.

- Option (A)– hear (V^1) [Simple Present Tense] क्योंकि दिया गया sentence, कोई regular or frequent action नहीं है, इसलिये ये option wrong होगा।
- Option (c)– did hear
- Did एक helping verb है, जिसको Simple Past Tense के non– affirmative sentence में लिखा जाता है, did hear लिखना गलत होगा। इसलिये ये option भी wrong होगा।
- Option (d)– both b & c
- यदि option c, पहले ही गलत हो चुका है, तो b और c option दोनों सही हो ही नहीं सकते।

  इसलिये option (d) भी wrong होगा।
- Option (b)– heard (V^2)

  यह एक single time action को दिखाता है।

  (simple past tense)
- Option (a), (c), और (d) पहले ही eliminate हो चुके है इसलिये option (b) सही answer होगा।

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4.4 Modal Verbs

Modal Verbs हर language का important part होता है। हम modal verbs के main usages को examples की मदद से समझते है।

	Modal	Main Usages	Examples
1.	Can	(i) Ability	(i) I can speak Spanish fluently.
		(ii) Permission	(ii) Can I go to the restroom, please?
		(iii) Requests	(iii) Can you please pass me the salt?
2.	Could	(i) Polite requests	(i) Could you please pass me the salt?
		(ii) Past ability	(ii) When I was younger, I could run faster than anyone in my class.
		(iii) Possibility in the past	(ii) He could have been a great musician if he had continued to practice
3.	May	(i) Permission	(i) May I go to the bathroom, please?
		(ii) Possibility	(ii) It may rain later, so bring an umbrella.
		(iii) Uncertainty	(iii) I may have left my keys at the office, but I'm not sure.
4.	Might	(i) Possibility	(i) It might rain later, so I'm bringing an umbrella.
		(ii) Uncertainty	(ii) I might have left my phone at home, I can't seem to find it.
		(iii) Polite requests	(iii) Might I borrow your pen for a moment?
5.	Must	(i) Obligation	(i) You must wear a seatbelt while driving.
		(ii) Necessity	(ii) You must eat something before taking your medication.
		(iii) Strong advice	(iii) You must see a doctor about that persistent cough.
6.	Shall	(i) Future plans or arrangements	(i) We shall discuss this matter in the next meeting.
		(ii) Suggestions	(ii) Shall we go out for dinner tonight?
		(iii) Offers	(iii) Shall I open the window for you?
7.	Should	(i) Advice	(i) You should eat more fruits and vegetables.
		(ii) Obligation	(ii) Employees should arrive on time for work.
		(iii) Expectation	(iii) The report should be ready by tomorrow.
8.	Will	(i) Future actions	(i) I will go to the store tomorrow.
		(ii) Predictions	(ii) The price of oil will continue to rise.
		(iii) offers	(iii) I will help you with your homework.
9.	Would	(i) Polite requests	(i) Would you mind passing the salt, please?
		(ii) Hypothetical situations	(ii) If I won the lottery, I would travel the world.
		(iii) Past habits or actions	(iii) When I was a child, I would spend hours playing outside.

CONCEPT BUILDING TEST ⇒ MODALS

1. You _____ have come to see me today. I am feeling much better and _____ get around by myself now.
(a) mustn't/could
(b) needn't/can
(c) might not/shouldn't
(d) dare/may

2. I _____ travel by coach to Delhi last week because the airline pilots were on strike.
(a) could (b) needn't
(b) had to (d) must

3. Now that you have a job, you _____ be more responsible. You _____ sleep till noon any more. You _____ start work at 8 in the morning. You _____ dress in a suit and tie. You _____ act like a schoolboy any longer.
(a) must/can't/have to/have to/can't
(b) have to/may/will/can/mustn't
(c) must/won't/must/ought to/mayn't
(d) should/mustn't/will/have to/should

4. You _____ talk to each other if you want to settle your dispute. You _____ get anywhere if you both refuse to discuss the matter.
(a) have to/will (b) should/won't
(c) can/could (d) had better/may

5. It was too late! The doctor _____ help the patient. He told the family that they _____ too long before calling him.
(a) wouldn't/had been waiting
(b) could/have waited
(c) couldn't/had waited
(d) might/had to wait

6. You _____ join the meeting on Friday, but you _____ if you like.
(a) shouldn't/had to
(b) mustn't/needn't
(c) can't/shouldn't
(d) needn't/can

7. One of us _____ here because there _____ an urgent call.
(a) must wait/should have been
(b) ought to wait/may have been
(c) needn't wait/must be
(d) had better wait/might be

8. Radha _____ well when she first got her driving licence, but she _____ it by now.
(a) couldn't drive/must have learnt
(b) didn't have to drive/will be able to learn
(c) wasn't able to drive/must learn
(d) wasn't able to drive/shouldn't have learnt

9. You _____ make a mess in the house, or else your mother will be very angry.
(a) can (b) mustn't
(c) needn't (d) must

10. You _____ go home now. You _____ finish writing those emails. They can wait until tomorrow.
(a) cannot/must (b) cannot/mustn't
(c) can/needn't (d) cannot/need

11. According to the weather report, it _____ rain today, but I'm not so sure about it.
(a) might (b) can
(c) must (d) have to

12. Be careful with the knife! It's very sharp, you _____ cut your finger.
(a) should (b) may
(c) need to (d) can

13. Vinod asked me to check the exercises. He thought that I _____ have made a mistake.
(a) might (b) can
(c) should (d) may

14. You _____ buy a dictionary; there are a lot in class.
(a) don't dare (b) must
(c) needn't (d) don't need

15. When I was a child, I _____ play in the street with boys and girls from the neighbourhood.
(a) won't (b) must
(c) would (d) may

16. He gripped his brother's arm lest he _____ trampled by the mob.
(a) may be (b) will be
(c) might be (d) should be

17. Ram has broken his leg, only if he gets well soon and works hard, he _____ play the game against Australia.
(a) can (b) will be able to
(c) used to (d) has to

18. He was a salesman, so he _____ travelling up and down the country.
(a) used to (b) would
(c) was used to (d) is use to

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4.5 Non Finite Verbs

Non Finite Verbs

INFINITIVE
- To + V_1 (Active)
- To + be + V_3 (Passive)
- To + have +V_3 (Active)
- To +have been+ V_3 (Passive)
- Infinitives का प्रयोग Verbal Noun की तरह किया जाता है।

GERUND
- V_1 + ing (Active)
- Being + V_3 (Passive)
- Gerunds का प्रयोग Verbal Noun की तरह किया जाता है।

PARTICIPLE
- Present Participle - V_1 + ing (Active)
- Past Participle - V_3 (Passive)
- Perfect Participle
  - Having + V_3(Active)
  - Having Been + V_3(Passive)
- Participles का प्रयोग Verbal Adjective की तरह किया जाता है।

INFINITIVES

"To + V_1" को सामान्यत: Subject/object के रूप में Noun की तरह या Purpose दिखाने के लिए Adverb की तरह प्रयोग करते हैं।

➢ ***Important points***

- **Bare infinitive (infinitive without 'to')**

(a) **जब दो infinitive structures को 'and', 'or', 'but', 'except', 'than', 'as', 'like' आदि से जोड़ा जाता है तो सामान्यत: बाद वाले infinitive से पहले "to" नहीं लगाते।**

Ex:- I want to lie and to sleep for a while. (Use "to lie and sleep")

He did nothing except calling you. (Use "call")

(b) **Let, make, bid, have, + sb/sth + V_1**

Ex:- He bade me to go out. (Use "bade me go")

(c) **Help + sb + (to) do/in doing**

Ex:- He helped me to doing this. (Use "do", "to do" or "in doing" instead of "to doing")

(d) **Cannot help but + V_1/Cannot help + V_1 + ing**

Ex:- Whenever I hear that song, I can't help but dance.

Ex:- Whenever I hear that song, I can't help dancing.

(e) **Why (should/would + sub) + V_1... + when/if + sub ....**

Ex:- Why to stay inside if we can go out. (Use "why stay")

GERUNDS

"V + ing" को सामान्यत: Subject/object के रूप में Noun की तरह use करते है।

➢ ***Important points***

- **POSSESSIVE DETERMINERS + GERUND**

  Gerund (v + ing) से पहले सामान्यत: Possessive Determiners (my, your, his, her, our, their, etc.) लगाते हैं।

  Ex:- I don't like them staying out late. (Use "their staying")
- **PREPOSITIONS + GERUND**

  Ex:- We don't know anything about driving a car.
- **PHRASES (WITH "TO") + GERUND**

  Be used to, habituated to, accustomed to, with a view to, look forward to, in addition to, devoted to, object to, given to, taken to, addicted to, averse to, prone* to, owing to, due to, adhere to, conducive to, indifferent to, preferable to, etc.

  Ex:- I was used to drink. (Use "drinking" in place of "to drink")

  Ex:-The student was looking forward to meet the teacher. (Use "meeting" in place of "to meet")
- **VERBS + GERUND (V + ING)**

  कुछ Verbs के बाद सामान्यत: Gerund (V + ing) लगाते हैं। जैसे Appreciate, enjoy, suggest, consider, contemplate, admit, resist, detest, dislike, it is no/much/some use, deny, avoid, delay, forgive, mind, to be busy, can't help, escape, anticipate, etc.

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Stopping

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि जब मैं country side (ग्रामीण क्षेत्र) से गुजर रहा था तो एक fruit की दुकान पर रूके बिना नहीं रह सका। Active voice sentences में 'Resist' के बाद present participle (V_1 + ing) का प्रयोग किया जाता है अत: 'stopping' यहाँ correct answer है।

Example:- I couldn't resist looking at her.

2. (d) Tempting

दिये गए blank space में हमें एक adjective की जरूरत है जिससे पता चल सके कि वो colorful fruits कैसे थे। यहाँ दिये गए options में से 'tempting' एक adjective है जिसका अर्थ है 'प्रलोभित करने वाले'। अत: 'Tempting' यहाँ correct answer है। Temptation (प्रलोभन) एक noun है, tempt (प्रलोभित करना) एक verb हैं एवं attempt (प्रयास या प्रयास करना) एक verb और noun दोनों है।

3. (d) Buying

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि वो colorful fruits इतने प्रलोभित करने वाले थे कि मैनें एक पुरी basket खरीद ली। 'End up' के बाद हम present participle (V_1 + ing) का प्रयोग करते हैं, अत: 'buying' यहाँ correct answer है।

Example:- She ended up losing her job.

4. (a) To bring

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि गाड़ी की तरफ चलते हुए मुझे ध्यान आया कि मैं एक bag लाना भुल गया था। यहाँ blank space से पहले 'forgotten' verb का प्रयोग किया गया है और 'forget' के बाद हम infinitive form (to + V_1) का प्रयोग करते हैं। अत: यहाँ 'to bring' सही answer है।

Example:- I forget to mention his name on the stage.

5. (c) To push

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि fruits की basket लिये हुए मैं गाड़ी का door खोलने की कोशिश कर रहा था, लेकिन वह नहीं खुला। आखिरकार मैनें उसे खोल दिया।

'Manage' के बाद हम infinitive form (to + V1) का प्रयोग करते हैं। 'Manage to do something' सही formation है, जिसका अर्थ हैं कुछ करने में सक्षम होना'। अत: यहाँ infinitive form 'to push' सही answer है।

SET - 2

To become a better writer, I have been practicing writing every day, ___(1)___ different prompts and styles. I enjoy ___(2)___ different characters and ___(3)___ with various structures and techniques. Sometimes I find myself staring at the blank page, but I keep ___(4)___ through, not allowing writer's block ___(5)___ my progress. I believe that writing is a journey, not a destination.

1. (a) to use (b) to be used (c) used (d) using
2. (a) exploration (b) to explore (c) exploring (d) explored
3. (a) experimentation (b) to experiment (c) experimenting (d) to experiment
4. (a) push (b) push away (c) pushed away (d) pushing
5. (a) to hinder (b) hindering (c) hindrance (d) hindered

Answer Key				
1. (d)	2. (c)	3. (c)	4. (d)	5. (a)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Using

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि एक better writer बनने के लिए, मैं हर दिन writing की practice कर रहा हूँ, अलग-अलग prompts और styles का इस्तेमाल करते हुए। दिया गया sentence, continuity की बात कर रहा है अत: यहाँ हमें present participle (V1 + ing) की जरूरत है। इसलिए 'using' यहाँ choice है जो कि एक present participle है जिसका अर्थ है- इस्तेमाल करते हुए या प्रयोग करते हुए।

'To use' एक infinitive form है, 'used' एक past participle है तथा 'to be used' passive voice का structure है।

2. (c) Exploring

'Enjoy' के बाद हम gerund (V_1 + ing) form का प्रयोग करते हैं। अत: यहाँ 'exploring' सही answer है।

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि मैं different characters को explore करना (खोजना, अन्वेषण करना) पसंद करता हूँ।

Example:- I enjoy playing cricket.

3. (c) Experimenting

यहाँ 'and' से पहले gerund from (V_1 + ing) का प्रयोग होगा (क्योंकि 'enjoy' के बाद gerund form आती है), अत: 'and' के बाद भी same verb form (gerund) आएगी। इसलिए 'experimenting' यहाँ सही answer है।

04 CHAPTER

GRAMMAR

4.6 Mood & Conditional

MOOD

Mood, verb की एक ऐसी form है, जो किसी बात [matter] के प्रति speaker के view को show करता है। यह किसी fact, opinion, command, suggestion, request, wish, hypothetical (imaginary) situation, or uncertainty के बारे में बताती है।

1. PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD:-

यह necessity requirement, order, demand और prayer को show करता है। Present Subjective Mood का present time से कोई मतलब नहीं है। यह verb की present form के बारे में बताती है।

V^1 (verb की base from) verb की present from है, अत: Present Subjective Mood में V^1 का use होता है।

[Note-1] निम्नलिखित adjectives- especially वे जो that clause के साथ use होते है, के साथ Subjective Mood का use होता है। - crucial, essential, important, imperative, necessary, urgent, advisable etc.

Structure → [It is + adjective + that + Present Subjunctive Mood]

[Note -2] निम्नलिखित verbs especially वे जो that clause के साथ use होती है, के साथ Subjunctive Mood का use होता है- insist, demand, advise, urge, require, ask और order.

(A) It is <u>necessary</u> that everyone <u>come</u> on time.

(B) My teacher <u>ordered</u> that everyone <u>be</u> on time at party.

(C) I <u>insisted</u> that the council <u>reconsider</u> its decision.

(D) All of his friends <u>advised</u> him that he <u>help</u> his girlfriend.

(E) The job <u>requires</u> that candidates <u>be</u> experienced in Java Script.

2. PAST SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD:-

यह verb की वह form है जो ये बताती हैं कि situation imaginary (काल्पनिक), या unreal (अवास्तविक) है।

Past Subjunctive Mood का past time से कोई मतलब नहीं है। यह verb की past form के बारे में बताता है।

➢ हम Past Subjunctive Mood का use, '<u>I wish</u>', <u>As if</u>, <u>As though</u>, तथा <u>If only</u> के बाद करते हैं।

(A) PAST SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD - (जो present time को denote करता है)

V^2 (verb की past form) का use Past Subjunctive Mood में present time को denote करने के लिए होता है। लेकिन V^2 के रूप में हम 'was' का use न करके 'were' का use करते है।

I wish I am a teacher. [×]

I wish I was a teacher. [×]

I wish I were a teacher. [✓]

(B) PAST SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD - (जो past time को denote करता है)

हम Past subjunctive mood में [Had + V^3] का use past time को denote करने के लिए करते हैं।

I wished I have gone there. [×]

I wished I had gone there. [✓]

कुछ Special structures

➢ I wish, would that, if only, oh that - ये phrases, imagination (कल्पना) को show करते है।

इसलिए इन phrases के साथ Past Subjective Mood का use करते है।

➢ It is + {high time/right time/ approriate time / about time/ right opportunity} + (Subject + <u>V^2/were</u>)

It was + {high time/right time/ apt time / about time/ right opportunity} + (Subject + had + V^3)

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Conditional sentences, दो clauses से मिलकर बनते हैं।

(1) Subordinate clause (If-clause) - जिसमें condition दी होती है।

(2) Main clause - जिसमें दी गई condition का result दिया होता है।

Conditionals	Usage	Structure and Example
REAL & PROBABLE CONDITIONALS	Scientific/general truth के लिए इसका use करते है।	If + Present Indefinite, Present Indefinite If water is heated to 100 degrees centigrade, it begins to boil.
	Future की possible condition के लिए इसका use करते है।	If + Present Indefinite, Future Indefinite If you come to me, I will teach you.
HYPOTHETICAL CONDITIONALS	Present की unreal और imaginary condition के लिए इसका use करते हैं।	If + past Indefinite (V2), Would +V1 *Or* If + sub + were , Would + V1 If he worked hard, he would pass the exam. If he were my brother, I would help him.
UNREAL CONDITIONALS	Past की unreal और imaginary condition के लिए इसका use करते हैं।	If + Had + V3 , Would + have + V3 If she had got up earlier, she would have arrived on time. She would have had time for a shower if she had got up early

CONCEPT BUILDING TEST ⇒ CONDITIONALS & MOODS

WRITE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS.

1. If you heat air, it volume _____ (Increase).
2. If it doesn't rain for a long time, the earth _____ very dry (Get).
3. If everyone _____ us three euros, we would have had enough money to pay for the drinks. (Give)
4. The police _____ him if they caught him. (Arrest)
5. If I _____ you, I would go to the headmaster and tell him about the incident. (Be)
6. If the goalkeeper had missed that ball, the team _____ the match. (Not win)
7. If the man _____ me, he wouldn't have fallen down the stairs (Not follow)
8. If I earned enough money, I _____ around the world. (Travel)
9. It is imperative that all of the students _____ present at school on time. (Be)
10. It is right time we _____ the examination hall. (Leave)
11. I suggested that she _____ her lawyer before signing the contract. (Consult)
12. It was almost midnight, It was high time we _____ home. (Return)
13. Raju is very poor; I wish he _____ a wonderful house. (Have)
14. If you mix red and blue, you _____ purple. (Get)
15. If you told them the truth, they _____ you. (Not believe)
16. If I _____ the newspaper this morning, I would have known about the bus strike. (Read)
17. If aliens _____ to visit me one day, I would take them to the zoo. (Be)
18. If Spiderman and Superman were real, they _____ to work overtime to fight crime in today's world. (Have)

04 CHAPTER GRAMMAR

4.7 Pronoun

Pronoun वह word है, जो noun की जगह use होता है। यह किसी paragraph या piece of writing (लेखन) में Noun की repetition न हो, इसलिए use होता है।

For Example:-

Ram is the monitor of this class. ⇒ (Noun)

He is my brother. ⇒ (Pronoun)

⇒ हमें नीचे दिये गये इन topics को cloze test को अच्छा करने के लिए तैयार करना है।

1. Personal pronouns and cases
2. Special usage of 'one'
3. Agreement of pronouns with verbs
4. Relative pronouns and antecedents
5. Reflexive pronouns

1. *Personal Pronouns*

PERSON	NOMINATIVE CASE (used as a subject)	ACCUSATIVE CASE (used as an object)	POSSESSIVE CASE		REFLEXIVE PRONOUN
			Possessive determiner (adjective)	Possessive pronoun	
	I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
FIRST	We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
SECOND	You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself/yourselves
	He	Him	His	His	Himself
THIRD	She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
	It	It	Its	____	Itself
	They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves

2. *Special usage of 'one'*

One *(Number)* = 1

One *(Pronoun)* = यह Noun की repetition avoid करने के लिए use होता है, जब आप किसी के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं, जिसकी बात पहले भी हो चुकी है। इसका मतलब 'people in general' भी है।

Examples:-

(A) Our car is always breaking down, but we are getting a new **one** soon. ⇒ (Pronoun)

(B) There is only **one** girl in my life. ⇒ (Number)

Note:-

(1) It is never used to replace uncountable nouns.

(2) Possessive form of 'one' ⇒ one's.

(3) Reflexive form of 'one' ⇒ oneself.

(4) Plural form of 'one' ⇒ ones

Examples:-

(A) One cannot choose freedom for himself without choosing it for others. **[×]**

(B) One cannot choose freedom for oneself without choosing it for others. **[✓]**

(C) One should never criticize if he is not sure of his facts. **[×]**

(D) One should never criticize if one is not sure of one's facts. **[✓]**

3. *Agreement of Pronouns with Verbs (Pronouns का Verb के साथ Agreement)*

(i) Each, Every, Everybody, Everything, Everyone, Nobody, Nothing, None, Anybody, Anything, Anyone, Somebody, Someone, Something, This, That, Either, Neither – ये pronouns, singular माने जाते हैं, हमें इनके साथ singular verb का use करना है और plural pronouns [their, theirs and themselves] का use नहीं करना है।

(ii) Few, a few, the few, both, many, several – हमें इनके साथ plural verb का use करना है।

19. I haven't been able to find _____ who might be able to help me. There must be _____ who knows the correct way to fill out this application!

(a) someone/anyone (b) no one/someone
(c) anyone/no one (d) anyone/someone

20. _____ year I take out _____ my old clothes and sort out the _____ I don't want to keep.

(a) every/any/one (b) all/all/any
(c) every/some/ones (d) each/all/ones

Answer Key

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

Practice

SET - 1

It's important to take care of ___(1)___, both physically and mentally. You can't help ___(2)___ if you're not feeling your best. Take some time each day to do something that makes you feel good whether it's taking a walk, reading a book, or practicing a hobby, make sure it's something that ___(3)___ enjoy. Don't compare yourself to ___(4)___, focus on your own progress and growth. Your journey is unique and special. Remember that your happiness is ___(5)___ to own, no one else's. Embrace your strengths and weaknesses, they make you who you are.

1. (a) you (b) your
   (c) yours (d) yourself
2. (a) other (b) others
   (c) other's (d) others'
3. (a) you (b) yourself
   (c) yours (d) your's
4. (a) others (b) another
   (c) another's (d) other
5. (a) yourself (b) your
   (c) yours (d) your's

Answer Key

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

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Yourself

Reflexive pronoun का use 'object' के रूप में किया जाता है जब subject and object का use एक ही person के लिये किया जाये।

"Sentence में 'you' hidden subject हैं अत: object के लिये yourself का use किया जायेगा क्योंकि subject & object एक ही person को refer कर रहे हैं।

2. (b) Others

यहाँ दिया गया sentence कहता है कि आप दूसरों की मद्द नहीं कर सकते अगर आप स्वयं आपने आप को अच्छा महसूस नहीं कर रहे हैं। यहाँ 'दूसरों' के लिए 'others' सही शब्द है।

- Other = दूसरा

Other's = दूसरे का (possessive form of 'other')

Others' = दूसरों का (possessive form of 'others')

3. (a) Sentence में हमें noun clause में 'enjoy' verb के लिये subject की आवश्यकता है अत: 'you' correct answer है।

4. (a) 'To' preposition के लिये object की need है तथा object के लिये noun/pronoun का use किया जाता है अत: "others" correct answer है।

5. (c) इस sentence में हमें possession की जरूरत है। दिया गया sentence कहता है: याद रखिये कि आपकी खुशी, आपकी अपनी खुशी है। अर्थात् your happiness is your happiness. यहाँ 'your happiness' को दुबारा लिखने की बजाए हम possessive pronoun 'yours' का प्रयोग करेगें, जो 'your' और 'happiness' दोनों को दर्शाता है।

You = pronoun

Your = possessive determiner

Yours = possessive pronoun

SET - 2

The library was a treasure trove of knowledge, with shelves upon shelves of books ___(1)___ had been written by authors from all over the world I couldn't decide ___(2)___ book to read first, so I asked the librarian, ___(3)___ kindly suggested a few titles that might interest me. One of the books, ___(4)___ had a beautiful cover, caught my eye. I asked the librarian whose work it was, and she told me it was written by a renowned author ___(5)___ had won many awards for her writing. I couldn't wait to start reading it.

04 CHAPTER

GRAMMAR

4.8 Conjunction

Conjunction **वह शब्द है जो words, phrases, clauses या sentences को जोड़ता है।**

हमने आपके लिए इस Topic को तीन हिस्सों में बांटा है जिससे आप सही क्रम में ज्यादा अच्छे से चीजें समझ सकें।

Conjunction

Sub-ordinate Conjunctions ↓ ये Conjunctions एक sentence में dependent clauses को जोड़ते हैं।

Co-ordinate Conjunctions ↓ ये Conjunctions एक sentence में दो independent clauses को जोड़ते हैं।

Co-relatives ↓ यहाँ दो Conjunctions एक sentence में pair में use होते है। Pair words को गलत देकर अक्सर exams में error दिए जाते है।

Note: Clause (Sub. + Verb) एक ही Sentence में दो या दो से ज्यादा हो सकते हैं, हमें हर clause को introduce करने के लिए एक conjunction का use करना पड़ता है।

SUB-ORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunction	Meaning & Usage	Structure & Examples
WHEN	'At the time or during the time' (जब या जिस दौरान) के sense में इसका use होता है। यह Specific (निश्चित) time को denote करता है।	I was playing chess <u>when</u> I first saw her. (at the time) I saw her <u>when</u> she was playing chess. (during the time)
BEFORE	'Earlier than' (से पहले) के sense में इसका use होता है।	<u>Before</u> the doctor came, the patient had died.
AFTER	'Later than' (के बाद) के sense में इसका use होता है।	I will call you <u>after</u> I have done my work.
SINCE	यह 'beginning time' को denote करता है।	I have not seen her <u>since</u> I came to Ayodhya.
UNTIL	'Up to the point in time' (तक) के sense में इसका use होता है	We will have to wait here <u>until</u> the rain stops.
AS SOON AS	यदि एक action के तुरंत बाद दूसरा action हो तो इसका use करते है।	Vinod stopped crying <u>as soon as</u> he saw the gift. You will never guess what happened <u>as soon as</u> I left my room.

CO-ORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunction	Meaning & Usage	Structure & Examples
FOR	यह 'Reason' को denote करता है। (क्योंकि)	We listened eagerly, for he brought news of our families.
AND	यह same rank (अर्थात् same part of speech or same connotation) के structures को जोड़ता है। (और)	He is very shy and coward. [×] He is very shy and cowardly. [✓] 'Shy' and 'Cowardly' are adjectives.
NOR	इसका use 'negation' (मना करने) के लिए होता है।	He was not there on Monday, nor on Tuesday for that matter.
BUT	यह दो opposite meaning वाले words या sentences को connect करता है। (लेकिन)	By the end of the day we were tired but happy.
OR	यह alternative/choice को denote करता है। (या)	Are you coming or not?
YET	यह counter argument के लिए use होता है। (लेकिन)	He has a good job, yet he never seems to have any money.
SO	यह 'purpose' (उद्देश्य) को denote करता है। (इसलिए)	She called me, so I went there.

CO-RELATIVES

Conjunction	Meaning & Usage	Examples
EITHER--OR	यह alternative/choice को denote करता है।	Candidates can opt for either a paper and pencil test or a computer-based test.
NEITHER--NOR	"दो options में से कोई भी नहीं" के sense में इसका use करते हैं।	You may neither go to the mall nor watch movies.
NOT ONLY--BUT ALSO	यह किसी fact को emphasize करते हुए उसमें कुछ और add करने में use होता है।	They not only have two houses in Mumbai, but also have one in Kolkata.
BOTH --AND	यह two persons or two things के inclusion (समावेश) के लिए use होता है।	Both the captain and players has worked hard to win the match.
WHETHER --OR	अगर किसी close में दो alternatives या choices हो तो इसका use करते हैं।	She didn't know whether he was laughing or crying.
NO SOONER -- THAN	यदि पहले action के तुरंत बाद दूसरा action घटित हो तो हम इसका use करते हैं।	No sooner had she finished one project than she started working on the next.
HARDLY/SCARCELY --WHEN	यदि पहले action के तुरंत बाद दूसरा action घटित हो तो हम इसका use करते हैं।	Hardly had I reached the station when the train came. Scarcely had I reached the station when the train arrived.

CONCEPT BUILDING TEST ⇒ CONJUNCTIONS

1. I'm not going to start looking for a job _____ I have finished my studies.
(a) By the time (b) If
(c) In case (d) until

2. _____ did I leave the shop _____ I remembered that I'd left my credit card there.
(a) Either/or (b) Neither/nor
(c) Both /and (d) No sooner/than

3. You'd better go by car rather than take a taxi, _____ you need to take Laxmi home from the hospital.
(a) Until (b) In case
(c) Unless (d) If

4. _____ prices are falling in absolute terms, energy is still expensive.
(a) But (b) Because
(c) Unless (d) Although

5. I'll be at home all day so you can come and see me _____ you want.
(a) Whenever (b) Whichever
(c) Whoever (d) Whatever

6. The play starts in half an hour; _____ we hurry, we're going to be late.
(a) When (b) In case
(c) Unless (d) If

7. The first applicant for the post was both fast _____ efficient, _____ we hired her immediately.
(a) Also/so (b) And/and
(c) And/so (d) But/and

8. _____ her temperature is so high, she will have to stay in bed for a few days.
(a) Unless (b) Until
(c) As (d) Whether

9. I went to library with Himesh, _____ I came without him; _____ he had a lot more work to do than I did.
(a) But/so (b) Because/as
(c) But /whether (d) But/because

10. Snakes are the most stationary of all vertebrates _____ a locality affords them food and shelter they have no inducement to change it.
(a) As soon as (b) As long as
(c) Although (d) However

11. _____ the teacher entered the room _____ everyone got quiet.
(a) Hardly/than (b) Scarcely/when
(c) No sooner/when (d) No sooner/than

12. _____ had he started playing chess _____ someone knocked the door.
(a) Hardly/when (b) Scarcely/than
(c) No sooner/than (d) No sooner/when

13. I can't decide _____ I'll take Chemical Engineering _____ take Medical Technology in the college.
(a) Whether/or (b) Neither/Nor
(c) Either/or (d) Both/All

14. You always dump your clothes on the bed _____ I tell you to hang them.
(a) If (b) Whenever
(c) Since (d) Because

15. It would be futile to suggest alternatives to her _____ she has the habit of doing what she thinks is right.
(a) So (b) Because
(c) Neither (d) But

16. Vinod was late in reaching the meeting point _____ his bicycle had a flat tyre half way on his ride.
(a) So that (b) If
(c) Although (d) As

17. _____ we are not the best of friends, he always helps me _____ I ask him.
(a) Although/But (b) Because/If
(c) Although/If (d) Though/In case

18. They do not dare to be free _____ the spirit of liberty _____ contagious.
(a) Lest/become (b) Lest/should become
(c) If/will become (d) Both 'A' and 'B'

19. She was aware of the fact that she was not responsible for her parents' state of mind, _____ was she responsible for the state of their marriage.
(a) Either (b) Nor
(c) And (d) So

20. He is a well-known celebrity _____ his attitude towards his fans is poor _____ many people are beginning to ignore his new songs _____ records.
(a) But/that/as
(b) And / whereas/as well as
(c) But/if/as well
(d) however/so/and

Answer Key

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

Practice

SET - 1

___(1)___ I don't forget anything important, I always make a to-do list before leaving the house. ___(2)___ I'm in a hurry, I try to take a few minutes to jot down everything I need to do. ___(3)___ I have my list, I can feel organized and in control of my day. ___(4)___ I follow my plan, I know that I won't forget anything crucial. ___(5)___ I started making to-do lists, my productivity has increased, and I feel less stressed.

1. (a) after (b) as much as
   (c) in order that (d) before
2. (a) even if (b) just as
   (c) so that (d) until
3. (a) whether (b) provided that
   (c) which (d) whereas
4. (a) although (b) supposing
   (c) as long as (d) rather than
5. (a) lest (b) even though
   (c) as though (d) since

Answer Key				
1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (b)	4. (c)	5. (d)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) In order that

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि मैं हमेशा एक 'to-do list' बनाता हूँ ताकि मैं जो कुछ भी जरूरी है, वो भूल ना जाऊँ। 'ताकि' के sense में यहाँ 'in order that' सही conjunction है जिसका अर्थ है- so that (ताकि)।

'In order that' का प्रयोग 'a clause of purpose' को introduce कराने के लिए किया जाता है।

Example:- We ought to leave early in order that we may not miss the train.

- Before = (पहले) in advance of the time when
  Example:- They lived rough for ten days before they were arrested.
- After = (बाद में, के बाद) during the period of time following an event
  Example:- Bath time ended in a flood after the taps were left running.
- As much as = (जितना कि) even though, despite the fact that
  Example:- As much as I respect him, I still have to disagree with him on this point.

2. (a) Even if

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि अगर मैं जल्दी में भी होता हूँ, तब भी थोड़ा time लेता हूँ जरूरी चीजों को जुटाने या इकट्ठा करने की।

यहाँ conjunction, 'even if' (यद्यपि, अगर) सही answer है, जिसका अर्थ है 'despite the possibility that', or 'despite the fact that'.

Example:- I'm going to the party even if it rains.

- So that = (ताकि) used to introduce a clause of purpose
  Example:- I'm going home so that I can watch a movie.
- Until = (तक, जब तक) up to the point in time or the event mentioned
- Just as = (उतना कि, उतना ही) used to emphasize that something is equally large, good, bad, etc.
  Example:- Animals feel pain just as much as we do.

3. (b) Provided that

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि अगर मेरे पास मेरी list है तो मैं संगठित महसूस करता हुँ और अपने दिन को नियंत्रित कर सकता हुँ। अपितु जरूरी चीजों की list मेरे पास ना होने पर मैं बिखरा हुआ महसूस करता हुँ और दिन भर चीजें अनियंत्रित रहती हैं। 'अगर' के sense में conjunction, 'provided that' सही answer है, जिसका अर्थ है 'if' or 'only if'.

Example:- He's welcome to come along provided that he behaves himself in the party.

- Whether = (या, दोनों में से कौन-सा) expressing a doubt or choice between alternatives
  Example:- She still seems undecided whether to go or stay.
- Whereas = (जबकि) in contrast or comparison with the fact that
  Example:- You treated the matter lightly whereas I was quite serious.

4. (c) As long as

दिया गया sentence कहता है कि जब तक कि मैं अपना plan follow करता हूँ, मैं जानता हूँ कि मैं कुछ भी जरूरी (बात, काम, चीज) नहीं भुलुंगा। यहाँ 'as long as' सही answer है, जिसका अर्थ है- जब तक या जहाँ तक।

Example:- You can have this dog as long as you promise to take care of it.

- Although = (हालांकि, यद्यपि) in spite of the fact that or even though

04 CHAPTER

GRAMMAR

4.9 Adjectives & Adverbs

	ADJECTIVES	ADVERBS
DEFINITION	Adjective वो शब्द होते हैं जो किसी noun या pronoun के लिए प्रयोग किए जाते हैं।	Adverb वो शब्द होते हैं जो किसी verbs, adjectives या दूसरे adverb के लिए प्रयोग किए जाते हैं।
IDENTIFICATION	Adjectives के अंत में सामान्यत: -ful, -ish, -ous,-able, -some, -al, -ic, -ive, –less आदि suffixes आते हैं। Examples:- careful, industrious, capable, cumbersome, logical, classic, submissive, careless, etc.	Adverbs के अंत में सामान्यत: Suffix (-ly) आता हैं। Examples:- efficiently, easily, quickly, ferociously, fiercely , abruptly, absolutely, absurdly, accidently, etc.
IMPORTANT POINTS	(Noun + ly) ⇒ यह adjective की तरह use होता है। **NOUN** / **ADJECTIVE** Miser – Miserly Friend – Friendly Coward – Cowardly Woman – Womanly Man – Manly Time – Timely King – Kingly Home – Homely Body – Bodily Brother – Brotherly Mother – Motherly	कुछ adverb 'ly' से end नहीं होते है। 'ly' लगाने से उनका meaning change हो जाता है। **1.** 'Fastly' is never used. He runs very fastly. ⇒ [×] He runs very fast. ⇒ [✓] **2.** **Hard** = with great effort **Hardly** = almost no **3.** **Free** = without payment **Freely** = independently **4.** **Late** = with delay **Lately** = recently

Exercise

Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits into each blank.

1. When I came to the city after 20 years, it was completely _____. Everything was so different. (Recognize)
2. Young people who grew up in the 1960s lived in a _____ society. Almost everything was allowed. (Permit)
3. My dad always has to take sides. He is never _____. (Object)
4. I have been _____ of him since the day I met him. (Suspect)
5. My brother is such an _____ young man. He never does any exercise and seldom goes out of the house. (Act)
6. Sattu made some _____ points against a strong opponent. (Decide)

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4.10 Conjunctive Adverbs

Conjunctive Adverbs ऐसे adverbs होते हैं जो sentences को connect करने का काम करते हैं।

Conjunctions सिर्फ clauses को connect करते हैं जबकि conjunctive adverbs दो sentences को connect करते हैं। हमने नीचे कुछ आवश्यक Conjunctive Adverbs का usage आपको examples के साथ समझाने का प्रयास किया है।

Note:- Sentence कहाँ पर खत्म होता है यह हम आसानी से full stop [.] को देखकर जान लेंगे। अत: यहीं से हमें यह भी note कर लेना चाहिए कि conjunctive adverbs सामान्यत: दो Sentences के बीच full stop के बाद आते हैं।

CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS	MEANING & USAGE	EXAMPLES
HOWEVER	However का use Adverb की तरह होता है जो दो opposite meaning के sentences/ clauses को connect करता है। However दूसरे sentence/clause की शुरूआत में use होता है जो कि opposite meaning show करता है। पहले sentence के बाद However के बाद comma (,) का use कर सकते हैं।	1. We thought the figures were correct. However, we have discovered some errors. 2. He didn't want to go to school today. However, he had a very important exam. 3. Some of the food crops failed. However, the cotton did quite well.
NEVERTHELESS	हम However या Nevertheless दोनों में से किसी को भी दूसरे sentence की शुरूआत में use कर सकते हैं। [जो first sentence के opposite हों] Nevertheless, However से थोड़ा ज्यादा formal और emphatic है।	1. There is little chance that we will succeed in changing the law. Nevertheless, it is important that we try. 2. It was a cold, rainy day. Nevertheless, more people came than we had expected.
NONETHELESS	इसका use Nevertheless के जैसा ही होता है।	The problems are not serious. Nonetheless, we shall need to tackle them soon.
STILL	हम still का use 'फिर भी' के sense में करते हैं। हम Still का use 'front position' में Nevertheless के sense में करते हैं।	The weather was cold and wet. Still, we had a great time.
NOTWITHSTANDING	इसका use विरोधाभास (contrast) के sense में होता है।	He didn't have a lot of experience, they decided to hire him notwithstanding.
OTHERWISE	इसका use 'अन्यथा' के sense में होता है।	My parents lent me the money. Otherwise, I couldn't have afforded the trip.
ACCORDINGLY	इसका use 'के हिसाब से'/'के अनुसार' के sense में होता है।	The cost of materials rose sharply last year. Accordingly, we were forced to increase our prices.
FURTHERMORE	'इसके अलावा' के sense में इसका use होता है।	He said that he had not discussed the matter with her. Furthermore, he had not even contacted her.

04 CHAPTER

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4.11 Preposition

Preposition एक Part of speech है जो शब्दों के बीच relation को show करती है। Preposition वह शब्द है जो किसी noun phrase या Pronoun को किसी दूसरी शब्द जैसे Verb या दूसरे Noun या Adjective से relate करती है।

Preposition of Location & Direction

	PREPOSITION	MEANING & USAGE	EXAMPLES
1.	**In**	किसी enclosed (3D) area के अंदर किसी के हाने को दर्शाने के लिए in का use करते हैं।	1. In class/in India 2. In the book 3. In the car/in a taxi 4. You look serious in this photo.
2.	**At**	1. Specific place (Point) को दर्शाने के लिए at का use करते हैं। 2. Work place (जहाँ आप कुछ करने गये हों) को दर्शाने के लिए भी at का use करते हैं।	1. At school/work 2. At station/library
3.	**On**	यह surface or line को denote करता है।	1. I left the keys on the table. 2. My apartment is on the fourth floor.
4.	**To**	यह Destination (गंतव्य) & Recipient (प्राप्तकर्ता) को denote करता है।	1. He goes to school daily. 2. He gave a pen to me.
5.	**From**	यह Origin/Source को denote करता है।	1. I received a suspicious email from my bank. 2. A letter from my brother
6.	**Towards**	यह Direction को denote करता है।	I suddenly saw a dog running towards me.
7.	**Across**	1. एक side से दूसरी side के movement के लिए इसका use करते हैं। (For 2D objects) 2. किसी स्थान के every part को denote करने के लिए इसका use करते हैं।	1. I draw a line across the page. 2. Her family is scattered across the country.
8.	**Through**	1. By means of/के माध्यम से 2. एक side से दूसरी side के movement के लिए इसका use करते हैं। (For 3D objects)	1. You can achieve success through hard work 2. I entered the room through an open window.
9.	**Between**	इसका Use दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए किया जाता है।	Between the devil and the deep blue sea
10.	**Among**	इसका Use दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के के लिए किया जाता है।	France is among the countries of Western Europe.

11.	**Below**	Lower than something (एक standard के संदर्भ में)	His performance is below my expectation.
12.	**Over**	1. Higher than something (Vertical position) 2. Covering sense 3. Motion	1. Put a blanket over the sleeping child. 2. A lamp hanging over the table 3. The cat jumped over the table.
13.	**Under**	1. Lower than something (Vertical position) 2. Controlling somebody/something (किसी को अधिकार में लेने के संदर्भ में)	1. There is a cat under the table. 2. The country is now under martial law.
14.	**At**	Target	She pointed a gun at her.
15.	**About**	1. On the subject of (Topic) 2. In many directions (Movement)	1. A book about flowers 2. He looked about the room.
16.	**Against**	1. Opposing somebody/something (किसी के खिलाफ) 2 Touching somebody/something (Physical support)	1. This action is against the law. 2. Put the piano against the wall.
17.	**Along**	Parallel to something (किसी के समानान्तर)	Along the road
18.	**Off**	Away from something (अलग होने के sense में)	1. I fell off the ladder. 2. He has had ten days off school.
19.	**Into**	1. Inward motion 2. Transformation of state	1. Come into the house. 2. Ice turns into water.
20.	**In spite of/ Despite**	यह 'Contrast' दर्शाता है। (के बावजूद)	He went there despite being ill.

[CONCEPT BUILDING TEST ⇒ PREPOSITION]

1. Pramod had left his guitar _____ the bed before he got _____ his room.
(a) on/into (b) on/out of
(c) in/into (d) to/out of

2. It takes about ten minutes to drive _____ this tunnel.
(a) through (b) across
(c) between (d) among

3. Our next chemistry class is _____ 11 o 'clock _____ Tuesday.
(a) at/from (b) on/on
(c) at/on (d) at/in

4. As the truck was going slowly _____ the slope, I was driving right _____ it.
(a) off/in front of (b) down / between
(c) along/over (d) up / behind

5. Because he works _____ a farm, Carl always goes to bed very early and gets up _____ dawn.
(a) at/– (b) onto/in
(c) on/at (d) in/on

6. Farmers are usually _____ the fields from early _____ the morning _____ late _____ night _____ the summer.
(a) on/on/until/to/at
(b) in/at/to/at/in
(c) at/in/to/on/during
(d) in/in/till/at/in

7. _____ we didn't have many toys when we were kids, we used to enjoy ourselves a lot.
(a) as soon as (b) except for
(c) although (d) despite

05 CHAPTER FIXED PREPOSITIONS

1. **Abound in/with =** full of – भरा हुआ
2. **Admit to/into =** to allow sb to enter a place – प्रवेश करना

   Admit of = to show that sth is possible as a solution – स्वीकार करना
3. **Agree to** a proposal –किसी प्रस्ताव आदि से सहमत होना

   Agree to do sth – कुछ करने को सहमत होना

   Agree with sb – किसी व्यक्ति से सहमत होना
4. **Angry at** sth – किसी बात पर क्रोधित होना

   Angry with sb – किसी व्यक्ति से क्रोधित होना
5. **Answer to** a question/letter – उत्तर देना

   Answer for = to accept responsibility or blame for sth – जवाबदेह होना
6. **Abstain from =** to stay away from something, decide not to do something – बचना, परहेज करना
7. **According to** – के अनुसार

   In accordance with – के अनुसार

   ***[Note:-** 'In accordance with' is a more formal phrase and refers only to laws and rules. 'According to' simply means any source of information.]*
8. **Blind in** one eye – आँख से दिखाई न देना

   Blind to sth = not noticing or realizing sth – किसी के दोषों की ओर ध्यान न देना।
9. **Cause of =** the person or thing that makes something happen

   Cause for = a reason for having particular feelings or behaving in a particular way
10. **Consist in** sth **=** to have something as the main part or feature – किसी चीज में कोई विशेषता होना

    Consist of sb/sth **=** to be formed from the people or things mentioned – व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं को मिलाकर कुछ बनना।
11. **Compete with/against** sb **=** किसी व्यक्ति से प्रतिस्पर्धा करना

    Compete for a title/medal, etc **=** कोई title, medal आदि पाने के लिए प्रतिस्पर्धा करना।

    Compete in a contest or game **=** किसी प्रतिस्पर्धा या खेल में भाग लेना।
12. **Charge of** a crime **=** पुलिस द्वारा लगाया गया आरोप

    Charge with a crime (verb) = किसी व्यक्ति पर आरोप लगाना।

    Charge against sb **=** किसी व्यक्ति पर पुलिस द्वारा आरोप लगाना।

    Charge for sth = to ask money for goods or service – किसी सामान या सेवा के बदले में पैसे लेना।
13. **Die in** an accident = दुर्घटना में मर जाना

    Die for sth **=** be killed in defending sth – किसी वस्तु की रक्षा करने में मर जाना।

    Die of a disease – बीमारी के कारण मर जाना

    Die from some cause **=** किसी कारण से मर जाना
14. **Deal in =** to buy or sell a particular product – किसी product विशेष को खरीदने/बेचने का काम करना।

    Deal with sb/sth **=** to do business with a person or a company – व्यापार करना (किसी व्यक्ति या कंपनी के समय)

    Deal with sth **=** to solve a problem – समस्या का समाधान करना
15. **Differ with** sb **=** to disagree – असहमत होना

    Differ from sth/sb **=** be unlike – के समान न होना
16. **Familiar with** sth = knowing something very well – किसी चीज को अच्छी तरह से जानना।

    Familiar to sb **=** well known – जिसे लोग अच्छी तरह से जानते हो।
17. **Good at** sth = able to do something well – किसी कार्य को करने में कुशल

    Good for sb/sth = be helpful, useful – उपयोगी/लाभदायक होना

    Good to sb = kind to the people – अन्य लोगों के प्रति दयालु
18. **Inquire for/about** sth = किसी चीज के बारे में पूछना।

    Inquire after sb = किसी का हालचाल पूछना।

    Inquire of = to ask somebody/something – किसी से किसी चीज के बारे में पूछना।

    Inquire into sth = जाँच पड़ताल करना।

19. **Knock at/on** the door = दरवाजा खटखटाना
20. **Mad after/for/on** sth = किसी चीज के लिए पागल होना

    Mad with anger = गुस्से से पागल हो जाना।
21. **Need for** sth = किसी चीज की आवश्यकता होना।

    (in) need of sth = किसी चीज की आवश्यकता होना।
22. **Occupied in** doing sth = busy in doing something – कुछ करने में व्यस्त इसलिए किसी और काम के लिए समय का न होना।

    Occupied with sth = busy with something – किसी चीज में व्यस्त
23. **Offend at** sth = किसी बात पर क्रोधित होना।

    Offend with sb = किसी व्यक्ति से क्रोधित।
24. **Part from** sth = किसी वस्तु से अलग होना

    Part with sb = किसी व्यक्ति से अलग होना
25. **Profit by** = learn – सीखना, अनुभव लेना

    Profit from = gain – लाभ प्राप्त करना
26. **Popular for** some quality = गुणों के लिए प्रिय

    Popular with/among the peoople = लोगों में प्रिय
27. **Quarrel over** sth = किसी बात पर झगड़ना

    Quarrel with sb = किसी से झगड़ना
28. **Provide against** adversity = प्रतिकूल समय के लिए कुछ उपलब्ध करना।

    Provide for sb = किसी के लिए कुछ उपलब्ध कराना।
29. **Speak for** = favour करना

    Speak of = प्रशंसा करना
30. **Search for** sb/sth = किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु को खोजना।

    In search of sth = खोज करना

    Search of a place = किसी स्थान पर (कुछ) खोजना

    Search into a matter = जाँच पड़ताल करना
31. **Smile at** = mock at, to make a smile appear on your face – मजाक उड़ाना, चेहरे पर मुस्कान लाना

    Smile on = favour – तरफदारी करना, कृपा दृष्टि रखना।
32. **Think of** = किसी के बारे में विचार करना

    Think over a matter = to consider – ध्यानपूर्वक किसी चीज पर विचार करना
33. **Talk over** a matter = किसी मुद्दे पर बात करना

    Talk to sb = किसी व्यक्ति से बात करना।

Words followed by some specific prepositions

Words followed by preposition "of "

Noun:- Assurance, charge, distrust, doubt, experience, failure, proof, result, want, beware, etc.

Adjective:- Accused, acquitted, afraid, aware, cautious, certain, characteristic, composed, confident, conscious, convicted, convinced, deprived, desirous, devoid, diffident, dull, easy, envious, fearful, fond, greedy, guilty, ignorant, innocent, negligent, productive, proud, sensible, sick, suspicious, tolerant, void, weary, worthy, etc.

Verb:- complain, die, despair, disapprove, dispose, dream, judge, taste, etc.

Words followed by preposition "with"

Noun:- acquaintance, alliance, bargain, comparison, conformity, enmity, intimacy, relation, etc.

Adjective:- afflicted, beset, busy, compatible, complaint, contemporary, content, contrasted, conversant, crowded, delighted, disgusted, drenched, endowed, familiar, fired, gifted, infected, inspired, intimate, invested, overcome, pleased, popular, satisfied, etc.

Verb:- associate, bear, comply, cope, correspond, credit, disagree, fill, intrigue, part, quarrel, side, sympathize, etc.

Words followed by preposition "to"

Noun:- access, accession, allegiance, alternative, antidote, antipathy, approach, assent, attachment, attention, concession, disagree, dislike, encouragement, exception, incentive, indifference, invitation, key, likeness, limit, obedience, objection, obstruction, opposition, reference, sequel, submission, supplement, temptation, etc.

Adjective:- acceptable, accessible, accustomed, addicted, adequate, affectionate, agreeable, applicable, appropriate, common, committed, condemned, comfortable, contrary, deaf, devoted, due, equal, essential, exposed, faithful, hostile, indebted, indifferent, inimical, irrelevant, favourable, hurtful, liable, limited, natural, necessary, obedient, obliged, opposite, painful, peculiar, pertinent, preferable, prior, profitable, prone, related, relevant, responsible, restricted, sacred, sensible, subject, suitable, suited, supplementary, true, etc.

Verb:- accede, adapt, adhere, apologize, appoint, attain, attend, attribute, belong, confirm, consent, contribute, lead, listen, object, occur, prefer, refer, succumb, surrender, testify, yield, etc.

Words followed by preposition "from"

Noun:- abstinence, deliverance, descent, exemption, inference, etc.

Adjective:- absent, different, free, made, safe,

Verb:- abstain, alight, cease, debar, derive, detract, deviate, differ, elicit, emerge, escape, exclude, preserve, prevent, prohibit, protect, recoil, recover, refrain, etc.

Words followed by preposition "in"

Noun:- belief, change, delay, difference, experience, fall, growth, interest, increase, decrease, etc.

Adjective:- accomplished, accurate, backward, bigoted, current, defective, deficient, experienced, diligent, fertile, honest, implicated, interested, involved, proficient, temperate, versed, etc.

Verb:- believe, delight, employ, enlist, excel, fail glory, involve, indulge, participate, preserve, persist, succeed, specialize, trust, etc.

Words followed by preposition "on"

Noun:- agreement, ban, congratulations, debate, decision, hold, information, report, etc.

Adjective:- keen, based

Verb:- comment, decide, deliberate, depend, determine, dwell, embark, encroach, enlarge, impose, insist, intrude, resolve, subsist, etc.

Words followed by preposition "for"

Noun:- admiration, cure, desire, hope, need, passion, reason, respect, room, sympathy, talent, etc.

Adjective:- anxious, celebrated, conspicuous, customary, designed eager, eligible, eminent, fit, good, grateful, notorious, prepared, proper, qualified ready, sorry, sufficient, useful, zealous, etc.

Verb:- care, feel, hope, pine, start, wish, wait, yearn, etc.

Exercise–1

Use appropriate preposition in the blanks.

1. The book abounds _____ close-up images from space.
2. Venice abounds _____ famous hotels.
3. I agreed _____ them on the need for change.
4. The government has finally agreed ___ the terms of the deal.
5. The present schedule does not admit ___ modification.
6. Victims were admitted ___ the local hospital.
7. The narrow windows admit little light ___ the room.
8. No one will be admitted ____ the theatre after the show has started.
9. I found the man blind ____ one eye.
10. They seem to be totally blind ___ reality.
11. Don't be afraid ____ admit your mistakes.
12. He and his father, according ___ local gossip, haven't been in touch for years.
13. Entries that are not in accordance ___ the rules will be disqualified.
14. What has made you so deeply afraid ___ your teacher.
15. I was very angry ____ myself for making such a stupid mistake.
16. She was very angry ____ the way she had been treated.
17. He felt angry ___ the injustice of the situation.
18. Did you get an answer ____ your last letter to her ?
19. You will have to answer ___ your behaviour one day.
20. The report ignores the root cause ___ the problem.
21. His health is giving us great cause ___ concern.
22. She is used to dealing ___ all kinds of people in her job.
23. We discussed different ways of dealing ___ the problem.
24. The shop deals ___ high quality computers.
25. He got the chance to compete ____ professional athletes.
26. These children usually compete ____ their mother's attention.
27. Are you competing ____ the 400 metres?
28. These two athletes are competing ____ the gold medal.
29. Some people try hypnotism to cure themselves ____ addictions.
30. Researchers are working to find a cure ____ the disease.
31. Their diet consists largely ____ vegetables.
32. The committee consists ____ five members.
33. The beauty of the city consists ____ its historical buildings.
34. Happiness does not consist ____ how many possessions you own.
35. She differs ____ me on the view of life.
36. He differs ____ me both in behaviour and morality.
37. There in no charge ____ cashing traveller's cheques.
38. He was arrested on a charge ____ murder.
39. Police have brought a charge of theft ____ the man.
40. Some people were charged ____ murder.

Exercise–2

Use appropriate preposition in the blanks.

1. The name sounded vaguely familiar _____ me.
2. I was now getting much more familiar _____ this area.
3. She is getting quite good _____ reading books now.
4. Too much sun is not good _____ us.
5. He is very good _____ children.

06 CHAPTER

PHRASAL VERBS

Phrasal Verb एक verb ही है जिसके बाद preposition या adverb, या कभी-कभी दोनों भी use किए जाते हैं और ऐसे में यह verb अपना *Base* meaning अक्सर खो देती है। अत: हमें Phrasal Verbs याद रखने चाहिए।

SET - 1

1. **Act on** = to take action – कार्यवाही करना
2. **Act up** = to behave badly, to not work properly – बुरा व्यवहार करना, मशीन आदि का सही तरीके से काम न करना।
3. **Act out** = to perform something with actions and gestures – कार्यान्वित करना
4. **Break in** = to train, to interrupt, to enter somewhere illegally – प्रशिक्षित करना, बाधा डालना, किसी जगह पर अवैध रूप से प्रवेश करना।
5. **Break out** = to spread suddenly (disease, riots, war, etc.) – अचानक से किसी बीमारी, विद्रोह आदि का फैल जाना।
6. **Break up** = to come to an end, to separate into smaller parts – किसी चीज का अंत हो जाना, छोटे-छोटे टुकड़ों में बट जाना।
7. **Break down** = to stop working (a machine or vehicle), to fail, to collapse emotionally – किसी मशीन या वाहन का काम करना बंद कर देना, किसी काम का असफल हो जाना, भावुक होकर रोना।
8. **Break up with** = to end a relationship with somebody – किसी रिश्ते का अंत करना/हो जाना।
9. **Break through** = to succeed in doing something difficult, to make a way through something using force – किसी कठिन कार्य में सफल हो जाना, बल पूर्वक अपना रास्ता बनाना।
10. **Break with** = to end relations with someone/something – किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु से संबंध खत्म हो जाना।
11. **Break off** = to discontinue, to become separated from something – किसी काम का रूक जाना, किसी से अलग हो जाना।
12. **Break away** = to escape from someone's hold, to disassociate oneself – किसी कैद से बच कर निकल जाना, किसी group, पार्टी आदि से अलग हो जाना।
13. **Break into** = to enter somewhere illegally – कहीं पर अवैध रूप से प्रवेश करना।
14. **Bear up** = to remain as cheerful as possible during a difficult time, to face boldly – मुश्किल समय में भी जितना संभव हो सके खुश रहना, कठिन समय का हिम्मत से सामना करना।
15. **Bear down (on)** = to press on somebody/something – किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु पर दबाव डालना।
16. **Bear on** = to relate to something – किसी से संबंधित होना।
17. **Bear with** = to tolerate, be patient – सहन करना, धैर्य रखना।
18. **Bring in** = to introduce, to earn – परिचय कराना, कमाना
19. **Bring out** = to reveal/disclose/show, to make somebody understand – प्रकट करना, दर्शाना, समझाना, स्पष्ट करना।
20. **Bring about** = to cause – कुछ घटित करना।
21. **Bring up** = to raise a child – बच्चे का पालन पोषण करना
22. **Bring forth** = to produce – उत्पन्न करना
23. **Bring down** = to make somebody lose power, to reduce something – किसी की शक्ति को कम करना, किसी चीज को कम करना।

Exercise

1. The burglar had _____ while all the members of the family were away.
   (a) break in (b) broken in
   (c) break with (d) broken out
2. Negotiation between the shopkeeper and us has _____.
   (a) break down (b) broken down
   (b) broken in (d) break in
3. She has just _____ her boyfriend.
   (a) broken up (b) broken up with
   (c) broken through (d) broken in
4. The company has _____ and sold off.
   (a) broken up (b) broken up with
   (c) broken down (d) break up
5. Fighting has broken _____ all over the city.
   (a) out (b) up
   (c) in (d) down

07 CHAPTER PRACTICE QUESTIONS

SSC CGL MAINS 2022

Direction (1-4): In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

SET-1

The Maasais live in (1)_____ very beautiful part of Africa. They live on the wide plains in southern and northern Kenya and northern Tanzania. The area (2)_____ of miles of rolling grass land, on which you can find thorny bushes and rocky hills. The people move from one place to another according to the seasons, looking for grasses and other plants (3)_____ which their cattle can graze. They have no permanent home. When they want to settle in a place for some time, they build a kind of camp called a 'Manyatta', where a few families live for a (4)_____ weeks or months. Then they move on again, taking their few belongings with them, and burning the old 'Manyatta' to the ground.

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.
(a) that (b) some
(c) a (d) their

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.
(a) considers (b) surrounds
(c) measures (d) consists

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.
(a) at (b) with
(c) on (d) by

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.
(a) little (b) least
(c) significant (d) few

Answer Key			
1. (c)	2. (d)	3. (c)	4. (d)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) **That** = यह एक Demonstrative Determiner है जिसका प्रयोग किसी specific thing/person को Demonstrate करने के लिए करते है।

- **Some** = इसका प्रयोग Number/Amount बताने के लिए होता है।
- **A** = इसका प्रयोग किसी Indefinite Noun को first time, introduce करने के लिए करते हैं।
- **Their** = इसका प्रयोग Possessive Determiner के तौर पर किया जाता है।

Sentence में यहाँ mention नहीं किया गया है कि Africa के किस part में maasais रहते है। Africa का वह part अभी definite नहीं है अत: सही उत्तर option (c) होगा।

2. (d) **Consider** = to think about sth/किसी चीज के बारे में सोचना

- **Surround** = to be all around sth/चारों तरफ होना
- **Measure** = to find the size/मापना
- **Consist** = to be formed from the people or things/व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं से मिलकर बनना।

दिए गए सभी options में से केवल 'consists' के साथ ही preposition 'of' का प्रयोग एक fixed preposition की तरह होता है। 'consist of' एक phrasal verb है।

अत: सही उत्तर 'consists' है।

3. (c) **At** = यह point या target के लिए प्रयोग होता है।

- **With** = यह togetherness दिखाता है।
- **On** = यह position दिखाता है।
- **By** = यह doer या means दिखाता है।

'Graze on' का प्रयोग collocation की तरह कुछ nouns के साथ होता है।

(Graze + on + grass/plants/junk food)

अत: सही उत्तर 'on' है।

Rankers' Mantra

By vs With:-

By और with दोनों को ही प्रयोग ये बताने के लिए किया जाता है कि कोई Action किसके द्वारा किया गया। By किसी action का agent बताता है और Agent कोई people, animal, situation और object हो सकता है इसका प्रयोग अक्सर Passive voice में किया जाता है। with किसी काम को करने में प्रयोग कुछ tool (औजार/उपकरण) को दिखाता है।

Ex- The glass was broken by Ram with a stone.
He was killed by a tree.



SSC CGL PRE 2022

Direction (1-5): In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

SET-5

Digital India can be the prime (1)_____ behind making a reality of the government's promise of minimum government, maximum governance. Such a transformation requires technology to be firmly (2)_____ into government, something that the Digital India project lists as one of its foremost objectives. Embedding technology into government (3)_____ will do three things; transform the government and make it more transparent and efficient, transform the lives of citizens especially those at the bottom of the (4)_____ pyramid and make our economy more efficient and competitive. A 2014 McKinsey Global Institute report predicts that the large-scale (5) _____ of technology through Digital India positions India with the biggest opportunity yet to accelerate economic growth.

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.
(a) impact (b) might
(c) factors (d) force

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.
(a) inserted (b) embedded
(c) planted (d) stuck

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.
(a) offices (b) details
(c) processes (d) hierarchies

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.
(a) mythical (b) proverbial
(c) hypothetical (d) classified

5. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.
(a) enhancement (b) anticipation
(c) adaptation (d) monitoring

Answer Key				
1. (d)	2. (b)	3. (c)	4. (b)	5. (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Force
- **Impact** = प्रभाव
- **Might** = शक्ति (great strength)
- **Factors** = कारक
- **Force** = बल (A person or thing with power)

➢ Passage के according, Digital India एक शक्तिशाली और प्रभावशाली चीज हो सकती है जो सरकार के वादे (न्यूनतम सरकार तथा अधिकतम शासन का वादा) को वास्तविक बना सकती है।

➢ प्रभावशाली चीज के अर्थ में 'Force' correct answer है।

➢ हमें singular noun की आवश्यकता है अत: factors को हम eliminate कर सकते हैं।

Rankers' Mantra

- **Power** = यह किसी कार्य को करने में प्रयुक्त शारीरिक मानसिक व आध्यात्मिक योग्यता को दर्शाता है।
- **Might** = यह उच्च स्तर की शक्ति को दर्शाता है।
- **Force** = यह शारीरिक शक्ति को दर्शाता है।
- **Energy** = किसी शारीरिक या मानसिक कार्य के लिए आवश्यक शक्ति प्रयास और जोश को दर्शाता है।
- **Strength** = यह बिना damage हुए बल और दबाव को झेलने की क्षमता को दर्शाता है।



2. (b) Embedded
- **Insert** - किसी वस्तु में किसी दूसरी वस्तु को रखना या डालना (Insert something + into + something)
- **Embed** - किसी वस्तु में किसी दूसरी वस्तु को Fix करना (Embedded into/in + something)
- **Plant** - रोपना/पौधा लगाना
- **Stick** - गोंद की सहायता से किसी चीज को चिपकाना।

➢ इस question को हम repetition of words के द्वारा भी solve कर सकते हैं। यदि हम paragraph को पढ़ते हें तो हमें ज्ञात होता है कि passage में "Embedding technology into government दिया गया है। इसकी help से हम easily समझ सकते हैं कि इससे पहले वाले sentence में भी embedded को mention किया गया होगा इसलिये next sentence में इसका जिक्र किया गया है। (Forward reading)

➢ Writer ने describe किया है कि, "यदि technology को Government Processes में firmly fix किया जाये तो इसका transformation possible है। अत: 'fix' word के लिये Embed का use किया जायेगा।

3. (c) Processes

- **Office** - दफ्तर
- **Detail** - विवरण
- **Process** - प्रक्रिया (जैसे सरकारी काम की प्रक्रिया)
- **Hierarchy** - किसी भी office का Rank-wise system

➢ Writer कहना चाहता है कि Technology को "Government procedure" में embed करना चाहिये अत: "processes" suitable option है।

➢ Writer technology को Government processes मे embed करने की बात कर रहा है न कि Government offices में, क्योंकि offices में technology का use करने से citizens की lives transform नहीं होगीं। अत: 'offices' wrong answer है।

4. (b) Proverbial

- **Mythical** - पौराणिक
- **Proverbial** - लोक-प्रसिद्ध /कहावती (Related to proverbs)
- **Hypothetical** - काल्पनिक
- **Classified** - वर्गीकृत

➢ इस passage में pyramid से तात्पर्य कोई ऐसी buildings आदि नहीं है जिसका आधार triangular or square हो।

➢ इस Passage में 'Bottom of the Pyramid' एक technical term (Jargon) है जो 'the largest but poorest socio economic group' को दर्शाता है।

➢ Mythical, Classified, Hypothetical ये words, given context के according कोई sense नहीं दर्शाते है।

➢ 'Proverbial' correct answer है। Writer ने 'the largest, but poorest socio-economic group' को ही bottom of the proverbial pyramid कहा है।

5. (c) Adaptation

- **Enhancement** - वृद्धि/तरक्की (बेहतर को और बेहतर बनाने की प्रक्रिया)
- **Anticipation** - पूर्वानुमान
- **Adaptation** - अनुकूल बनाने की प्रक्रिया
- **Monitoring** - निगरानी

➢ 2014 McKinsey Global Institute report के अनुसार "Digital India" के माध्यम से यदि हम बड़े पैमाने पर Technology को adapt करते हैं तो हमारा देश economic growth में आगे बढ़ सकता है। अत: 'Adaptation' correct answer है।

➢ "Enhancement" wrong answer है क्योंकि technology में वृद्धि अथवा सुधार करके तब तक कोई फायदा नहीं होगा जब तक हम उस technology को अपनाते नहीं हैं।

SET-6

The modern-day student is extremely (1)____ with technology. They do read quite a bit because of social media. While their writing skills may not be top notch, they do write courtesy, (2)___ affinity to various platforms on the internet. However, one skill that has been (3)_____ affected is listening skills. They are extremely poor (4)_____ listeners. If this issue is not addressed, what we may be heading to in the future is a huge chunk of people across the globe, with poor skills of listening, and a huge number of passive listeners. Researchers say that listening is the prime ingredient for empathy and the world will be in extreme poverty in terms of number of (5)_____ on the planet.

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.

(a) hindered (b) disconnected
(c) dreary (d) savvy

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.

(a) their (b) they're
(c) dare (d) there

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.

(a) thoroughly (b) through
(c) holistically (d) daily

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.

(a) passive (b) active
(c) distinctive (d) demonstrative

5. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.

(a) sympathisers (b) empathisers
(c) donors (d) characters

Answer Key

1. (d)	2. (a)	3. (a)	4. (b)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Savvy

- **Hinder (v.)** - prevent from doing something/ बाधा डालना
- **Disconnected (adj.)** - not connected with the things or people around/अलग
- **Dreary (adj.)** - dull and unattractive/उदासीन
- **Savvy (n.)** - having practical knowledge and understanding of something/कुशलता

SSC CGL Mains 2021

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

SET-45

The working of the stomach was 1._____ by a strange accident. In 1822, a man named Alexis St. Martin was 2. _____ hit by a shot gun. The bullet had seriously 3. _____ the chest wall and made a hole in 4. _____ stomach. He was brought to an American army 5. _____ William Beaumont. The doctor saved the patient but he 6. _____ not close the hole properly.

Beaumont took it as a 7._____ opportunity to see the inside of the stomach 8. _____ the hole. He made some wonderful observations. Beaumont 9. _____ that the stomach was churning food. Its wall secreted a fluid 10. _____ could digest the food. He also observed that the end of the stomach opens into the intestine only after the digestion of the food inside the stomach is completed.

SSC CGL Mains - 08/08/2022

1. (a) Discover (b) Discovering
   (c) Discovered (d) To be discovered
2. (a) Poorly (b) Extremely
   (c) Badly (d) Nicely
3. (a) Damaged (b) Devastated
   (c) Decreased (d) Decayed
4. (a) Its (b) His
   (c) Him (d) Her
5. (a) Colonel (b) Major
   (c) Registrar (d) Doctor
6. (a) Could (b) Should
   (c) Would (d) Had
7. (a) Great (b) Countless
   (c) Strong (d) Fast
8. (a) Through (b) Between
   (c) Across (d) Along
9. (a) Acquired (b) Imagined
   (c) Found (d) Obtained
10. (a) What (b) Who
    (c) Which (d) Whom

Answer Key

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

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Discovered

दिये गये sentence में 'was ___ by' देखकर हमें पता लगता है कि यहाँ हमें एक past participle (v_3) की जरूरत हैं क्योंकि sentence passive voice में frame किया गया है। चूंकि हमें v_3 की आवश्यकता है अत: या तो 'discovered' या फिर 'to be discovered' answer हो सकता है।

अगर यहाँ 'was to be discovered by' लिखा हो तो sentence का meaning होता: पेट की कार्यप्रणाली एक अजीब संयोग से पता चलनी थी। जोकि सही meaning नहीं होगा। अत: correct sentence होगा: The working of the stomach was discovered by a strange accident.

Meaning of the sentence: पेट की कार्यप्रणाली अथवा पेट कैसे काम करता है, यह एक अजीब संयोग से पता चला था।

Rankers Mantra

Confusing words

- **Invent** = बनाना या कुछ design करना जो पहले से exist न हो
  e.g. Who invented the steam engine?
- **Discover** = किसी चीज को ढूड़ना जो पहले से मौजूद हो मगर छुपा हुआ हो या जिसके बारे में पता न हो
  e.g. Scientists discovered two fungi that were new to science.
- **Ascertain** = किसी चीज के बारे में सही जानकारी प्राप्त करना
  e.g. The police are trying to ascertain what really happened.

2. (c) Badly

इस पूरे passage को पढ़ने के बाद, यह पता चलता है कि - Alexis st. Martin बहुत बुरी तरह घायल थे।

- **Poorly** = इसका अर्थ होता है "कुछ ऐसा जो ज्यादा अच्छा नहीं है।" यह एक negative connotation का word है लेकिन sentence में अधिक strength वाले adverb की जरूरत है। इसलिए ये Answer नहीं हो सकता।
- **Nicely** = इसका अर्थ होता है- "अच्छी तरह से"। यह positive connotation का word है लेकिन इस sentence में हमें एक Negative connotation वाले word की आवश्यकता है।

- **Extremely** = इसका अर्थ होता है- बहुत ज्यादा/अत्यधिक। इसका use किसी adjective या adverb के साथ किया जाता है। इसको किसी verb के साथ नहीं लिखा जाता। यह एक negative connotation का word है।
- **Badly** = इसका use इस बात पर जोर ड़ालने के लिए किया जाता है कि कोई घटना या स्थिति कितनी गंभीर है। यह किसी adjective या adverb की degree को दिखाता है। यह भी एक negative connotation का word है।

  Such as:- [Badly + damaged/injured/hurt]

  इसलिए इसका सही Answer-'Badly' होगा।

Rankers' Mantra

- **Wound** = to injure a part of body by making a hole in the skin using a weapon/किसी हथियार का उपयोग करके body के किसी part को चोट पहुँचाना।
- **Injure** = to harm somebody physically especially in an accident (It emphasizes that the part of body has been damaged in some way)

  किसी दुर्घटना में शारिरिक रूप से चोट पहुँचाना (यह इस बात पर जोर देता है कि Body के किसी Part को किसी भी तरह से चोट पहुँची हो।
- **Hurt** = to cause physical pain to somebody.

  किसी को शारीरिक कष्ट या पीड़ा देना।
- **Sprain** = to injure a part of your body especially your ankle, wrist or knee by suddenly twisting it

  यह खासतौर पर तब use किया जाता है जब कलाई या घुटने में अचानक मुडने की वजह से चोट आ जाये।
- **Strain** = to injure yourself or part of your body by making it work too hard

  बहुत ज्यादा मेहनत वाला कार्य करके अपने आप को या किसी भी Body part को चोट पहुँचा लेना।
- **Bruise** = to make a blue, brown or purple mark appear on the skin after somebody has been hit

  चोट लगने के बाद skin पर Blue, Brown या Purple निशान दिखाई देना।



3. (a) Damaged

- **Damage** = to inflict physical harm/नुकसान पहुँचाना
- **Devastate** = to completely destroy a place or an area/किसी भी Place या Area को पूरी तरह से नष्ट कर देना।
- **Decrease** = to become or make something become smaller in size, number etc./किसी चीज का आकार या संख्या में कमी होना।
- **Decay** = natural process द्वारा किसी चीज का धीरे-धीरे नष्ट हो जाना।

  इसलिए इस sentence के according option (A) 'damaged' इसका सही answer होगा, क्योंकि यहाँ bullet के द्वारा chest wall के damage होने की बात हो रही है।

4. (b) His

इस sentence में हमें stomach (noun) को qualify करने के लिए एक determiner या एक adjective की आवश्यकता है।

'Her' एक possessive determiner होता है जो कि she (pronoun) के लिए आता है।

'Its' एक possessive determiner होता है जो कि It (pronoun) के लिए use होता है।

इसलिए यहाँ पर option (b) 'His' इसका सही answer होगा, क्योंकि यहाँ एक आदमी की बात हो रही है।

5. (d) Doctor

यह Question हमारी logical thinking पर आधारित है।

जब किसी व्यक्ति को बन्दूक से गोली मारी जाये तो उसे Colonel, major या register के पास ले जाने के बजाय doctor के पास ले जाया जायेगा इसलिए इसका सही answer option (d) 'Doctor' होगा।

6. (a) Could

The doctor saved the patient but he _____ not close the hole properly.

Close, verb की Base form होती है इसलिए इससे पहले "had" का use नही किया जायेगा।

इस sentence में Doctor की असमर्थता/आयोग्यता को दिखाया गया है कि वह उस hole को ठीक से बंद नहीं कर पाया।

जैसा कि हम जानते है, past की किसी ability को दिखाने के लिए 'could' का use किया जाता है। इसलिए option (a) 'could' इसका सही answer होगा।

7. (a) Great

- **Great** = very good or pleasant/बहुत अच्छा
- **Countless** = many, too many to be counted or mentioned/अनगिनत
- **Strong** = having great physical power/मजबूत
- **Fast** = moving or able to move quickly/तेज

अत: great यहाँ सही answer है।

Meaning of the sentence: Beaumont ने इसे एक बड़े अवसर की तरह लिया ताकि उसे पेट के अंदर देखने का मौका मिले (उस hole के जरिए जो bullet की वजह से Alex के पेट में हुआ था)।

8. (a) Through

- **Through** = किसी के एक छोर से दूसरे छोर तक या किसी माध्यम से जाने के लिए इसका use (3D या बंद object के लिए) किया जाता है।
- **Between** = दो या दो से अधिक वस्तु या लोगो को separate दिखाने के लिए।
- **Across** = 2D या खुले objects में, एक छोर से दूसरे छोर तक
- **Along** = in a line that follows the side of something long

  यह एक line को refer करता है जो कि किसी चीज के किनारे, उसके साथ-साथ चलने के लिए use किया जाता है।

  इस passage में दिया है कि Beaumont ने पेट के अन्दर hole के माध्यम से देखा। इसलिए option (a) 'through' इसका सही Answer होगा।

9. (c) Found

- **Acquire** = to gain something by your own efforts, ability or behaviour/अपने आप के प्रयास, क्षमता या व्यवहार से कुछ प्राप्त करना।
- **Imagine** = to form a picture in your mind of what something might be like/किसी चीज की अपने दिमाग मे एक काल्पनिक image बनाना।
- **Find** = to get to know something or discover something unexpectedly/अचानक से कुछ पता लगना या कुछ खोज निकालना।
- **Obtain** = to get something by making an effort/अपने प्रयासो से कुछ हासिल करना।

  इसमें writer ने यह बताया है कि Beaumont को अपने अवलोकन से यह पता चला कि पेट में खाना इधर-उधर घूम रहा था। इसलिए इसका सही answer, option (c) 'found' (2nd form of verb 'find') होगा।

Rankers Mantra

Confusing words

Find vs Found

V_1	V_2	V_3	MEANING
Find	Found	Found	To discover something unexpectedly अचानक से कुछ ढूंढ़ना।
Found	Founded	Founded	To establish स्थापित करना।

(1) They found a car abandoned on the top of the cliff yesterday.

(2) He founded this company.

10. (c) Which

इस sentence में 'fluid' Noun के लिए एक ऐसा relative pronoun चाहिए जो कि Nominative case में हो।

- **What** = It is used without antecedent./इसको बिना किसी antecedent के लिखा जाता है।
- **Who** = It is used as a subject for a person./यह किसी person के लिए, subject की तरह use किया जाता है।
- **Whom** = It is used as an object for a person./यह किसी person के लिए, object की तरह से use किया जाता है।
- **Which** = इसका use, things और animals दोनों के लिए subject और object दोनों तरह से किया जा सकता है। इसलिए इसका सही answer 'which' होगा।

SET-46

Human activities are changing Earth's natural greenhouse 1 _____. Burning fossil fuels like coal and oil puts 2_____ carbon dioxide into our atmosphere. NASA has 3 _____ increase in the amount of carbon dioxide and some other greenhouse gases in 4_____ atmosphere. Too much of these greenhouse gases can 5 _____ Earth's atmosphere to trap more and more heat. This causes Earth to warm up.

SSC CGL Mains - 08/08/2022

1. (a) Affect (b) Impact (c) Aspect (d) Effect
2. (a) Much (b) Most (c) More (d) Many
3. (a) Observed (b) To observe (c) Observe (d) Observing
4. (a) Ours (b) Their (c) Its (d) Our
5. (a) Effect (b) Reason (c) Cause (d) Source

Answer Key

1. (d)	2. (c)	3. (a)	4. (d)	5. (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Effect

- **Affect (verb)** = to have an influence on somebody/something/प्रभाव डालना
- **Impact (noun)** = the powerful effect that something has on somebody/something/प्रभाव, असर
- **Aspect (noun)** = a particular part or feature of a situation/पहलू

SSC CGL Pre - 2021

SET-49

The rise in the Irrawaddy dolphin (1)____ in Chilika can be attributed to the eviction of (2) ____ fish enclosures. After thousands of hectares of Chilika lake were made (3) ____ free, Irrawaddy dolphins found unobstructed area for movement. (4) ____, due to the COVID-19 lockdown last year, there were comparatively fewer tourist boats on Chilika lake, which made it (5) _____ for dolphins to move from one part of the lake to another.

SSC CGL Pre - 11/04/2022 SHIFT-I

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no.1.

(a) population (b) clan
(c) natives (d) inhabitants

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no.2.

(a) unwarranted (b) illegal
(c) illegitimate (d) unconstitutional

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no.3.

(a) trespass (b) confiscation
(c) intervention (d) encroachment

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no.4.

(a) whereas (b) moreover
(c) nevertheless (d) however

5. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no.5.

(a) conducive (b) hurtful
(c) detrimental (d) disturbing

Answer Key				
1. (a)	2. (b)	3. (d)	4. (b)	5. (a)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) **Population** = The total number of people, animal, plants in a particular area. (जनसंख्या)

- **Clan** = A group of families related to each other (वंश/कुल/कबीला)
- **Natives** = People who were born in a particular area (मूल निवासी)
- **Inhabitant** = A person or animal that lives in a particular area (निवासी)

'Rise' का use number, quantity, level etc. के लिए किया जाता है। passage dolphins के बारे में है। यहाँ dolphins की संख्या बढ़ने की बात की जा रही है।

इसलिए 'Population' correct answer है।

2. (b) Illegal

- **Unwarranted** = Not reasonable, unjustified/ (अनुचित)

  Unwarranted criticism
- **Illegal** = Not allowed by the law/(गैर कानूनी/अवैध)

  illegal activities
- **Illegitimate** = Born to parents not married to each other, Unauthorized or not sanctioned by customary practices/(सामाजिक नियमों के खिलाफ)
  Ex- illegitimate son
- **Unconstitutional** = Not allowed by the constitution of a country/(असंवैधानिक)

  Ex- Unconstitutional amendment

Passage के अनुसार, dolphins की population गैर कानूनी गतिविधियों के निष्कासन की वजह से बढ़ रही है।

इसलिए 'Illegal' correct answer है।

3. (d) Confiscation

- **Trespass (verb)** = to enter land that you don't have permission/(जबरन घुस जाना)
- **Confiscation (noun)** = the act of officially taking something away from somebody, as a punishment/(जब्ती/अधिहरण)
- **Intervention (noun)** = action taken to improve or help a situation/(हस्तक्षेप)
- **Encroachment (noun)** = the act of slowly covering more and more of an area/(अतिक्रमण)

Trespass एक verb है जबकि sentence में noun की requirement है। इसलिए यह answer नहीं हो सकता।

'Confiscation' & 'Intervention' are out of context.

Passage के according 'illegal fish enclosure' में से अवैध रूप से मछली पकड़ने वालों को निकाल कर Chilika lake के हजारों हेक्टेयर के क्षेत्र को अतिक्रमण मुक्त बना दिया गया है। यह dolphins के लिए अच्छा है। इसलिए 'Encroachment' correct answer है।

Rankers Mantra

'INTERVENTION' means 'action by a country to become involved in the affairs of another country when they have not been asked to do so'

(किसी देश द्वारा, दूसरे देश के मामलों में शामिल होना, जबकि उसे ऐसा करने के लिए नहीं कहा गया हो।)

International relation से संबंधित कुछ collocations

(1) Trade से related

- Facilitate/regulate + trade (with other countries)
- Live in/compete in + a global/the world economy
- Support/promote + free trade
- Erect/impose/reduce/remove + trade barriers
- Impose/lift/raise/eliminate + import tariffs (on something)
- Have/run + a huge/large/growing + trade surplus/deficit
- Embrace/resist/drive + globalization

(2) Politics and law से related

- Conduct/handle/talk about/discuss + foreign policy
- Pursue + an aggressive/a hawkish + foreign policy
- Establish/break off/sever/restore + diplomatic relations
- Foster/promote/strengthen + regional cooperation
- Facilitate/achieve + economic/political integration
- Exercise/defend/protect/transfer/restore/regain + national/state/full/limited sovereignty
- Consolidate/extend/lose/retain + your power (in the region)

(3) Meetings and agreements से related

- Have/hold/host/attend + an international conference/a G20 summit
- Send/head/lead/meet + a high-level/an official/a trade delegation
- Begin/start/continue/resume + peace talks
- Negotiate/achieve + a lasting political settlement
- Broker/sign + a peace deal/agreement/treaty
- Be/constitute/pose + a threat to global security
- Compromise/endanger/protect + national security
- Threaten/authorize/launch/take/support/oppose + unilateral/pre-emptive military action
- Close/protect/secure/patrol + the border
- Fund/run + a foreign/a local/an international NGO
- Reduce/eradicate + child/global/world poverty

(4) Conflict से related

- Be/constitute/pose + a threat to global security
- Compromise/endanger/protect + national security
- Threaten/authorize/launch/take/support/oppose + unilateral/pre-emptive military action
- Close/protect/secure/patrol + the border
- Fund/run + a foreign/a local/an international NGO
- Reduce/eradicate + child/global/world poverty



4. (b) Moreover

- Whereas (con.) = Used to compare or contrast two facts.
- Moreover (adv.) = in addition to something/(के अतिरिक्त)
- Nevertheless (adv.) = despite something that you have mentioned/(फिर भी)
- However (adv.) = despite something that you have mentioned/(हालांकि)

Irrawaddy dolphins found unobstructed area for movement. (positive statement for dolphins)

_____ due to the COVID19 lockdown last year, there were comparatively fewer tourist boats on Chilika lake. (positive statement for dolphins)

दो Positive वाक्यों को जोड़ने के लिए हमें conjunctive adverb चाहिए।

'Nevertheless' और 'However' out of context है। और whereas का use दो विपरीत तथ्यों को जोड़ने के लिए किया जाता है। इसलिए 'Moreover' ही सही answer होगा।

5. (a) Conducive = beneficial/(अनुकूल) (positive sense)

- Hurtful = unkind, making you feel upset (हानिकारक) (negative sense)
- Detrimental = harmful/(हानिकारक) (negative sense)
- Disturbing = making you feel upset (परेशान करने वाला) (negative sense)

Sentence का भाव positive है। और यहाँ दिये गये options में से केवल एक ही word positive sense में है। इसलिए 'conducive' ही सही answer होगा।

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.
(a) senses (b) charge
(c) worth (d) meanings

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.
(a) whether (b) whichever
(c) whatever (d) however

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.
(a) distinguished (b) recognized
(c) noticed (d) known

5. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.
(a) booth (b) coach
(c) bus (d) rail

Answer Key

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

EXPLANATION

1. (b) General facts के लिए हम Present Indefinite Tense use करते है।
सबसे उपयुक्त answer 'are' ही है क्योंकि अन्य सारे विकल्प grammatically & contextually ठीक नहीं है।

2. (d) Writer ने पहले ही बता दिया है कि वहाँ कुछ symbol & signage है। बहुत सारे लोग symbols की importance को नहीं जानते है।

- **Sense =** An understanding about something or to judge something (किसी चीज को समझना)
- **Charge =** Responsibility (जिम्मेदारी)
- **Worth =** The financial value (कीमत)
- **Meaning =** The idea that a sound, word, sign, symbol represents (मतलब/अर्थ)

(The meaning of + word/signage/symbol etc)
Hence, the correct answer is 'meanings'.

3. (a) (Whether – or not)
यह phrase यह बताने के लिए use होता है कि यह important नहीं है कि दोनों में से कौन सी possibility सत्य है।
e.g. Whether he wants to or not, he will have to clean his room.
1. Whichever – जो भी
2. Whatever – जो कुछ
3. However – हालांकि
यह तीनों out of context है Hence, the correct answer is 'whether'. क्योंकि sentence में आगे 'or' दिया हुआ है।

4. (c) Writer अनुमान लगा रहा है कि हमने पीछे के भाग में cross का निशान देख लिया है।

- **Distinguish =** To recognize the difference (अंतर पहचानना)
- **Recognize =** To know sb/sth because you have seen (किसी को पहचान लेना क्योंकि आपने पहले देखा है।)
- **Notice =** To become aware of sb/sth (किसी चीज का पता होना/ध्यान देना)
- **Know =** To have information in your mind. (मालूम होना)

'Distinguished', 'Recognized' and 'known' context के according सही नहीं है। Hence, the correct answer is 'noticed'.

Rankers Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS RELATED TO 'CAREFUL ATTENTION:-

- **Notice** = To hear, see or become aware of somebody/something (नोटिस करना, ध्यान देना)
- **Note** = To pay attention to something , especially used in business English (ध्यान देना)
- **Detect** = To discover or notice something that is not easy to see, hear (किसी ऐसी चीज को Notice करना या खोजना जिसे easily देखा और सुना जा सके)
- **Observe** = It is a formal term. It means 'To see or notice somebody/something' (यह एक formal term है, जिसका मतलब है- किसी को देखना या Notice करना)
- **Witness** = To see something happen (कुछ होते हुए देखना)
- **Discern** = To see apart all the objects (अन्तर पहचानना, यह एक stative verb है)
- **Discriminate** = To judge apart all the objects by real differences (वास्तविक अन्तर को देखकर सभी वस्तुओं को अलग करना)
- **Distinguish** = To recognize by some special mark or manifest difference (किसी special mark की help से अन्तर पहचानना)

5. (b) **Booth =** किसी particular activity के लिए छोटा सा स्थान
Coach = Train में एक अलग section
Bus = A large road vehicle
Rail = Railways as a means of transportation
हमें train के Part जैसा एक word चाहिए। Hence, the correct answer is 'Coach'.

SET-58

The camel and the fox were very good friends and very good thieves. One day, the two friends (1)_____ to cross the river so that they could travel to a (2) _____ farm to steal food. The small fox (3) _____ swim, so the camel said to his friend, 'Climb (4) _____ onto my back and I will swim across the (5) _____.'

SSC CGL 18/04/2022 (Shift-01

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.
(a) deciding (b) will decide
(c) decided (d) are decide

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.
(a) nearby (b) near
(c) nearest (d) nearly

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.
(a) ought to (b) may not
(c) might (d) could not

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.
(a) over (b) across
(c) up (d) above

5. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.
(a) sea (b) ocean
(c) lake (d) river

Answer Key

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

EXPLANATION

1. (a) Story के लिए Past Tense का use करते है। Decided ही एक Past Tense का word है अत: correct answer 'decided' है।

2. (b) They could travel to a ____ farm.

(i) Nearest – a के साथ नहीं the के साथ superlative degree का use करते है। अत: यह answer नहीं हो सकता।

(ii) Nearly – यह एक adverb है जबकि हमें adjective चाहिए।
(Adverb) – Almost

(iii) Near (Adj.) – A short distance away.
(एक छोटी दूरी)
इसको attributively use नहीं कर सकते
(a) A near house (×)
(b) His house is very near.(✓)

(iv) Nearby – Near in position.(नजदीक)
इसको प्राय: attributively use किया जाता है।
(a) A nearby town.(✓)
(b) The town is nearby.(×)
Hence, the correct answer is 'nearby'.

3. (d) The small fox was unable to swim.
कहानी के लिए Past Tense use करते है इसलिए हमें verb की Past form चाहिए।
'Could not' is grammatically and contextually correct.
इसलिए सही उत्तर 'could not' है।

4. (c) Climb up – To go up using hands and feet.
(ऊपर चढ़ना)
Climb over + a wall/Fence/Horizon
(किसी चीज को पार करके दूसरी तरफ होना)
Over – So as to cross something and be on the other side.
Climb above + temperature/unemployment rate (A standard)/temp./unemployment rate) (का ऊपर बढ़ जाना)
Above – More than something (a level/ standard)
(a) The temperature climbed above 30°C.
(b) The boys climbed over the wall.
(c) They climbed up a ladder.
Answer – 'up'

5. (d) Starting में ही writer ने बताया है कि दो मित्रों ने नदी पार करने का निश्चय किया।
sea, ocean & lake – out of context है।
Ans. – River

Rankers' Mantra

HOMOPHONES

- **Sea** (Noun) = समुद्र
  It is the plural form of noun 'sea'.
  - 'Sea' is the mass of water.
- **See** (Verb) = देखना
  It is the singular form of verb 'see'.
  - 'To see' means 'to become aware by using eyes.'
- **Seize** (Verb) = to grab, arrest or capture (जब्त करना)
- **Cease** (Verb) = to stop something (an action or condition)/समाप्त करना या बंद करना
- **Besiege** (Verb) = to surround a place with armed forces in order to capture it/घेरा डालना
- **Siege** (Noun) = the act of surrounding a place by am armed forces/घेराबंदी

SET-59

Not a year passes without a controversy over the national sports awards. The debate that (1) _____ every year following the announcement of the (2) _____ often leads to accusations of bias, regionalism and manipulations. (3) _____ to the Sports Minister and Chief Ministers and (4) _____ by the politicians have all become part of the (5) _____ .

SSC CGL 18/04/2022 SHIFT-II

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.
(a) rose (b) arose
(c) rise (d) arises

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.
(a) donations (b) awards
(c) gifts (d) rewards

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.
(a) illustrations (b) representations
(c) delegations (d) exhibitions

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.
(a) interventions (b) intersections
(c) interjections (d) intermissions

5. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.
(a) jest (b) game
(c) sport (d) line

Answer Key

1.	(d)	2.	(b)	3.	(b)	4.	(a)	5.	(b)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) General statement के लिए Present Indefinite Tense को use करते है। Debate – singular है।
Ans.– Arises
Rise Rose Risen – Intransitive verb
Arise Arose Arisen – Intransitive verb
Raise Raised Raised – Transitive verb
Rise – to come or go upwards.
Arise – to start to exist, Occur (A problem)
(Opportunity/Questions/Problems/Issue + Arise)

Rankers Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS AND HOMOPHONES

(Confuse करने वाले words और समान आवाज वाले words)

Rise (Intransitive verb) = To come or go up, or increase (ऊपर उठना या बढ़ना)

E.g. The sun rises in the east.

Raise (Transitive verb) = To move something upwards, to cause something, to bring up (The burglars raised the gun and fired.)
(किसी चीज का ऊपर उठाना, किसी चीज को ऊपर उठाने का कारण बनना।)

Arise (Intransitive verb) = to happen or occur (होना या घटित होना)

e.g. - A serious problem can arise if the heart stops pumping effectively.

Arouse (Transitive verb) = to make somebody have a particular feeling (उकसाना या किसी में कोई particular feeling जगाना)

e.g. - These types of questions can arouse my interest in Mathematics.

Raze (Verb) = To completely destroy a building, town, etc. (किसी building, town आदि को पूरी तरह धवस्त करना)

e.g. - The village was razed to the ground.

Rays (Plural form of noun 'Ray') = A line of light (light की एक किरण)

e.g. - Ultraviolet rays damage the skin.



2. (b) लेखाक National sports awards के controversy के बारे में बात करता है। Hence, the correct answer is 'awards'.

3. (b) Representations

- **Illustration =** An example that clearly shows the truth about something (उदाहरण)
- **Representation =** Formal statement made to somebody in authority (प्रतिनिधित्व)
- **Delegation =** A group of people who represent their views (प्रतिनिधि मंडल)
- **Exhibition =** A collection of things (Works of art) (प्रदर्शनी)

Collocation – Representations + to + somebody
Hence, the correct answer is 'Representation'.

Meaning of the sentence:- खेल मंत्री और मुख्यमंत्रियों का प्रतिनिधित्व और राजनेताओं द्वारा हस्तक्षेप खेल का हिस्सा बन गए हैं।

4. (a) **Intervention =** Action taken to improve or help a situation (हस्तक्षेप)

- **Intersection =** The act of intersecting sth (चौराहों)
- **Interjection =** Exclamation (विस्मयादिबोधक शब्द)
- **Intermission =** A period of time during which something stops before continuing again (मध्यांतर)

Hence, 'interventions' is grammatically and contextually correct.

- **Suicide** = The act of killing oneself deliberately
  (खुद को मारना, आत्महत्या)
  e.g. - Never try to commit suicide.
- **Carnage** = The violent killing of a large number of people especially in a battle
  (एक युद्ध में बहुत सारे लोगों का मारा जाना)
  e.g. - The carnage of the First World War
- **Hara-kiri** = An act of killing somebody by cutting open his stomach with a sword
  (तलवार से किसी का पेट काटकर मारना)
- **Suffocation** = An act of killing somebody by not letting him breathe air/(किसी को सांस रोक कर मारना)
- **Smother** = An act of killing somebody by covering his face so that he cannot breathe
  (किसी का मुंह ढक कर मारना ताकि वह सांस न ले पाए (दम घोटना))
- **Extermination** = The act of killing all the members of a group of people or animals
  (किसी group के सारे व्यक्तियों या जानवरों को मारना)
- **Assassination** = The murder of an important or famous person, especially for political reasons
  (किसी famous व्यक्ति की हत्या especially राजनैतिक कारणों से)
  e.g. - Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi
- **Execution** = The act of killing somebody, especially as a legal punishment.
  (किसी को मारना especially कानूनी सजा के रूप में)

SET-63

A banker taped a picture, drawn by one of his small children, to his office wall. When he (1) _____ at work the next morning, he found the (2) _____ was covered by a (3)_____ notice, saying he was in (4)_____ of company policy which required personal items to be put away at night. (5) _____ a reaction was not just petty, it risked demotivating the banker completely. In short, it defined common sense.

(SSC CGL 19/04/2022 (Shift-03)

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.
(a) turned (b) achieved
(c) reached (d) arrived

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.
(a) tape (b) office
(c) child (d) picture

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.
(a) substantial (b) large
(c) generous (d) considerable

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.
(a) violation (b) damage
(c) interruption (d) disruption

5. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.
(a) That (b) Such
(c) This (d) Which

Answer Key

1.	(d)	2.	(b)	3.	(b)	4.	(a)	5.	(b)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) (When he _____at work next morning)
(यहाँ blank के बाद preposition है अर्थात् हमें एक intransitive verb की आवश्यकता है।)
(Arrive + at + something) is a correct construction.
(Arrive + at + work/station/agreement/conclusion)
'Reach' & 'achieve' transitive verb है। 'Turned' out of context है। इसलिए 'arrived' सही शब्द है।

Rankers Mantra

GRAMMAR POINT

Some verbs don't require a preposition. They are directly followed by objects.
(कुछ ऐसी verbs जिनकों preposition की requirement नहीं होती है वे direct object लेती है।)

VERBS WITHOUT PREPOSITION	VERB WITH PREPOSITIONS
Enter a place	Come into a place
Reach a place	Arrive at/in a place
Tell somebody something	Say something to somebody
Investigate a matter	Look into a matter
Penetrate something	Pass through something
Comprise something	Consist of something
Resemble a person	Look like a person
NOTE :- (Enter into an agreement/ a negotiation/business) is grammatically correct.	NOTE :- ('Be comprised of' is a correct phrase. 'Comprise' is followed by 'Of' in the passive structure

2. (b) Passage से स्पष्ट है कि picture को a notice से cover किया गया था। अर्थात् ढ़का गया था।

Tape, office और child 'out of context' है। इसलिए Picture सही answer है।

Rankers Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS RELATED TO 'MAGNITUDE'

(Magnitude से related confusing words.)

This chart denotes the frequent use of adjectives.									
BIG	Man	House	Car	Boy	Dog	Problem	Surprise	Question	Difference
LARGE	Numbers	Part	Area	company	Eyes	Family	Room	Volume	Population
GREAT	Success	Majority	Interest	Importance	Difficulty	Problem	Beauty	Artist	Surprise

3. (b) Large

- **Substantial** = Large in (Amount, Value or importance) (संतोषजनक)
- **Large** = Big in (Size or Quantity) (बड़ा)
- **Generous** = willing to give freely (उदार)
- **Considerable** = Great in (Amount, Importance) (विचारणीय)

क्योंकि यहाँ दिया गया है कि Picture was covered by a notice तो हम अनुमान लगा सकते है कि Notice picture से बड़ा है। उपयुक्त शब्द Large है। Hence, the correct answer is 'Large'.

4. (a) Violation

- **Violation (noun)** = The act of going against a law, an agreement or a policy (उल्लंघन)
- **Damage** = Physical harm (हानि/नुकसान)
- **Interruption** = The act of interrupting sb/ sth (व्यवधान)
- **Disruption** = A situation in which it is difficult for sth to continue (विच्छेद/भंग)

Policy के अनुसार, personal items को रात में office से दूर रखना चाहिए इसलिए ऑफिस की दीवार पर picture लगाना Policy (नियम) का उल्लंघन है। Hence, the correct answer is 'Violation'.

5. (b) (Such + a/an + adj + Noun) is a correct phrase.

e.g. Such a beautiful day

e.g. Such a handsome person

e.g. Such an interesting story

'Such' एक pre determiner है। 'a' एक central determiner है। केवल Pre-determiner ही central determiner से पहले आ सकते है। Hence, the correct answer is 'such'.

SET-64

I decided to stay away from television (1)_____ a whole year. After a week, I started feeling (2) _____. But, my friend Bess cheered me up. She (3) _____ me every day and would take me places. It was (4)_____ how much fun we had without TV. My life had become more (5) _____ without the good old idiot box.

(SSC CGL 20/04/2022 (Shift-01)

1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.

(a) for (b) to
(c) since (d) from

2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.

(a) depressed (b) devoted
(c) delighted (d) deceived

3. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.

(a) thanked (b) requested
(c) encouraged (d) attended

4. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.

(a) unbelievable (b) unhealthy
(c) unlucky (d) unlimited

5. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.

(a) certain (b) exciting
(c) boring (d) popular

Answer Key

1.	(a)	2.	(a)	3.	(c)	4.	(a)	5.	(b)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) For

- **For** = It is used with 'a length of time'
- **To** = It is used for 'direction' or 'recipient'.
- **Since** = It is used with 'a point of time'
- **From** = The time of the origin of something

'A whole year' is a length of time. Hence the correct answer is 'for'.

SSC CHSL 2021

Direction : In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

SET-70

Competition is a necessary prospect for (1)_____ individuals with particular qualities, but only those who can (2)_____ their minds to work, work hard every day, and prove themselves will be able to (3)_____ this arduous battle. It's a never-ending race to the finish line, and only those who put in the effort and dedication will make it to the end. The outcome of any exam does not (4)_____ on the last day, during your paper — your success is ensured with every morning that you put in work. Students must be aware of the tough environment they are entering and prepare (5)_____ in order to improve their chances.

SSC CHSL - 24/05/2022 SHIFT-III

1. (a) distinguished (b) distinguishes
(c) distinguishing (d) distinguish

2. (a) get (b) divert
(c) made (d) put

3. (a) overcome (b) overload
(c) overpaid (d) overjoyed

4. (a) awake (b) arise
(c) arrive (d) abase

5. (a) reluctantly (b) consequently
(c) accordingly (d) exponentially

Answer Key

1.	(c)	2.	(d)	3.	(a)	4.	(c)	5.	(c)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) 'For' एक preposition है, और हम preposition के बाद verb की noun form अर्थात् gerund (V^1 + ing) use करते है।

(Actually हमें preposition के बाद उसका object चाहिए होता है जो कि कोई noun या pronoun ही हो सकता है।)

(1) We are looking forward to see you again. [×]

(2) We are looking forward <u>to</u> seeing you again. [✓]

यहाँ to एक preposition है और seeing उसका object है जो कि verb की noun form में दिया गया है।

इसलिए option में से हमें वही option select करना होगा जो कि verb की noun form में है। इसलिए Distinguishing सही उत्तर है।

2. (d) यह question Collocations पर आधारित है।

Make up one's mind = to decide something (कुछ तय करना)

Put/Set/Turn one's mind to something = to decide you want to achieve something and give all your attention./कुछ पाने का निश्चय करना और उसमें अपना पूरा attention देना।

'Get one's mind' और Divert one's mind सही नहीं है। इसलिए इन्हें हटा दिया जाएगा। इसलिए Put सही उत्तर है।

3. (a) **Overcome (V^1)** = to succeed in dealing with something unpleasant (बुरे दौर को face करके बाहर निकलना।)

(Overcome + injury/battle/fear/temptation/addiction/adversities/barriers)

- **Overload (V^1)** = to put too great a load on something (ज्यादा वजन रखना)
- **Overpaid (V^2)** = to pay someone too much (किसी को जरूरत से अधिक पैसे देना)
- **Overjoyed (adjective)** = extremely happy (अत्यधिक खुश)

यहाँ हम 'able to' के बाद verb का base form use करेंगे इसलिए overpaid तो हट जाएगा क्योंकि ये V^2 है और overjoyed adjective है इसलिए यह भी हट जाएगा और overload तो इस context से ही बाहर है।

इसलिए overcome सही answer होगा क्योंकि यह verb की base form है।

Rankers Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS

- **Overcome** = to succeed in dealing with or controlling a problem (किसी problem से निपटने या उसे control करने में सफल होना।)
- **Come over** = (1) to affect somebody/something (किसी को प्रभावित करना)

  (2) to visit somebody/something. (किसी से मिलना)

  Get over = to overcome. [उबर पाना (किसी situation से)]

4. (c) Arrive

- **Awake** = to wake up/जगाना
- **Arise** = to begin to exist/दिखना शुरू होना
- **Arrive** = to come when you have been waiting/आ पहुँचना
- **Abase** = to lower in rank or esteem/Rank या सम्मान कम करना।

यहाँ लेखक किसी exam के परिणाम के बारे में describe कर रहा है। इसलिए Awake, Arise और Abase इस context से बाहर हो जाऐंगे। 'Arrive' सही answer होगा।



Rankers' Mantra

		GRAMMAR POINT		
AS------AS	**SO------AS**	**SO------THAT**	**SUCH------AS**	**SUCH------THAT**
जब दो चीजें किसी तरह से एक समान होती हैं, उनके बीच Comparison के लिए As-As का use होता है।	इसका प्रयोग भी उन दो चीजों का Comparison करने में होता है जो किसी तरह समान होती है।	इसका प्रयोग clause of reason को introduce करने तथा उसे explain करने में किया जाता है।	इसका प्रयोग किसी example को या mentioned किसी बात को explain करने के लिए किया जाता है।	इसका प्रयोग clause of reason को introduce करने तथा explain करने में किया जाता है।
यह positive तथा negative दोनों statements में use होता है।	यह only negative statements में use होता है।	So+adjective/adverb + that clause	Such + A/An + Adjective + Noun	Such + A/An + Adjective + Noun + that clause
Example:- In my opinion your new manager is not as skilled in dealing with problems as maine is.	**Example:-** I would like to remind you that I do not earn So much money as you do.	**Example:-** She spoke so quietly that we could not hear her at all from the second row.	**Example:-** He is not such an arrogant person as people say.	**Example:-** He has such high marks that he has applied for a scholarship.

SET-94

Many of the major supermarket chains have come under fire with accusations of (1)_____ unethical acts over the past decade. They've wasted tonnes of food, they've underpaid their suppliers and they've contributed to excessive plastic waste in their packaging, which has had its impact on our environment. But supermarkets and grocers are (2)_____ to sit up and take notice. In response to (3)_____ consumer backlash against the huge amounts of plastic waste generated by plastic packaging, some of the largest UK supermarkets have (4)_____ up a pact promising to transform packaging and cut plastic wastage. In a pledge to reuse, recycle or compost all plastic wastage by 2025, supermarkets are now beginning to take (5)_____ responsibility for the part they play in contributing to the damage to our environment, with one major supermarket announcing their plan to eliminate all plastic packaging in their own-brand products by 2023.

SSC CHSL - 03/06/2022 SHIFT-III

1. (a) various (b) most
(c) same (d) much

2. (a) being start (b) starting
(c) start (d) being starting

3. (a) believing (b) enlarging
(c) developing (d) growing

4. (a) signed (b) brought
(c) settled (d) resigned

5. (a) little (b) every
(c) any (d) some

Answer Key

1. (a)	2. (b)	3. (d)	4. (a)	5. (d)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) Various

- **Various (usually before noun)** = several different/विभिन्न प्रकार के
  (Various + types/forms/kinds/aspects/reasons/ways/groups/parts)
- **Most** = 1. the largest in number or amount
  2. more than half of somebody/something
- **Same** = exactly the one or ones referred to or mentioned/बिल्कुल समान
- **Much** = a large amount of something (Used with uncountable nouns)/ज्यादा मात्रा

'Same' से पहले 'the' का use होता है। 'Much' का use uncountable nouns के साथ होता है। Hence, same & much are ruled out. Sentence में कहा गया है जो major supermarket chains हैं, उनमें से कई chains बहुत से unethical acts के आरोपों के घेरे में आई हैं।

SET-102

The next Faerie Market was held (1)_____ schedule (2)_____ the other side of the wall. The two boys were not allowed to go to the market, but they wanted to. This was a source of great (3)_____ to the boys. The younger of the two had a kitten. She grew slowly but was the sweetest cat in the world, until, one evening, she began to (4)_____ around the house impatiently. The cat was off in the dark and the boy never saw the cat again. He was (5)_____ for a while.

SSC CHSL - 07/06/2022 SHIFT-II

1. (a) on (b) by
(c) at (d) upon

2. (a) at (b) on
(c) upon (d) in

3. (a) abhorrence (b) irritation
(c) ebullience (d) hatred

4. (a) sleep (b) march
(c) prowl (d.) trot

5. (a) petrified (b) inconsolable
(c) sanguine (d) blithesome

Answer Key

1. (a)	2. (b)	3. (b)	4. (c)	5. (b)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) **On schedule** = at the expected or planned time.

(We have a good track record and have repaid a loan of £30,000 on schedule.)

- **Behind schedule** = not according to the schedule or late.

(We're running about five minutes behind schedule.)

Writer बताता है कि Faerie Market, planned time पर लगाई गई थी। अत: 'on' सही answer है।

2. (b) 'Side' = either of two halves of a surface, an object or an area that is divided by an imaginary central line.

अत: 'On the other side of something' grammar के हिसाब से fit है।

'At the side of something' सही है लेकिन इसका meaning, physically किसी के side होना है और इसके लिए सबसे common word 'beside' है। इस phrase में 'side' का meaning किनारा है।

Ex- There is a café on the other side of the lake.

Ex- The car was stopped at the side of the road with its hazard lights flashing.

3. (b) Irritation

- **Abhorrence** = a strong feeling of hating somebody/something, especially for moral reasons/किसी से बहुत नफरत करना
- **Irritation** = the state of being annoyed/नाराज होनी की स्थिति।
- **Ebullience** = the quality of being full of confidence, energy and good humour/ confidence से भरा हुआ होने की स्थिति।
- **Hatred** = a very strong feeling of dislike/ नापसन्द करना, घृणा

Passage में clearly बताता गया है कि दो boys market जाना चाहते है but उन्हें allow नहीं किया जाता है। हम easily बता सकते है कि इसका meaning 'Annoyed' के sense में है। अत:, 'irritation' सही answer है।

4. (c) Prowl

- **Sleep** = to rest with your eyes closed and your mind and body not activ/सोना
- **March** = to walk with stiff regular steps like a soldier/Soldier की तरह regular steps से चलना।
- **Prowl** = to walk around a room, an area, etc. especially you are bored, anxious, etc./एक room या area के चारों तरफ टहलना, especially जब आप bore हो रहे हो।
- **Trot** = to run or walk fast/तेज चलना या दौड़ना।

Writer बताता है कि दोनों लड़कों में छोटे के पास बिल्ली का बच्चा [kitten] था। वह इस दुनिया की सबसे sweet बिल्ली थी। एक दिन, वो impatient थी और चिंता में room में टहल रहे थी। अत: 'prowl' सही answer है।

5. (b) Inconsolable

- **Petrified** = extremely frightened/बहुत ज्यादा डरा हुआ (A petrified expression)
- **Inconsolable** = very sad and unable to accept help or comfort/बहुत दुखी होना और help न ले पाना। (Inconsolable grief)
- **Sanguine** = cheerful and confident about the future/(future को लेकर cheeful और confident) (Take a sanguine view)
- **Blithesome** = filled with pleasure/खुशी से भरा हुआ। (A blithesome person)

लड़का बिल्ली को नहीं देख सका और दुखी और चिंतित हो गया।

'Sanguine' और 'blithesome' context के opposite है, और 'petrified' context से अलग है। अत:, 'inconsolable' सही answer है।

SSC CGL Mains 2020

SET-112

The child is the father of man. Childhood is a (1) _____ of what one is going to be when one (2) _____ maturity. The natural instincts of a man are (3) _____ in his childhoo(d) Time modifies them but cannot (4) _____ them. History contains numerous examples of great men who gave (5) _____ of their future when they were children. A child's mind is (6) _____ and flexible. The mould he receives before his clay (7) _____ becomes his permanent mark.The values and standards of (8) _____ which will determine his life as a man (9) _____ in childhood itself. There may be certain (10) _____ of course. A bright morning may end in a storm!

SSC CGL Main - 29/01/2022

1. (a) contract (b) promise
(c) bond (d) plight

2. (a) secures (b) completes
(c) scores (d) attains

3. (a) distributed (b) contributed
(c) disposed (d) determined

4. (a) finish (b) delete
(c) efface (d) cancel

5. (a) preparations (b) indications
(c) suggestions (d) estimations

6. (a) obstinate (b) rigid
(c) sensible (d) impressionable

7. (a) refines (b) precipitates
(c) contracts (d) hardens

8. (a) attitude (b) manipulation
(c) conduct (d) tactics

9. (a) are developed (b) is developing
(c) develops (d) has developed

10. (a) concessions (b) rejections
(c) exceptions (d) exemptions

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

EXPLANATION

1. (b) Bond

- **Contract** = an official written agreement/अनुबंध *(Out of context)*
- **Bond** = something that forms a connection between people or groups, such as feeling of friendship/लोगों के बीच में गहरा संबंध जैसे दोस्ती *(Out of context)*
- **Plight** = a difficult and sad situation/एक मुश्किल और बुरी अवस्था *(Out of context)*
- **Promise** = it has two meanings

1. A statement that tell someone that you will definitely or not do something./एक statement जो किसी को बताएगी की तुम जरूर कुछ करोगे या नहीं।
2. A sign or reason for hope that something good may happen/एक इशारा या कारण जिससे कुछ अच्छा होने की उम्मीद हो।

दिए गए sentence में लेखक वर्णन करता है कि "childhood" जो कि जीवन का एक important phase (चरण) है, निश्चित रूप से उसके भविष्य के बारे में संकेत देता है।

इसलिए option (b) 'promise' correct answer है।

2. (d) Attains

- **Secure** = to obtain or achieve something. Especially using a lot of effort/बहुत प्रयास के बाद कुछ प्राप्त करना।

(Secure + a contract/deal/funding/ place/ victory)

- **Complete** = to finish making or doing something./कुछ करने/बनाने का काम finish करना।

(Complete + a course/project/task/mission/ education/training/degree/survey)

- **Score** = to win points, goals etc. in a game or competition/किसी खेल में अंक, लक्ष्य आदि प्राप्त करना।

(Score + a goal/victory/point/run/marks)

- **Attain** = It has two meanings -

1. To succeed in getting something after a lot of efforts/बहुत प्रयास करने के बाद कुछ पाने में सफल होना (Attain + degree/level/proficiency/grade)
2. To reach a particular age, level, or condition. /किसी विशेष आयु, स्तर या स्थिति पर पहुँचना (Attain + speed/maturity)

दिए गए sentence में किसी की life में maturity के level पर पहुँचने के context में बात हुई है।

इसलिए option (d) 'attains' correct answer है।

3. (d) Determine

- **Distribute** = to give things to a large number of people./बड़ी संख्या में लोगों को वस्तु देना (Distribute something among/between something/ somebody)

- **Contribute** = to give something, especially money or goods, to help achieve something./कुछ हासिल करने में मदद करने के लिए किसी को पैसा या सामान देना (Contribute something to somebody/something)
- **Dispose** = to arrange things or people in a particular way or position./लोगों या वस्तुओं को एक विशेष तरीके से व्यवस्थित करना।
- **Determine** = to discover the facts about something./तथ्यों की खोज करना

  दिए गए sentence में यह किसी के childhood के दौरान किसी natural प्रवृत्ति की खोज या निर्माण के context में use हुआ है।

  इसलिए option (d) 'determined' correct answer है।

Rankers Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS RELATED TO 'MONEY'

(Money से related confusing words)

Payment = An act of paying, An amount of money that you pay or expected to pay

(Pay करने का काम, पैसो की एक amount जो आपको pay करने हो या कोई आपकों pay करें।)

e.g. - They accept payment in cash/ by cheque.

Premium = An amount of money that you pay once or regularly for an insurance policy

(पैसो का एक amount जो आप एक बार या नियमित रूप से किसी Insurance policy के लिए pay करते हैं)

e.g. - A premium for express delivery

Contribution = 1. A sum of money that you pay regularly to your employer or the government in order to pay for benefits such as health insurance, a pension 2. A gift or payment that is made to a person or donation

(1. पैसे जो आप regular अपने employees को pay करते हो या government को pay करते हो health insurance या pension जैसे benefits के लिए, 2. donation देना।)

e.g. - To make a substantial contribution to charity

Subscription = An amount of money you pay in advance to receive a service

(किसी service के लिए advance में पैसे pay करना)

e.g. - An annual subscription to Netflix

Repayment = An amount of money that you pay regularly to a bank etc until you have returned all the money that you owe

(किसी Bank etc. को तब तक पैसे pay करना जब तक आप सारे पैसे न लौटा दें, जो आपने लिये थे)

e.g. - The repayments on the loan

Deposit = An amount of money that you pay as the first part of a larger payment

(किसी बड़े amount का पहला part जो आपने pay किया है)

e.g. - All deposits are non-refundable.

Instalment = One of a number of payments that you make regularly over a period of time until you have paid for something

(किसी बड़े amount को pay करने के लिए दी जाने वाले छोटे-छोटे amount, जब तक सारा amount pay न हो जाए)

e.g. - You can pay in three instalments.



4. (c) Cancel

- **Finish** = to stop doing something or making something because it is complete./कुछ करना या बनाना रुक जाना क्योंकि यह complete हो गया है।

  (Finish + a project/race/school/the chapter)
- **Delete** = to remove something that has been written or printed or that has been stored on a computer./किसी written या printed चीज को remove करना जो computer में store है।

  (Delete + files/a word/name/email)
- **Cancel** = to decide that something that has been arranged will not now take place./किसी ऐसी चीज को हटाने के लिए decide करना जो अब नहीं होगी।/जो अब निरर्थक (useless) है।

  (Cancel + a trip/flight/a show/an event/a meeting/plan)
- **Efface** = to make something disappear; to remove something./किसी चीज को मिटाना

  (Efface + memories/identities/distinctions/characteristics)

  e.g. - Time will efface those unpleasant memories.

  दिए गए sentence में यह किसी के childhood में develop हुई natural instincts को remove करने के context में use हुआ है।

  इसलिए option (c) 'efface' correct answer होगा।

5. (b) Sentence की starting में writer childhood के promise or sign को describe करता है जब कोई maturity attains करने वाला हो।

- **Preparation** = the act or process of getting ready for something./प्राप्त करने की क्रिया *(Out of context)*
- **Suggestion** = an idea or a plan that you mention for someone else to think about./एक idea जिसके बारे में आप किसी को सोचने के लिए mention करते हैं। *(Out of context)*

- **Estimation** = judgement or opinion about the value or quality of someone/something./किसी व्यक्ति/वस्तु के मूल्य या गुणवत्ता का आंकलन।

  (Out of context)

- **Indication** = sign that shows that something is going to happen./संकेत जो दर्शाता है कि कुछ होने वाला है।

  दिए गए sentence में यह किसी महान व्यक्ति के childhood में उसके bright future को indicate करने के context में use हुआ है।

  इसलिए option (b) 'indications' correct answer है।

Rankers Mantra

CONFUSING WORDS RELATED TO 'SIGN'

Sign = An event, an action or a fact that shows that something exists.

(एक Event, action या fact जो कि किसी चीज का अस्तित्व {existence} दिखाता है)

Indication = A remark or sign that something shows that something is happening

(remark या sign जो यह show करता है कि कुछ होने वाला है)

('Indication' often comes in the form of something that somebody says.)

Symptom = A change in your body or mind that shows that you are not healthy

(Body या mind में कोई change जो यह show करें कि आप healthy नहीं हैं)

Symbol = A person, an object or an event that represents a more general quality or situation

(कोई व्यक्ति या वस्तु या घटना जो किसी general quality या situation को represent करें।)

Indicator = A sign that shows you what something is like or how a situation is changing (एक sign जो यह show करता है कि कुछ, क्या है यह कैसे situation इस प्रकार बदल रही है।)



6. (d) Impressionable

- **Obstinate** = refusing to change your opinions./अपनी राय बदलने से इंकार करना
- **Rigid** = very strict and difficult to change./बहुत सख्त और बदलने में मुश्किल
- **Sensible** = able to make go od judgements based on reason and experience rather than emotion/भावनाओं के बजाय, अनुभव आधारित अच्छे निर्णय लेने में सक्षम
- **Impressionable** = easily influenced or affected by someone/something.'/आसानी से किसी से प्रभावित होने वाला।

conjunction 'and' same ideas को connect करता है इसलिए हमें एक ऐसा word चाहिए जो flexible जैसा sense रखता हो।

Obstinate & Rigid → opposite to the context

Sensible → out of the context

Impressionable और flexible एक जैसा sense रखते है।

इसलिए option (d) 'impressionable' correct answer है, क्योंकि दिया गया sentence कहता है कि एक बच्चे का दिमाग Flexible और आसानी से प्रभावित होने वाला होता है।

7. (d) We must have some knowledge of the figurative and contextual use of words.

Mould → A hollow container used to give shape to molten or hot liquid material when it cools and hardens./किसी liquid को shape देने वाला (किसी रूप में ढालने वाला) container.

Clay → A type of heavy, sticky earth that becomes hard/एक प्रकार की चिपचिपी मिट्टी जो कठोर हो या कठोर हो जाती है।

- **Refine** = to make a substance pure by taking other substances out of it./किसी substance में से दूसरे substances निकालकर उसे pure बनाना।
- **Precipitate** = to force someone/something suddenly into a particular state./किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु को अचानक किसी विशेष दशा में डाल देना।
- **Contract** = to become less or smaller./छोटा बनाना
- **Harden** = to become or make something become solid or stiff./मजबूत बनाना, कठोर बनाना।

दिए गए sentence में यह mention किया गया है कि things या impressions किसी child के mind में तब तक imprinted रहते हैं, जब mind मिट्टी की तरह soft होता है। एक बार जब mind कठोर हो जाता है तो वे imprints उसके mind में permanent हो जाते है।

इसलिए option (d) 'hardens' correct answer है।

8. (c) Passage का context negative नहीं है।

- **Attitude** = the way that you think and feel about someone/something./जिस तरह से आप किसी के बारे में सोचते या महसूस करते है।
- **Manipulation** = the behaviour that controls or influences someone/something./वह behaviour जो किसी को control करता है या किसी को प्रभावित करता है। (Negative connotation)
- **Tactics** = the particular method you use to achieve something. (Strong-arm tactics)/वह विशेष तरीका, जिसका उपयोग आप कुछ हासिल करने के लिए करते हैं। (मजबूत हाथ की राजनीति)

Section - B

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE



Section Highlights

- 250+ Previous Year Questions
- 100+ Expected Questions
- 100+ Type-wise Questions
- 30+ Reading Boosters
- Detailed Theory

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01 CHAPTER

INTRODUCTION

Reading Comprehension सभी competitive examination में पूछा जाने वाला सबसे महत्वपूर्ण भाग है। Reading comprehension के question द्वारा परीक्षार्थियों की logical ability और language skills को एक साथ परखा जा सकता है।

- **Logical ability** = Ability to identify implication and draw inferences
- **Language skills** = Grammatical structures, reading skills and vocabulary knowledge

➢ 'Reading comprehension' एक process है जिसमें आप समझते हैं कि आप क्या पढ़ रहें हैं।

- Different types of areas/topics for reading comprehension

(1) **Social sciences** = History, anthropology, sociology, government, etc.

(2) **Natural sciences** = Biology, physics, chemistry, astronomy, etc.

(3) **Humanities** = Art, music, literature philosophy, etc.

(4) **Business** = Economics, Marketing, human resources, etc.

इतने प्रकार के topics दिए जाने का उद्देश्य यही जाँचना होता है कि दिया गया passage, परीक्षार्थी समझने में comfortable है भी, या नहीं।

☞ हमने इस Book के section A में पहले ही कुछ तरीके देख लिए हैं जिससे Reading Skills, Vocabulary और Gramatical Knowledge को improve कर सकते हैं।

हम Unseen Passage को solve करने के लिए उन्हीं तरीकों में से कुछ तरीके यहाँ Detail में पढ़ेंगे।

➢ **How to develop a good reading skill?**

Reading एक skill है। हमें यह बात समझनी चाहिए कि हम एक skill को कुछ विशेष तरीकों से improve कर सकते हैं।

निम्न कुछ बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए reading करें-

- Reading को enjoy करें। (Enjoy it)
- Reading बस एक examination crack करने का tool नहीं हैं। अगर हम इसे enjoy करेंगे तो अच्छे अंक जरूर पाएँगें।
- एक बार में एक शब्द कभी न पढ़े, हमेशा एक बार में एक phrase/clause पढ़ने की कोशिश करें। इस बात को एक बार नीचे लिखे बिना underline वाले passage तथा फिर underline वाले passage को पढ़कर समझें।

A tailor and a goldsmith were travelling together, and one evening when the sun had sunk behind the mountains, they heard the sound of distant music, which became more and more distinct. It sounded strange, but so pleasant that they forgot all their weariness and stepped quickly onwards. The moon had already arisen when they reached a hill on which they saw a crowd of little men and women, who had taken each other's hands, and were whirling round in the dance with the greatest pleasure and delight. They sang it most charmingly, and that was the music that the travellers had heard. In the midst of them sat an old man who was rather taller than the rest. He wore a party-coloured coat, and his hoary beard hung down over his chest. The two remained standing full of astonishment, and watched the dance.

A tailor and a goldsmith were travelling together, and one evening when the sun had sunk behind the mountains, they heard the sound of distant music, which became more and more distinct. It sounded strange, but so pleasant that they forgot all their weariness and stepped quickly onwards. The moon had already arisen when they reached a hill on which they saw a crowd of little men and women, who had taken each other's hands, and were whirling round in the dance with the greatest pleasure and delight. They sang it most charmingly, and that was the music that the travellers had heard. In the midst of them sat an old man who was rather taller than the rest. He wore a party-coloured coat, and his hoary beard hung down over his chest. The two remained standing full of astonishment, and watched the dance.

➢ **How to improve 'comprehension'?**

- हमें 'vocabulary' और 'word usage' का अच्छा ज्ञान होना चाहिए।
- 'Collocation', 'connotation' और 'technical vocabulary (jargons)' किसी भी passage को अच्छे से समझने में काफी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करते हैं।
- Passage को कभी भी केवल ऊपर-ऊपर से नही पढ़ना चाहिए। उसे critical तरीके से पढ़ें। Passage के 'main idea', 'tone' और 'passage' से निकलने वाले 'assumption', 'inference', 'conclusion' को भी जानने की कोशिश करें।
- हमें figurative language की भी अच्छी समझ होनी चाहिए।

Problems faced by students

- कठिन 'Grammatical structures' के प्रयोग के कारण passage को समझने में परेशानी होती है।
- जैसे-जैसे passage को पढ़ते हुए आगे बढ़ते हैं, वैसे-वैसे हम यह भूलने लगते हैं कि शुरू में क्या लिखा था।
- Questions का उत्तर हम बार-बार passage को पढ़कर और उसमें key words को खोज कर, देने की कोशिश करते हैं, इससे बहुत ज्यादा समय चला जाता है।
- Complete passage पढ़कर भी कुछ conclude नहीं करते हैं कि हमने क्या पढ़ा।

Types of Questions

Different Types of Questions

- Direct Question
  Level = Easy
  (Fact based question)
- Vocabulary based question
  Level = Moderate
  (word - usage)
- Indirect Question
  Level = Difficult
  - Main idea
  - Tone
  - Title
  - Inference
  - Conclusion
  - Summary
  - Assumption

- **Direction Question =** ऐसे प्रश्न जिनका उत्तर हम passage को पढ़कर आसानी से दे सकते हैं, उन्हें हम Direct question कहते हैं। इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर passage में ही दिया होता है।
- **Vocabulary based question =** हमारे vocabulary knowledge को test करने के लिए हमें word पर आधारित प्रश्न दिए जाएंगे। इसमें मुख्यत: fill in the blanks, synonym, antonym, आदि की form में प्रश्न दिए जाते हैं।
- **Indirect question =** इस तरह के प्रश्न परीक्षार्थी के 'understanding' और 'intellect' को परखने के लिए बनाए जाते हैं। इनका उत्तर देना परीक्षार्थी के लिए थोड़ा मुश्किल होता है। इस तरह के प्रश्नों में निम्न प्रकार के प्रश्न आते हैं-
  1. Main idea of a passage
  2. Tone of a passage
  3. Suitable title of a passage
  4. Inference/conclusion based questions
  5. Summary of a passage
  6. Assumption based question

02 CHAPTER

APPROACHES

Skimming & Scanning

Passage को solve करने के लिए मुख्यत: दो approaches होती हैं।

A. **Skimming & Scanning** → यह Approach समय का अभाव होने पर prefer की जाती है।

B. **Hint formation** → यह approach ज्यादा ठीक समझी जाती है यदि आपके पास पर्याप्त समय है।

Reading skills को improve करने के लिए हम इन दोनों techniques (skimming & scanning) की सहायता लेते हैं। वास्तव में इन दोनों techniques का प्रयोग speed बढ़ाने के लिए किया जाता है। ये दोनों techniques हमें information जल्दी और आसानी से पाने में मदद करती हैं।

आइए इन Approaches के बारे में detail में जाने:-

- **Skimming =** यह एक high-speed reading है। इससे हम किसी passage का general sense/over view केवल कुछ selective words को पढ़ कर पा सकते हैं। यह reader का time और energy दोनों बचाता है।

  Skimming का प्रयोग सामान्यतया non-fictional (factual) books/articles को समझने के लिए किया जाता है।

- **Scanning =** Scanning का अर्थ किसी passage को कुछ specific information जैसे- figures/data/names पाने के लिए scan करना है।

  Scanning का प्रयोग हम reading comprehension के passage में दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर पाने के लिए करते हैं।

हमने पहले ही प्रश्नों का प्रकार समझ लिया है-

(1) Fact based question (Direct)

(2) Vocabulary based question (Direct/Indirect)

(3) Indirect questions (Tone/Theme/Inference/Conclusion/Main idea/Assumption, etc.)

ध्यान दें:- RC के एक set में लगभग 40% प्रश्न fact based ही पूछे जाते हैं।

- Skimming और scanning करके हमें केवल fact based questions को ही attempt करना है।

Approach : How to skim/scan

How to skim

- **Step-1:-** सबसे पहले किसी passage का 1st paragraph पढ़ें, इससे हमें subject matter के बारे में पता चल जाता है कि writer ने किस topic के बारे में लिखा है।
- **Step-2:-** Paragraph के सभी words को पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती। बस हमें Important facts/data और verbs, nouns तथा adjectives पर focus करने की जरूरत है साथ ही उनके connotation पर भी ध्यान देना है। इससे हमें tone के बारे में पता चलता है।
- **Step-3:-** Last paragraph को थोड़ा ध्यान से पढ़ें इससे हमें conclusion/summary पता चलता है।

How to scan

- **Step-1:-** सबसे पहले हम Questions पढ़ेंगे और ऐसे प्रश्नों को mark कर लेगें जो कि fact-based है। इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर directly passage में ही मिल जाता है।
- **Step-2:-** Question से हम कुछ key point/clue निकाल लेगें, फिर passage में केवल उसी key point को search करते हैं।
- **Step-3:-** जब हमें आवश्यक answer मिल जाता है तो उस sentence को एक बार carefully पढ़ेगें और अपने answer को recheck करेगें।

Hint Formation

Reading Comprehension को हमें exam hall में सबसे बाद में ही Attempt करना चाहिए।

- "पहले प्रश्न पढ़े या passage" इस प्रश्न का कोई सही जवाब हो ही नहीं सकता है क्योंकि different students के लिए different strategies संभव हैं।

अगर आप Beginner हैं तो आप पहले passage को पढ़ें। अगर आपने काफी ज्यादा practice कर रखी है तो आप एक बार में जल्दी से सभी प्रश्नों को देखकर भी passage पढ़ना शुरू कर सकते हैं।

- 'SSC' के सभी Examinations में पूछे जाने वाले reading comprehension के लिए सबसे अच्छी approach होगी कि हम सबसे पहले passage को पढ़ना शुरू करें और उसके बाद hint formation करते चलें। ऐसा करने से हमें बार-बार passage नहीं पढ़ना पड़ेगा और बनाए गए hints की सहायता से हम सभी प्रश्नों का उत्तर आसानी से दे सकते हैं।

- **Some important points related to 'Hint formation'.**
  1. पढ़े गए passage का hints बनाते समय हमें यह बात जरूर याद रखनी है कि हम hints केवल उन्हीं sentences का बनाएँगें जिन्हें हम याद न रख पाएँ।
  2. Hints हमें अपनी भाषा में बनानी है जरूरी नहीं है कि हम पूरा sentence लिखें। हम shortcuts का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं।
  3. Hints ऐसे होने चाहिए जिन्हें हम समझ सकें।
  4. Passage को कभी भी आधा अधूरा या जल्द बाजी में न पढ़े।

Hint formation में हमें पढ़ते-पढ़ते speed में passage के important points को note down कर लेना चाहिए इससे हमें concentrate करने में मदद मिलती है, हम attentive रहते हैं और हमें बाद में questions को करते समय उनके answers के लिए पूरे passage को बार-बार नही पढ़ना पड़ता।

Practice on Hint Formation

Let's learn through some examples:-

SET - 1

Space exploration helps us on earth in many ways as well as expand our knowledge of the universe. New technologies are created as well as medicines to and further cures to illnesses on earth. Jobs are created from this area and it inspires new generations to explore the sky above. Many innovations from space can even protect earth from extinction level events like meteors striking the planet. Much of the research obtained was from NASA's official site so the data is reliable. Some of it is recent projects that have occurred, some is from future projects that will occur, and the rest is from past projects that have been successful and helped us on earth.

Hint Formation

- Space exploration helps - many ways - expand knowledge - new technology creation - medicine/cures - job creation - inspires new generations to explore above sky.
- Many innovations protect earth from extinction level problems - such as meteors' striking the planet
- NASA research - reliable
- Some research (1) of recent projects (2) of future projects (3) past projects successful and helpful for earth.

SET - 2

Exploration into space benefits us on earth. Satellites in the atmosphere allow us to communicate with people across the globe and ask for help anywhere at any time. Satellites can also monitor weather and extreme weather events to help in the future to prevent more deaths and help more people. These satellites need international cooperation to create and maintain which brings mankind closer together. Jobs are created from the line of work which help people on earth, and it helps the countries' economies as well.

Hint Formation

- Exploration in space → Helpful on earth
- Satellites - helpful in (1) communication across the globe (2) monitoring the weather events → Death prevention
- Satellites - need international cooperation which brings mankind closer
- Job creation - helps economy

SET - 3

Satellites can also monitor asteroids to see if they will hit earth and if they do, they can divert it. SpaceX has thought of a satellite that might be able to protect earth from these large rocks. Exploring space can help us find alternative means of energy other than fossil fuels. The sun can be explored further so that we might be able to harness its solar energy more efficiently. Space exploration can give us a perspective on the earth and that we need to protect it. We can monitor greenhouse gases and try to reduce the effects of global warming. New technologies are created from the exploration of space and we can learn more about the earth and the universe around us. We could _____ the meaning of our existence.

Hint Formation

- Satellites monitor asteroids - divert asteroids before hitting earth
- Exploring space - helps - find alternative energy of source (other than fossil fuels)
- Exploring the sun - we can use solar energy efficiently
- Space exploration - reminds of earth protection - monitoring green house -reducing the effects of global warming

03 CHAPTER

FINDING MAIN IDEA/THEME & SUITABLE TITLE

Finding 'Main Idea' / 'Theme'

➢ किसी passage का main idea वह central thought है जो writer अपने readers को बताना चाहता है।

➢ **Ways in which Questions are asked**

1. What is the passage mainly about?
2. What is the *main idea* or *central idea* of the passage?
3. What is the *main theme* or *central theme* of the passage?
4. What is the *main thought* or *central thought* of the passage?

प्रत्येक passage का एक main idea होता है, और उस main idea को support करने के लिए passage में बहुत सारे details दिए होते हैं। Passage का 'main idea' find करना reader के लिए काफी helpful होता है क्योंकि पूरा passage इसी के इर्द-गिर्द घूमता है।

➢ **How to find 'Main Idea'**

- किसी passage का main idea जानने के लिए कोई निश्चित rule नहीं होता है।
- किसी भी Passage का main idea निकालने में students अक्सर पहले या अंतिम paragraph से influence हो जाते हैं, लेकिन ध्यान रहे कि Passage का main idea पूरे Passage को cover करे ना कि सिर्फ एक paragraph को।
- कई बार writer हमें examples/ illustrations के through या कुछ छोटी-छोटी बातों के through एक main point या एक बड़े topic की तरफ लाना चाहता है, ऐसे में हमारा main idea वो बड़ा topic ही होगा, examples/ illustrations *main idea* नहीं हो सकते हैं।
- कभी-कभी Passage का main idea *obvious* (clear) ना होके implied (hidden) भी हो सकता है, ऐसे में हमें writer की intention और attitude को समझने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।
- Passage को पढ़ते समय दो बातें समझने की कोशिश करें कि Passage किसके द्वारा और क्यों लिखा गया है।
- गलत options को eliminate करके ही सही option तक पहुँचे।

Finding 'Suitable Title'

➢ **Ways in which Questions are asked**

1. Select the most suitable/appropriate title for the passage.
2. The most suitable/appropriate title for the passage is:

➢ **Types of Title of Passage**

Title दो प्रकार का हो सकता है:

1. Explicit – इस प्रकार का Title Passage में बार-बार प्रयोग हुए किसी शब्द से बनाया जाता है या Passage में लिखे Facts से inspired होता है।

2. Implicit – इस प्रकार का Title ढूंढना सामान्यत: थोड़ा Difficult होता है, ये Passage में repeated words से नहीं ढूंढ़ा जा सकता है। इस प्रकार का title सामान्यत: Metaphors या Idioms के from में implied (hidden) होता है।

➢ **How to find 'Suitable Title'.**

- दिये गए passage को हमें ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए।
- Title ऐसा हो कि Title को देखकर main idea समझ सकें।
- हमें एक से ज्यादा options सही लग सकते हैं। हमें हमेशा most appropriate title को चुनना चाहिए।
- Title short होना चाहिए Descriptive नहीं।
- Title एक phrase के form में होता है clause/ sentence की form में नहीं।
- Title का और passage का scope समान होना चाहिए यानि Title ऐसा न हो जिसके अंदर उस passage जैसे बहुत passage समा जाए और ऐसा भी न हो कि बस passage के कुछ points को cover करें।

  जैसे- मान लिजिए एक passage में word war II के दौरान Atom Bombs के use की बात कही और उससे हुए Destruction को बताया गया है, तो उस passage का title "Science and its destructive power" नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि इसका scope बहुत ज्यादा है।

मान लीजिए एक Passage के First paragraph में Atom Bomb से हुए destruction की बात कही जाए, second paragraph में Bio weapons से destruction की बात कही जाए और third paragraph में Physical weapons से destruction की बात कही जाए तो Passage का title सिर्फ Atomic weapons या सिर्फ Bio weapons या सिर्फ physical weapons से related नहीं हो सकता क्यूंकि इसका scope बहुत कम रह जाऐगा। ऐसे में title या तो Destruction से related होगा या overall weapons से related होगा।

- कई बार हम conclusion को title समझ बैठते हैं ये ऐसी गलती है जो बहुत सारे students से होती है। ध्यान रहे title कभी conclusion नहीं होता है title कुछ conclude नहीं करता है, ये कोई inference नहीं है, ये Passage के ideas की summary and writer की tone को express करता है।

Note:- यें points हमने आगे examples के through समझायें हैं, इन सभी examples को ध्यान से पढ़ें।

Exercise

SET - 1

Whether you can accomplish a specific goal or meet a specific deadline depends first on how much time you need to get the job done. What should you do when the demands of the job exceed the time you have available? The best approach is to divide the project into smaller pieces. Different goals will have to be divided in different ways, but one seemingly unrealistic goal can often be accomplished by working on several smaller, more reasonable goals.

1. Select the option that best expresses the main idea of the passage.

(a) Jobs often remain only partially completed because of lack of time.

(b) The best way to complete projects is to make sure your goals are achievable.

(c) The best way to tackle a large project is to separate it into smaller parts.

(d) The best approach to a demanding job is to delegate responsibility.

2. Select the most appropriate title of the passage.

(a) How to tackle impossible tasks

(b) Unrealistic goals

(c) The best way to complete a task

(d) None of these

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Passage में बताया गया है कि यदि हम अपने goal को छोटे-छोटे parts में divide करें तो हम अपने goal को आसानी से achieve कर सकते हैं।

2. (c) Passage में बताया गया है कि यदि हम अपने goal को छोटे-छोटे हिस्सों में बाँट ले तो कार्य बहुत ही आसानी से हो जायेगा। अत: passage में किसी task को complete करने का तरीका बताया गया है - option (c) suitable title है।

- Option (a) wrong है क्योंकि passage में task को करने का एक way बताया गया है तथा mention किया गया है कि इससे seemingly unrealistic goal भी complete किये जा सकते हैं। Only unrealistic goal को tackle करने का नहीं, बल्कि सभी प्रकार के goals को tackle करने का तरीका बताया गया है।

SET - 2

Health clubs have undergone a major transformation that can be described in three words: mind, body, and spirit. Loud, fast, heart-thumping aerobics has been replaced by the hushed tones of yoga and the controlled movements of Pilates. The clubs are responding to the needs of their customers who are increasingly looking for a retreat from their hectic lifestyles and a way to find a healthy balance in their lives by nurturing their whole selves.

1. Select the option that best expresses the theme of the passage.

(a) Exercise is less important now than it once was.

(b) Health clubs are much less popular now than they were ten years ago.

(c) Many health clubs will go out of business because of the decline in traditional exercise.

(d) People's desire to nurture all aspects of themselves has contributed to big changes for health clubs.

2. Select the most appropriate title of the passage.

(a) Importance of exercise

(b) Causes of major transformation of health clubs

(c) Hectic lifestyle of people

(d) None of the above

04 CHAPTER FINDING 'TONE OF PASSAGE'

Tone:- एक writer जब कुछ लिखता है तो जिस चीज के बारे में वो लिख रहा होता है उसके प्रति उसका एक certain mood या attitude होता है जैसे कोई किसी topic पे facts की बात करता है (Factual Tone), कोई किसी चीज में faults (कमियां) निकालता है (critical tone), कोई किसी topic के हर aspect को बताता है (analytical tone) कोई अपनी feelings *express* करता है, जैसे sadness, happiness, love, hate, etc., (sentimental/ emotional/ sad/ happy/ romantic tone) ये अलग-अलग तरीके या attitude ही tone कहलाते हैं।

➢ **Forms of Questions asked**

1. What is the tone of the passage?
2. What is the type of the passage?
3. What is the context of the passage?
4. What is the mood of the passage?

Note: Tone, Type, Context और Mood थोड़े-थोड़े अलग होते हैं, मगर हमारे exams में इनके difference पर ध्यान न देते हुए इनको एक ही तरह से पूछ लिया जाता है।

➢ **Important Points**

- Passage को अच्छे से पढ़कर हमें writer का उस topic के प्रति 'attitude' पता लगाना होगा।
- बहुत बार हम passage में प्रयुक्त words के connotation की मदद से थोड़ी सहायता प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।
- ध्यान दे, एक passage का एक से अधिक tone हो सकता है, इसलिए हमें options को ध्यान में रखते हुए गलत options को Eliminate करके सही option को select करना है।

➢ **How to find tone of the Passage**

Step 1 - सबसे पहले हमें Passage का Nature देखना चाहिए।

Passage मुख्यत: दो Nature के हो सकते है:

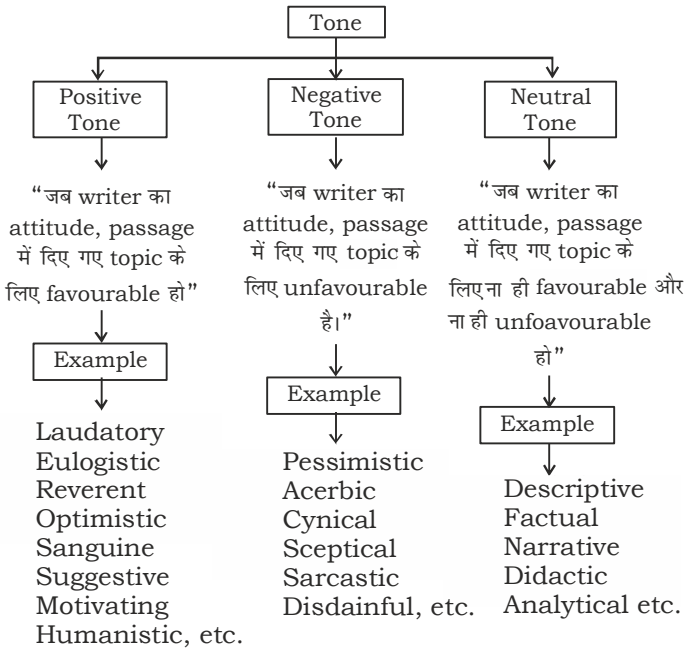
(i) Fact Based

(ii) Opinion Based

Passage का nature देखकर ऐसे options जो passage के nature से अलग nature के होते हैं उनको हटा देना चाहिए।

Do it yourself: जो tones हमने दिए हैं उनको एक बार इन दो nature के हिसाब से classify करके देखें।

Step 2 - Passage का Sentiment देखना चाहिए और उसके according options को eliminate करना चाहिए। Passage का sentiment मुख्यत: तीन प्रकार का हो सकता है जो हमने नीचे समझाया है।



Step 3 - Passage में प्रयोग हुए adjectives और adverbs को दिमाग में जरूर रखें, Tone निकालने में उनका योगदान अतुल्यनीय है।

Step 4 - Idioms-phrases और metaphors की अच्छी समझ Tone निकालने में बहुत मददगार रहती है।

Important Tones

1. **Romantic** = जब लेखक passage में strong feelings, imagination (कल्पना) और love (प्रेम) को mention करे तो यहाँ romantic tone होती है।
2. **Argumentative** = जब लेखक passage में कोई argument करने की tendency (मानसिकता) को दर्शाता है तो argumentative tone होती है।
3. **Historical** = जब history से related बातों का/तथ्यों का वर्णन किया जाये तो वहाँ historical tone होता है।
4. **Provocative** = जब passage में ऐसी बातों का जिक्र होता है जिनसे लोगों को गुस्सा आये या वे upset हैं तो वहाँ provocative/ incendiary tone होती है।
5. **Grandiose** = जब लेखक किसी बात को बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर/प्रभावशाली तरीके/शानदार तरीके से कहता है तो वहाँ grandiose tone होती है। Grandiose शब्द grandeur से related है जिसका अर्थ होता है शान (splendour).

39. **Nostalgic** = अगर लेखक past time के बारें में सोचता है जो कि present से better था तो उस feeling को वह इस tone के द्वारा express करता है।

40. **Sanguine** = लेखक यदि future को लेकर बहुत ही happy व confident है तो वह इस tone का use करता है।

41. **Compassionate** = अगर किसी के प्रति sympathy (सहानुभूति) की भावना को दर्शाना हो तो इस tone का use किया जाता है।

42. **Humorous** = Sense of humour (विनोदी स्वभाव) को दर्शाने के लिए लेखक इस tone का use करता है।

43. **Reverent** = यदि लेखक किसी के प्रति deep respect का भाव express करता है तो वह इस tone का use करता है।

44. **Poignant** = जब लेखक कुछ ऐसा वर्णन करता है जो किसी के दिल को गहराई से दु:खी (अर्थात् मार्मिक) कर दे तो वह इस tone को use करता है।

45. **Eulogistic/Laudatory** = यदि लेखक किसी की ज्यादा प्रशंसा करना चाहता है तो वह इस tone का use करता है।

46. **Moralistic** = जब लेखक किसी के बारे में fixed idea रखता है कि कौन सा behaviour सही है और कौन सा गलत तो वह इस tone का use करता है।

47. **Judgemental** = यदि लेखक लोगों को judge करता है या criticise करता है तो वह इस tone का use करता है।

48. **Rhetorical** = जब लेखक लोगों को प्रभावित करना चाहता है तो वह इस tone का use करता है।

49. **Critical** = जब लेखक किसी में कमी या दोष निकालने का इरादा रखता है तो वह इस tone का use करता है।

50. **Evocative** = इस tone के माध्यम से लेखक किसी की भावनाओं को उकसाता है या कुछ पुरानी bad feeling को ताजा करता है।

51. **Populist** = इस tone का use लेखक तब करता है जब कोई political person आम लोगों के मत या भावना को represent करता है।

52. **Accusatory** = किसी पर आरोप लगाने के इरादे से लेखक इस tone का use करता है।

53. **Acerbic** = इस tone का use तब किया जाता है जब लेखक किसी की cruel way में बुराई करना चाहता है।

54. **Angry/Irascible/Indignant** = जब लेखक किसी बात को लेकर अपना गुस्सा जाहिर करे तो वहाँ यह tone काम आती है।

55. **Agitated** = इस प्रकार की tone, लेखक की 'anxiety', 'distress' और 'nervousness' दिखाती है।

56. **Apathetic** = लेखक को passage में अगर कोई interest या enthusiasm न महसूस हो तो apathetic tone माना जाता है।

57. **Anecdotal** = इस tone का प्रयोग लेखक कही-सुनी बातों को व्यक्त करने के लिए करता है। यह tone उस passage के लिए प्रयोग होता है, जो hard facts या evidence पर आधारित न हो।

58. **Commiserating** = इस tone का प्रयोग लेखक sympathy (संवेदना) व्यक्त करने के लिए करता है।

59. **Derisive** = इस tone का प्रयोग लेखक उपहास करने के लिए करता है।

60. **Zealous** = इस tone का प्रयोग लेखक great energy या enthusiasm दिखाने के लिए करता है।

61. **Gloomy** = यह tone दर्शाता है कि लेखक किसी बात को लेकर sad और hopeless है।

62. **Pensive** = इस tone का प्रयोग यह दर्शाता है कि लेखक किसी चीज के प्रति बहुत ज्यादा सोच रहा है या फिर deeply चिंतन कर रहा है।

63. **Psychotic** = इस tone का प्रयोग reader के दिमाग को इस प्रकार affect करता है कि reader reality के साथ contact खो देता है।

64. **Serene** = जब लेखक calmness (शांति) का भाव रखे या nature (प्रकृति) से लगाव व्यक्त करें तो वहाँ इस tone का इस्तेमाल होता है।

65. **Subjective** = Subjective tone वह होती है जिसमें passage में दिए गए topic के प्रति author के opinions, feelings, biases (पूर्वाग्रह) आदि स्पष्ट होते हैं।

Subjective tone में use की गई language अक्सर emotive (भावनात्मक) होती है और author उन phrases (वाक्यांशों) का प्रयोग करता है जो topic के प्रति author के personal beliefs या attitudes को दर्शाते हैं।

Subjective tone, persuasive (यकीन दिलाने वाली या प्रतीत कराने वाली) हो सकती है, क्योंकि author अपनी emotions या feelings को appealing (आकर्षक) बनाकर reader को influence (प्रभावति) करने की कोशिश करता है।

66. **Objective** = Objective वह होती है जिसमें author किसी topic को निष्पक्ष, तटस्थ तरीके से facts और information के आधार पर प्रस्तुत करता है। Author, उस topic के प्रति netural रहता है तथा स्वयं की उस topic से attached (जुड़ा हुआ) feel नहीं करता है।

Objective tone में use की गई language, factual (तथ्यात्मक), precise (सटीक) और भवनात्मक या व्यक्तिगत राय से रहित होती है।

Objective tone सामान्यत: academic writing, news reporting या scientific papers में प्रयोग की जाती है, जहाँ निष्पक्ष रहना और बिना किसी व्यक्तिगत व्याख्या या पूर्वाग्रह के जानकारी प्रस्तुत करना महत्वपूर्ण होता है।

Exercise

1. The recent decision of the Rajasthan government to implement an M- sand policy is bound to usher in many changes. The effects of illegal mining lead to serious environmental problems in both marine habitats and river courses. Those of us in Rajasthan know the importance of Bajri in construction. Other States need to emulate the Rajasthan example.

What is the tone of the given passage?

(a) acerbic (b) biased
(c) patronising (d) analytical

2. In order to reduce pollution, the suggestion to levy a tax on old vehicles can be modified. In many cases, these are vehicles owned by retired and senior citizens, and sparingly used. It will not be fair to tax them based on the vehicle age. The levy of tax can be based on the actual usage, in kilometres.

What is the tone of the given passage?

(a) pensive (b) biased
(c) psychotic (d) suggestive

3. I did expect the farmers' rally to end in a clash with the authorities - tensions on both sides were palpable. The ruling dispensation would undoubtedly use these events to discredit the legitimate grievances of farmers. It is thus incumbent upon the media to sift through the facts and present a clear picture.

What is the tone of the author given passage?

(a) gloomy (b) zealous
(c) optimistic (d) speculative

4. Every citizen remembered the soldiers who made supreme sacrifice for their nation. "Today, I want to bow with reverence at the feet of corona warriors as well who worked for others while putting their own lives at risk.

What is the tone of the author in the given passage?

(a) grandiose (b) condescending
(c) derisive (d) commiserating

5. The possibility of improving the quality of leadership is the redeeming feature of democracy. Declining standards in political probity, the unrepresentative character of the elected legislatures, corrupt practices like electoral bonds are major concerns and call for reform of the electoral system.

What is the tone of the given passage?

(a) biased (b) dogmatic
(c) pedestrian (d) informative

6. Touching the baby crocodile at Madras Crocodile Park, was a very heart-touching moment. "We don't have to keep touching it again," Prof Daniel kept saying nervously until Bharath, the most daring of our blind friends, expressed his desire to put his finger into the baby's mouth and feel the tip of its teeth.

What is the tone of the given passage?

(a) jovial (b) apologetic
(c) nostalgic (d) euphemistic

7. Our world is based on natural laws. One such law can be referred to as the 'Give and Take Principle'. When you cannot change the law of nature, there is no option other than to meet the challenge. Any other method in this regard only means wasting time and resources. These protests only produce vicious cycle of negative thinking, which is an obstacle to their own progress as well as that of the nation, Moreover, honest protests also lose their value due to this.

What is the tone of the given passage?

(a) analytical (b) emotional
(c) jocular (d) ethical

8. At the receiving end in India, before the explosion of cell phones, fondly referred to as mobiles, landlines were still in the 'luxury' category. My parents were forced to go over to a friendly neighbour's house, or even to the infamous STD booth. Fast forward to the age of social media, replete with Facebook, WhatsApp and the like. Families like mine are no longer just 'keeping in touch'. They are overwhelming one another with multi-media exchanges. My mom who used to wait for hours near a neighbour's phone for a five-minute call from my family, now gives us a narrow window of twenty minutes.

What is the tone of the given passage?

(a) nostalgic (b) romantic
(c) laudatory (d) ironical

9. It is a national shame that the Republic Day celebrations this year also witnessed violence. While the Delhi Police appreciably displayed maximum restraint despite extreme provocations, the acts by the farmers say it all. Such destruction points to a larger conspiracy which calls for holding a time-bound judicial inquiry.

What is the tone of the given passage?

(a) euphemistic (b) biased
(c) patronising (d) indignant

10. According to the Indian tiger census of 2011, the population of the tiger is at 1411. The population is not comparable to the previous census as the new findings are based on statistical methods while the earlier were formulated on pug mark counts. Since most Tigers traversed the same route, pug mark counts were not accurate. Statistical methods by definition make the count range-bound, with the lower limit of the tiger population at 1165 and the upper limit at 1657.

What is the tone of the passage?

(a) anecdotal (b) apathetic

(c) acerbic (d) analytical

Answer Key

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

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Analytical

Tone के प्रश्नों को हम सबसे पहले positive, negative और neutral tones में देखने की कोशिश करेगें। दिए गए passage में writer का attitude एकदम Neutral है। वह बस Rajasthan Government द्वारा लिए गए फैसले का Analysis कर रहा है।

Acerbic, Biased और Patronising हमेशा negative tone के अंतर्गत आते हैं। यहाँ सही उत्तर 'Analytical' है।

2. (d) Suggestive

दिए गए passage में writer, प्रदूषण कम करने के लिए suggestion दे रहा है, इसलिए यहाँ Suggestive tone है।

3. (d) Speculative

दिए गए passage में writer द्वारा किए गए Guess का बोध हो रहा है जो कि unreal है इसलिए यहाँ Speculative tone है।

4. (d) Commiserating

दिए गए passage में writer, soldiers और corona warriors के प्रति अपनी संवेदना व्यक्त कर रहा है अत: यहाँ Commiserating tone होगा।

5. (d) Informative

दिए गए passage में writer, leadership की quality से related information हम लोगों तक share कर रहा है। इसलिए यहाँ Informative tone है।

6. (c) Nostalgic

दिए गए passage में writer अपने past का एक सुखद अनुभव share कर रहा है। इसी लिए यहाँ Nostalgic tone है।

7. (d) Ethical

दिए गए passage में writer सही या गलत होने के नियमों (Laws) और सिद्धांतों (Principles) की बात कर रहा है। इसलिए यहाँ Ethical tone है।

8. (a) Nostalgic

दिए गए passage में writer, cellphones के प्रचलन के पहले past में प्रयोग किए जाने वाले landlines की बात कर रहा है इसलिए यहाँ Nostalgic tone हैं।

9. (d) Indignant

दिए गए passage में writer अपना गुस्सा जाहिर कर रहा है। लेखक बता रहा है कि Republic day के अवसर पर भी इस साल violence देखने को मिला। इसलिए यहाँ Indignant tone है।

10. (d) Analytical

दिए गए passage में writer, Indian tiger census का analysis कर रहा है। अत: यहाँ Analytical tone है।

05 CHAPTER

SOURCE OF THE PASSAGE

Reading comprehension में **source** से related निम्न questions पूछे जाते हैं-

1. Where is the passage taken from?
2. What is the source of the passage according to you?

Types of a source -

- Biography
- Autobiography
- Essay
- Journal
- Blog post
- Memoir
- Bulletin
- Textbook
- Speech
- Research paper
- Magazine
- Newspaper article

Definitions

➢ **Biography (जीवनी)**

जब writer किसी अन्य व्यक्ति के जीवन के बारे में जानकारी देता है तो उसे 'Biography' कहते हैं।

'Biography' किसी व्यक्ति के जीवन की सत्य घटनाओं पर आधारित होती है। वह व्यक्ति जीवित अथवा मृत हो सकता है।

Biography में व्यक्ति के जन्म से मृत्यु तक की important events को cover किया जाता है। Writer usually व्यक्ति के childhood, coming of age events, relationships, failures, successes आदि subject को क्रमबद्ध रूप से describe करता है।

Examples of biography -

- Alexander Hamilton by Ron Chernow
- Dayanand Digvijay (Ist biography of Hindi language)

➢ **Autobiography (आत्मकथा)**

किसी writer के द्वारा अपने ही जीवन का वर्णन करने वाली story को autobiography कहते हैं।

Autobiography में व्यक्ति स्वयं के जीवन के बारे में अपने शब्दों में लिखता है अथवा किसी अन्य व्यक्ति से लिखवाता है, किंतु शब्द एवं विचार स्वयं व्यक्ति के ही होते हैं।

Autobiography को पढ़ना biography से अधिक interesting होता है क्योंकि इसमें हमें उस व्यक्ति के विचार जानने को मिलते हैं।

e.g. The story of my experiments with truth (Mahatma Gandhi).

➢ **Essay (निंबध)**

'Essay' किसी एक particular theme या subject पर लिखा गया short literary composition (लघु साहित्यिक रचना) होता है।

यह generally analytic, speculative, or interpretive हो सकता है। Essay सामान्यत: "criticism, political manifestos, learned arguments, observations of daily life, recollections and reflections of author" के लिये लिखा जाता है।

➢ **Journal (पत्रिका)**

'Journal' की दो meanings होती है-

1. Journal एक magazine अथवा कोई newspaper हो सकता है जो daily किसी एक particular subject पर लिखा जाये।
2. Journal का use daily diary की तरह भी किया जा सकता है जिसमें हम daily के events, thoughts, feelings etc. लिखते हैं।

➢ **Blog post**

किसी blog में लिखे गये article को blog post कहते हैं। Blog post में generally article के साथ images, links, etc. भी होते हैं।

➢ **Memoir (संस्मरण/वृतांत)**

Memoir में author अपनी यादों को narrative way में लिखता है।

Memoir में किसी एक घटना का वर्णन हो सकता है जो author के लिये एक memory हो।

➢ **Bulletin (विज्ञप्ति पत्रक)**

Bulletin एक short news report होती है। इसमें किसी news को विस्तार से नहीं बताया जाता।

➢ **Text book (पाढ़य पुस्तक)**

Text book एक ऐसी book होती है जिसमें किसी एक particular subject के बारे में facts लिखे जाते हैं।

Schools में use होने वाली books भी text book होती हैं।

➢ **Speech (भाषण)**

Speech में किसी thought को spoken words में express किया जाता है।

➢ **Research paper (शोधपत्र)**

"Research paper" का use technical and social topics पर की गयी research को लिखने में किया जाता है।

इसमें किसी research के result या किसी अन्य व्यक्ति द्वारा की गयी research का evaluation होता है।

➢ **Magazine (पत्रिका)**

Magazine, text (essays, articles, stories, poems) का collection होता है जो regular intervals पर produced किया जाता है।

- Magazine के अंतर्गत newspaper नहीं आते हैं।
- Magazine printed or digitally published हो सकती है।

➢ **Thesis (शोध प्रबंध)**

'Thesis' personal research के आधार पर एक particular subject पर लिखा गया लेख होता है।

- यह एक long passage होता है।
- यह किसी एक subject का complete analysis होता है।

➢ **Newspaper Article**

"Newspaper articles" readers को current affairs और events की जानकारी देने के लिये लिखे जाते हैं। इनमें देश-विदेश की महत्वपूर्ण घटनाओं का विवरण होता है तथा कुछ महत्वपूर्ण जानकारियाँ दी गयी होती हैं।

कुछ source अक्सर students को confuse करते हैं। उनमें से कुछ निम्नलिखित हैं-

➢ **Biography Vs Autobiography**

- Biography में writer किसी अन्य व्यक्ति के जीवन के बारे में लिखता है जबकि autobiography में writer स्वयं के जीवन के बारे में लिखता है।
- Autobiography में generally Ist person (I, We) का use होता हैं अत: इन्हें देख कर भी हम source of passage को समझ सकते हैं।

➢ **Autobiography Vs Memoir Vs Journal**

- Autobiography में व्यक्ति के जन्म से मृत्यु तक की घटनाओं का विवरण क्रमबद्ध तरीके से दिया जाता है।
- Memoir में कुछ घटनाओं का ही विवरण होता है जो कि क्रमबद्ध हो यह आवश्यक नहीं है।
- Journal में पुरानी घटनाओं का वर्णन नहीं होता। इसमें daily life के events, thoughts, feelings, etc. लिखी जाती हैं।

Exercise

1. "Governor" is neither a decorative emblem nor a glorified cipher. His powers are limited but he has an important constitutional role to play in the governance of the state and in strengthening federalism. He is the head of the state and all chief ministers, including the Tamil Nadu chief minister, must remember it. All governors too must remain true to their oath of "preserving, protecting and defending the Constitution". What happened in Chennai on Monday was shocking and demonstrates the trust deficit between the governor and the chief minister. But what Governor R N Ravi, an appointee of the BJP government at the Centre, did was neither new nor surprising: Governors appointed by Congress governments in the past had behaved similarly. But Governor Ravi should have ideally respected the national anthem.

What is the source of the given passage?

(a) Essay (b) Memoir
(c) Newspaper article (d) Blog Post

2. It all happened one summer day in 1995 when I was ten years old. At that time, I was living in Valley Center, California with my parents and my brother. Our house was out in the country and there were many wild plants and animals, and I loved to go on walks with my father through the wilderness. On that day, my father, my younger brother, and I were taking a walk in the bushes outside my house. I wanted to lead, so I walked in front, my brother followed me, and my father was in the back. It was a beautiful day when we started walking; the deep blue sky was above us, the sun shined on us from over our heads, and all around you could hear the buzz of insects and the rustle of the wind on the leaves of the beautiful green bushes. I could smell the lovely smell of the summer flowers all around me.

What is the source of the passage?

(a) Biography (b) Autobiography
(c) Journal (d) Bulletin

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Newspaper article
- Passage में Tamilnadu Govt. के बारे में लिखा गया है तथा "on Monday" से पता चलता है कि passage, recent घटना पर लिखा गया है। अत: option (c) correct answer है।

2. (b) Autobiography
- Passage में लेखक ने स्वयं के बारे में लिखा है तथा '1995' को देखते हुए हम यह कह सकते हैं कि यह journal नहीं है। इस प्रकार option (b) correct answer है।

3. (d) दिया गए Passage में Current Topics का वर्णन है। अत: इस passage का source 'Newspaper Article' है।

4. (b) दिए गए passage में 'mitra' नामक एक Brahmin का वर्णन है, अत: हम कह सकते हैं कि passage का source एक story है।

5. (d) दिए गए passage में 'Napoleon' के जीवन की घटनाओं का वर्णन है अत: हम कह सकते हैं कि दिए गए Passage का source 'Biography' है।

6. (b) दिए गए passage, में Writer की खुद की life की घटनाओं का वर्णन है अत: हम कह सकते है कि इस passage का source एक Autobiography है।

7. (c) दिया गया passage, 'Education and Technology' पर लिखे गए Essay का एक खंड है अत: हम कह सकते है, कि इस passage का source एक 'Essay' है।

8. (c) दिए गए passage में Current Events का वर्णन है अत: हम कह सकते हैं कि दिए गए passage का source एक 'Newspaper Article' है।

9. (a) दिए गए passage में Writer ने अपने past time के अच्छे Experiences का Description किया है अत: इस passage का Source 'memoir' है।

10. (a) दिए गए passage में 'Mother Teresa' के जीवन में घटित घटनाओं का उल्लेख है अत: हम कह सकते है कि इस Passage का Source 'Biography' है।

06 CHAPTER FINDING INFERENCE & CONCLUSION

Inference* और *conclusion के प्रश्न SSC के सभी Examinations में reading comprehension के questions में पूछे जाते हैं।

सामान्यत: ऐसे प्रश्नों में हमें inference और conclusion के बीच का difference समझने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है। लेकिन फिर भी हम पहले inference और conclusion में difference अच्छे से समझेंगे।

- **Inference:-** किसी Text/passage को पढ़ने के बाद जब reader उस text या passage के details और अपने खुद के knowledge को combine करके कोई guess करता है तो उसे inference कहा जाता है।
- **Conclusion:-** किसी text/passage को पढ़कर reader द्वारा किया जाने वाला ऐसा judgement जो पूरी तरह से text के facts और details पर निर्भर हो, conclusion कहलाता है। इसमें reader का personal knowledge प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

Inference →	Guess →	(details from a text + personal knowledge of reader)
Conclusion →	Judgement →	(facts/details from a text)

Conclusion v/s Inference

Conclusion:-

1. यह एक judgement है जो किसी text के facts या details से deduce किया जाता है।
2. इसमें reader का personal knowledge प्रयोग में नहीं आता है।
3. यही किसी passage में दिए गए information का logical output है। इसलिए यह हमेशा passage के सन्दर्भ में accurate और logical होता है।
4. यह specific statement होता है।

Inference:-

1. यह एक guess है जो किसी text के details और reader के personal knowledge के combination से प्राप्त होता है।
2. इसमें reader का personal knowledge प्रयोग में आता है।
3. यह reader के knowledge और passage के details का combination है, इसलिए यह accurate, inaccurate, justified और injustified भी हो सकता है।
4. सामान्यत: यह general statement होता है।

Note-1:- SSC के सभी examination में inference या conclusion पर आधारित जो प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं उनमें इन दोनों शब्दों के बीच का difference पूरी तरह से neglect होता है।

Note-2:- Critical reading में जितने भी प्रकार के प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं, उन सबको tackle करने के लिए कोई rule हमेशा प्रयोग में नहीं लाया जा सकता है।

Approach : How to draw inference/conclusion

Step-1:- Passage/text को अच्छे से पढ़ें।

Step-2:- Passage/text में लिखे गए बातों/तथ्यों को अपने भाषा में एक बार summarize करें।

Step-3:- अपनी reasoning ability का प्रयोग करके तथ्यों के आधार पर options को eliminate करते हुए सही विकल्प का चुनाव करें।

Real life examples of Inference & Conclusion

- अगर हम किसी road पर बहुत सारे लोगों को दूर से इकट्ठा होते हुए देखकर यह समझ जाएं कि यहाँ कोई accident हुआ है तो यह inference माना जाएगा।
  केवल भीड़ देखकर यह बताना कि क्या हुआ है क्या नहीं, यह speaker के personal knowledge को इंगित करता है कि जब भी हम road पर भीड़ देखते है तो सामान्यत: वो accident के कारण ही होता है।
- अगर हम किसी road पर दो टूटी हुई गाड़ियाँ और जख्मी लोग देखे तो यह conclude कर सकते है कि यहाँ accident हुआ है। यह एक conclusion समझा जाएगा।

Exercise

1. **When an electric company runs a coal-run power plant, the greenhouse gases it releases cause harm - but the company isn't paying for the damage. Instead, the costs show up in the billions of tax dollars spent each year to deal with the effects of climate change, such as fighting wildfires and protecting communities from floods, and in rising insurance costs. This damage is what economists call a "negative externality." It is a cost to society, including to future generations, that is not covered by the price people pay for fossil fuels and other activities that emit greenhouse gases, like agriculture.**

(a) Electric companies, running a coal-based power plant, are equally responsible for the harm/damage done to the environment.

(b) Under the current policies, electric companies are exempted from monetary compensation for the damage caused owing to coal-fired power plants.

(c) The cost incurred for the damage is charged preemptively.

(d) Negative externality is always qualitative in nature.

(e) Charging a carbon tax from such electric companies will definitely address negative externality.

2. The more a person is willing to tell embarrassing incidents that he has encountered or his experiences, the more confident he is of himself. Such people also are confident enough when others playfully poke fun at them.

(a) An under confident person would not like to tell embarrassing incidents about himself.

(b) Those who have high confidence do not tell embarrassing stories about others.

(c) People tell embarrassing stories about themselves to display their confidence.

(d) Confident people do not like to listen to embarrassing stories about other people.

(e) If someone does not tell embarrassing stories, it is only because he or she is not confident.

3. The papers of Richard Goodwin, a speechwriter to John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, and his wife Doris Kearns Goodwin, a presidential historian, shed light on decision making at crucial moments in American history.

(a) Secrets of American history are revealed in the papers of Richard Goodwin.

(b) The papers of Richard Goodwin contain important information.

(c) Not only American history is covered in the papers of Richard Goodwin.

(d) Richard Goodwin is a fan of American history.

(e) The papers of Richard Goodwin are essential for better decision-making.

4. As a society, we have no excuse for the prevalence of chronic dehydration. The remedy is simply too obvious and accessible. Those who suffer from the condition seek doctors' opinions and medications, suffer from unexplained dizziness and other symptoms, and are susceptible to sickness. To solve these problems and to increase energy and focus, these people need only to drink more water—either by itself or as a primary ingredient in other beverages.

(a) Doctors do not advise chronically dehydrated patients to drink more water even though that would be the best remedy.

(b) Those who suffer from chronic dehydration could increase their energy and focus by drinking more water.

(c) Most people in the society at issue suffer from chronic dehydration.

(d) Those who suffer from dizziness can adequately address the problem by drinking more water.

5. Some of the college athletes playing football are also playing rugby, but none of them are playing soccer. Yet some of the soccer players are also playing rugby. For this reason, many coaches refer to rugby as the catch-all sport.

(a) Most football players play only football and no other sport.

(b) There are some rugby players who play neither soccer nor football.

(c) Some of the soccer players playing rugby also play football.

(d) Most rugby players also play either soccer or football.

(e) There are some rugby players who play soccer but not football.

6. It appears that warm temperatures tend to improve both productivity and attitudes. Empirical evidence supports the general assumption that outdoor temperatures affect the way people feel and, perhaps as a result, the amount they get done. These conclusions are drawn from a recent study which found that when temperatures increase at the beginning of spring people are more likely to smile, make more money than in the winter, greet strangers, and report that they are content with their lives.

(a) People are more likely to smile at the beginning of spring than at other times.

(b) When it is 80 degrees outside, people are more likely to smile than when it is 30 degrees.

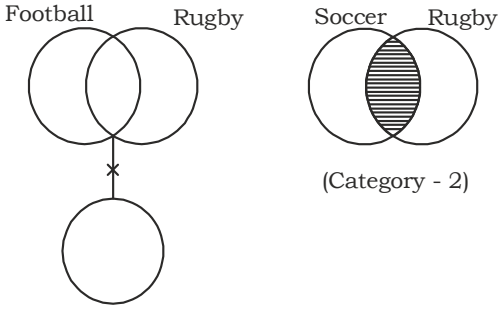
(c) Those who smile often are likely to make more money than those who do not.

(d) Those who greet strangers are likely to make more money and smile more often than those who do not.

(e) Warm temperatures increase happiness and earnings.

4. (b) दिए गए passage में Chronic Dehydration के लक्षण और उसके उपचार के बारे में बताया गया है। Passage पढ़कर आसानी से infer किया जा सकता है, कि Chronic Dehydration से परेशान व्यक्ति ज्यादा से ज्यादा पानी पीकर अपनी energy बढ़ा सकता है। अत: सही उत्तर (b) है।

5. (e) इस प्रश्न को हम 'categorical syllogism' द्वारा समझ सकते है।



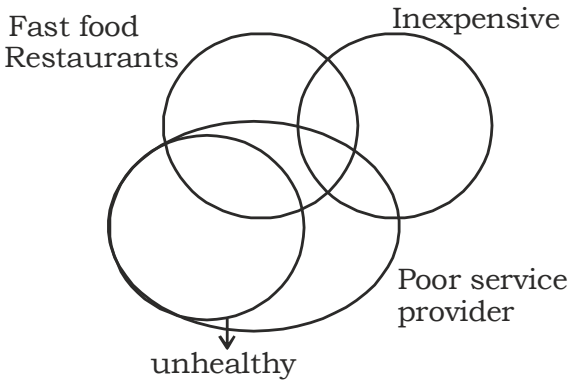
Passage में सभी Rugby खेलने वाले Athletes की बात नहीं की गई है। Diagram से clear है कि कुछ ऐसे Rugby players हैं जो soccer तो खेलते हैं पर फुटबॉल नहीं। अत: option (e) सही है।

6. (a) Passage के last sentence में यह clearly mention है कि spring के शुरूआत में जब Temperature बढ़ता है, तो उस समय लोग और दूसरे season के सापेक्ष में ज्यादा Smile करते हैं। अत: option (a) सही है।

7. (a) Passage के first sentence में ही mention है कि यदि कोई ruling party, unemployment rate को कम करे और terrorism को रोक ले तो यह शक्ति को बनाए रख पाएगी। अगर यह बात सही है तो हम deduce कर सकते हैं कि यह present administration के लिए भी लागू होगी। अत: सही उत्तर (a) है।

8. (b) Passage को पूरा पढ़ने से हम आसानी से यह Infer कर सकते हैं कि अगर एक Artist अपने desires के हिसाब से अपनी कला का विकास नहीं करता है तो वह सफलता प्राप्त करने के लिए fully motivated नहीं है। अत: (b) सही है।

9. (c) इस प्रश्न को अच्छे से समझने के लिए categorical Syllogism का प्रयोग उपयुक्त होगा।



हम diagram में देख सकते हैं कि कुछ ऐसे Restaurants हैं जो inexpensive भी हैं और poor service भी provide कर रहे हैं। सही उत्तर (c) है।

10. (a) Passage को पढ़कर हम आसानी से infer कर सकते है कि ज्यादातर basketball players जिनके पास बहुत अच्छा athletic talent है अगर वो football खेलें तो जरूरी नहीं है कि वो सभी Americans ही हों। अत: option (a) सही है।

07 CHAPTER

READING BOOSTERS

7.1 Critical Thinking

Critical thinking के प्रश्न ज्यादातर banking के exams में पूछें जाते रहे हैं हालांकि SSC में भी इनके पूछे जाने की संभावना है।

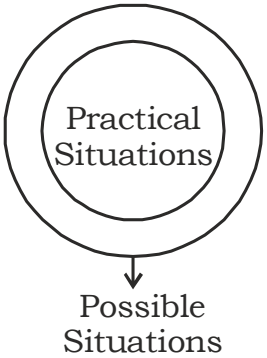
Some important points:-

1. हमें यह बात सबसे पहले समझ लेनी चाहिए कि इन प्रश्नों को समझने और उत्तर देने के लिए किसी भी प्रकार के कोई Rule की मदद नहीं ली जा सकती है।
2. ऐसे प्रश्न हमारी 'understanding' और 'ability to deduce logically' को परखने के लिए दिए जाते हैं।
3. ऐसे प्रश्नों को solve करने के लिए हमारे पास देश-दुनिया की practical knowledge (Basic knowledge) होनी चाहिए।
4. हमें जिस passage के आधार पर प्रश्नों का उत्तर देना है, उस passage में दिए गए सभी facts को सत्य मानकर प्रश्नों की तरफ बढ़ना है। चाहे वह सभी facts, तथ्यात्मक रूप से गलत ही क्यों न हों।
5. हमारे पास Critical Reasoning की ability होनी चाहिए।

   For Example:-

   (a) P, Q का father है। हम इससे conclude कर सकते हैं कि Q, P का बेटा/बेटी है। केवल बेटा या केवल बेटी कह देना सही नहीं है।

   (b) P, Q का father नहीं है। इससे हम कुछ conclude नहीं कर सकते हैं, यहाँ बहुत सारे possible relations बन सकते हैं।
6. प्रश्नों का उत्तर देते समय sentimental नहीं होना चाहिए, नहीं तो हम सही उत्तर का चयन नहीं कर सकते हैं।
7. हम केवल ऐसे ही situations को मानकर चलेगें जो कि Practical हों। Possible situations हमेशा Practical situations नहीं हो सकती हैं।



जितनी भी Possible situations हैं, वे Practical भी हो ऐसा जरूरी नहीं है।

हमारा सोचने का दायरा Practical situations या Highly probable situations तक ही है।

8. ऐसे प्रश्नों का objectively कोई एक answer नहीं हो सकता है अत: हमें options को Eliminate करते हुए सबसे suitable answer को ही चुनना है।

Exercise

1. Your cousin is upset since he's getting no job satisfaction. He thinks his salary is also rather low, so he's going to resign immediately. You feel he's behaving foolishly. You advise him, caution and say:

(a) You'd better be cautious and resign right away.

(b) This idea doesn't sound very sensible to me. But if you want it, do it.

(c) I wish I could help you find a job, but I can't.

(d) I suggest you hang on to this job while you look around for something better, or you may be landed with something worse.

(e) Why don't we set up our own company?

2. On your way home, somebody asks you where a certain post office is. You only know vaguely where it is. On the other hand, you want to be as helpful as possible. So you say:

(a) Go ahead the street. Then turn left and you'll see it on the right.

(b) You'd better not ask everybody such difficult questions.

(c) I'm sorry but I can't help you since I'm really very busy at the moment.

(d) It's very near here. You can see it when you take the first turning on the right.

(e) I'm not sure but I don't think it's anywhere near here. In fact, it may be in downtown.

22. Since your elder son is so much looking forward to owning a pet animal, you decide to buy him one. You go to a pet shop and choose a Siamese cat for him. After a moment's consideration, you change your mind about buying a cat, and tell the saleswoman politely:

(a) Well, I really love cats especially beautiful ones, but I have to look for a less expensive one.

(b) Don't you have the Iranian ones? They're much prettier than this one.

(c) It may not be a good idea after all. I think he'll get tired of it in a few weeks.

(d) Is there another pet shop near here where I can find different ones?

(e) I don't know what I'm doing here. I must be stupid. I can get infected in this little shop.

Answer Key

1.	(d)	**2.**	(e)	**3.**	(a)	**4.**	(a)	**5.**	(b)	**6.**	(d)	**7.**	(a)	**8.**	(e)
9.	(c)	**10.**	(a)	**11.**	(d)	**12.**	(b)	**13.**	(b)	**14.**	(e)	**15.**	(b)	**16.**	(c)
17.	(a)	**18.**	(d)	**19.**	(c)	**20.**	(d)	**21.**	(e)	**22.**	(c)				

EXPLANATION

1. (d) इस स्थिति में, जब हमारा cousin काफी upset हो और अपने job से satisfied न हो, सबसे उपयुक्त यही होगा कि हम उसे समझाएँ कि तुम इससे अच्छे job की तलाश करते रहो जब तक तुम्हें एक better job न मिल जाए, क्योंकि ऐसा भी हो सकता है कि मिलने वाला नया job इससे भी ज्यादा खराब हो।

इसलिए option (d) सही है।

2. (e) अगर हमें किसी post office के बारे में vaguely ही पता है तो यही कहना सबसे उपयुक्त होगा कि "मुझे एकदम अच्छे से पता नहीं है पर यहाँ आस-पास तो नही है हो सकता है कि post office इस शहर के central part में हो" इसलिए सही option (e) है।

3. (a) अगर आपने Sunday को mountains के बीच कोई Trip plan कर रखी है और Saturday night को weather report और rain prediction देखकर दुखी हैं तो अपनी wife से यह कहना सबसे उपयुक्त होगा कि ऐसा लग रहा है कि हमें अपने Trip को किसी और दिन के लिए स्थगित करना पड़ सकता है इसलिए option (a) सही है।

4. (a) किसी बहुत प्रसिद्ध pianist की performance जब हम बहुत ज्यादा Expectations के साथ देखकर अगर हम निराश हो जाएँ और हमसे कोई पूछे की क्या आपने enjoy किया तो हम यही कहेगें कि यह मेरे Expectations जैसा नहीं था। इसलिए option (a) सही उत्तर है।

5. (b) अगर खराब मौसम के कारण काम नहीं हो पा रहा है और हम चिंतित हैं कि काम समय पर finished नहीं हो पाएगा, और हमें जब काम निर्धारित समय पर ही करना है तो हम अपने friends से यही कहेंगे कि खराब मौसम के कारण हमारा काम बहुत पीछे है इसीलिए हमें और ज्यादा मेहनत करना है। अत: सही उत्तर (b) है।

6. (d) अगर हम अपने उस दोस्त को Cinema के लिए ले जाएँ जिसको project पूरा करना है और उसके पास Time नहीं है। Movie की कहानी meaningless या फिर acting खराब होने पर अगर हमें पछतावा हो तो दिए गए options में से यही कहना तर्कपूर्ण होगा कि I am sorry अगर मुझे पता होता कि movie इतनी बकवास है तो मैं तुम्हें ले जाने की जिद न करता। सही उत्तर (d) है

7. (a) औरत के खराब व्यवहार पर अत्यधिक गुस्सा होकर हम उससे दिए गए options में से यही बोलेगें कि तुमने दुनिया में ऐसा व्यवहार कहाँ सीखा? बाकी सभी options में anger दिखाने का कोई भाव नहीं है। अत: सही उत्तर (a) होगा।

8. (e) Boss द्वारा arrange की गई party को अत्यधिक boring जानकर उनसे यह frankly कहना सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त होगा कि मैं जानता हूँ कि यह organization आपके लिए काफी special है परंतु यह मेरे लिए काफी ज्यादा boring है अत: उचित उत्तर (e) होगा।

9. (c) Mobile phone खो जाने पर उसमें save किए गए Telephone numbers की आवश्यकता में दीवार पर लगाए गए notice में यह लिखना उपयुक्त होगा कि "मेरा मोबाइल फोन खो गया है और मुझे उसमें जो telephone number थे, उनकी अत्यधिक आवश्यकता है। जो कोई भी phone इस room (325) में लायेगा उसे इनाम दिया जाएगा। अत: सही उत्तर (c) है।

10. (a) अंधी औरत को Road cross करने में मदद करने के उद्देश्य से उसके पास पहुँचकर हम politely यही कहेंगे: Excuse me, Madam! क्या मैं आपकी मदद कर सकता हूँ? अत: सही उत्तर (a) है।

11. (d) University Entrance Exam की preparation करते हुए foreign languages पढ़ने का निश्चय कर लेना यह जानते हुए भी कि foreign language एक सही career प्रदान नही करते है, हमें parents को forcefully बताते हुए यह कहना उचित है कि मैने निश्चय कर लिया है कि मैं वही पढ़ूँगा जो मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ यही मेरा final decision है। अत: सही उत्तर (d) है। अत: सही उत्तर (d) है।

12. (b) दोस्त के spoiled और noisy pet की देखरेख न करने की इच्छा को छिपाते हुए हमें बहाना बनाकर ही बचना है और "मेरे पास एक husky है जो कि तुम्हारे dog को नुकसान पहुँचा सकता है" यही सर्वाधिक उचित बहाना है अत: सही उत्तर (b) है।

07 CHAPTER READING BOOSTERS

7.2 How to Read Newpaper Effectively

Newspaper पढ़ना क्यों जरूरी है?

Newspaper पढ़ने के बहुत सारे फायदे हैं उनमें से जो हमारे लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं वो निम्नलिखित हैं-

- Newspaper को पढ़ने से हमें समसामयिक घटनाओं (current affairs) के बारे में जानकारी मिलती है।
- Newspaper पढ़ने से हमारी English language पर पकड़ मजबूत होती है।
- हमें grammatical usage के applications, और नए words भी सीखने को मिलते हैं। साथ ही साथ हमारी reading skill और अच्छी हो जाती है।
- Newspaper पढ़ने से हमारी reading speed बढ़ती है। अगर हमारी reading speed अच्छी हो तो न सिर्फ English के section में बल्कि exam के दूसरे sections में भी समय बचा पाएंगे।

Newspaper में क्या पढ़ें?

- **News Articles:** News articles को पढ़ने से हमारी reading skills, vocabluary और grammar improve होती है, तथा हम latest news और current affairs से भी updated रहते हैं जो आजकल सभी exams के लिए बहुत जरूरी है। News Articles पढ़ना beginners के लिए बहुत फायदेमंद होता है।
- **Editorial/Opinion pieces:** Editorials हमारी critical thinking skills को improve करने का एक शानदार तरीका है क्योंकि editorials अक्सर arguments और counterarguments प्रस्तुत करते हैं। Opinion pieces से हम यह सीख सकते हैं कि हमें हमारे opinion और agruments को English में कैसे व्यक्त करना है। Editorials पढ़ना beginners के लिए उतना फायदेमंद नहीं रहता क्योंकि इसमें उनको समय ज्यादा लगता है और समझ कम आता है। Editorials advanced learners के लिए और UPSC aspirants के लिए जरूरी होता है।
- **Business and Finance Section:** इस section को पढ़ने से आपको business और finance से संबंधित technical vocabulary का ज्ञान होता है। यह section भी beginners को avoid करना चाहिए।
- **Sports Section:** Sports section को पढ़ने से हमारी descriptive language की समझ बढ़ती है और sports से संबंधित idioms and expressions का भी ज्ञान होता है। इस section को beginners अपने interest के हिसाब से पढ़ सकते हैं।

Newspaper को अच्छे ढ़ंग से कैसे पढ़ें?

- Newspaper को अच्छे से समझने के लिए हमें basic grammar usage और vocabulary usage का अच्छा ज्ञान होना चाहिए, क्योंकि newspaper में प्रयोग की जाने वाली language आसान नहीं होती है।
- Beginners को newspaper पढ़ने से पहले कुछ समय तक story books, essays पढ़कर देखना चाहिए, अगर वो newspaper को पढ़ने की कोशिश करें।
- Beginners सबसे पहले newspaper के उस Topic को पढ़े जो उनको interesting लगे।
- Passage को paragraphs में, paragraphs को sentences में, sentences को clauses में, clauses को phrases में, तथा pharases को words में तोड़कर ही समझने की कोशिश करें। हमें साथ ही साथ 'parsing' करना आना चाहिए।
- Newspaper पढ़ते समय हमारे पास Pen और Paper जरूर होना चाहिए जिससे हम difficult words/phrases को note down कर सकें।
- Newspaper में किसी भी Topic को पढ़ने से पहले उस Topic से related important vocabulary को एक बार पढ़ लें। इन्हें 'Technical Vocabulary' कहते हैं। जैसे अगर हम economy से related कोई passage पढ़ने जा रहे हैं तो हम पहले economy में प्रयोग किए जाने वाले terms जैसे GDP, inflation, monetary policy, fiscal policy, deflation, repo rate, bank rate, reverse repo rate, etc. अच्छे से समझ लें, उसके बाद ही हम passage को अच्छे से समझ पाएँगे।
- **ध्यान दें,** passage में प्रयोग किए जाने वाले words की Dictionary meaning ही हमेशा प्रयोग में नहीं लाई गई होती है, हमें उनकी contextuel meaning भी समझनी चाहिए। जैसे-

  (1) She is always <u>boasting</u> about how wonderful her children are.

  (2) The hotel also <u>boasts</u> two swimming pools and a golf course.

  'Boast' का पहले sentence में अर्थ 'शेखी बघारना' जबकि 2nd sentence में अर्थ 'सम्पन्न होना या रखना' है।
- किसी भी article को पढ़ने के बाद उसको summarise करने का प्रयत्न करें।

07 CHAPTER READING BOOSTERS

7.3 Short Stories to Improve Reading

***Story - 01*:- A wise owl**

There was an old owl who lived in an oak tree. Every day, he observed incidents that occurred around him. Yesterday, he watched as a young boy helped an old man carry a heavy basket. Today, he saw a young girl shouting at her mother. The more he saw, the less he spoke.

As the days went on, he spoke less but heard more. The old owl heard people talking and telling stories. He heard a woman saying an elephant jumped over a fence. He heard a man saying that he had never made a mistake. The old owl had seen and heard what happened to people. There were some who became better, some who became worse. But the old owl in the tree had become wiser, each and every day.

For the following statements, write True (T), False (F) or Cannot say (CNS).

1. The old owl lived in an oak tree. [ ]
2. Today, the old owl saw a boy shouting at his mother. [ ]
3. He heard a man saying that he had never made a mistake. [ ]
4. He heard a man saying an elephant jumped over a fence. [ ]
5. The old owl underestimated the woman. [ ]

Answer Key									
1.	(T)	2.	(F)	3.	(T)	4.	(F)	5.	(CNS)

***Story-02*:- A rose and a cactus**

Once upon a time, in a desert far away, there was a rose who was so proud of her beautiful looks. Her only complaint was growing next to an ugly cactus. Every day, the beautiful rose would insult and mock the cactus on his looks, all while the cactus remained quiet. All the other plants nearby tried to make the rose see sense, but she was too swayed by her own looks. One scorching summer, the desert became dry, and there was no water left for the plants. The rose quickly began to wilt. Her beautiful petals dried up, losing their lush color. Looking to the cactus, she saw a sparrow dip his beak into the cactus to drink some water. Though ashamed, the rose asked the cactus if she could have some water. The kind cactus readily agreed, helping them both through the tough summer, as friends.

For the following statements, write True (T), False (F) or Cannot say (CNS).

1. The rose was so proud of her beautiful looks. [ ]
2. Finally, both the rose and the cactus became friends. [ ]
3. In the end, the cactus wanted to mock the rose. [ ]
4. The beautiful rose would insult and mock the cactus on his looks. [ ]
5. In the last, the cactus showed his kindness. [ ]

Answer Key									
1.	(T)	2.	(T)	3.	(F)	4.	(T)	5.	(T)

***Story-03*:- Akbar-Birbal 01**

One day, a farmer was looking for a water source for his farm, when he bought a well from his neighbor. The neighbor, however, was cunning. The next day, as the farmer came to draw water from his well, the neighbor refused to let him take any water. When the farmer asked why, the neighbor replied, "I sold you the well, not the water," and walked away. Distraught, the farmer went to the emperor to ask for justice. He explained what had happened. The emperor called on Birbal, one of his nine, and wisest, courtiers. Birbal proceeded to question the neighbor, "Why don't you let the farmer take water from the well? You did sell the well to the farmer?" The neighbor replied, "Birbal, I did sell the well to the farmer but not the water within it. He has no right to draw water from the well." Birbal said, "Look, since you sold the well, you have no right to keep the water in the farmer's well. Either you pay rent to the farmer, or take it out immediately." Realizing that his scheme had failed, the neighbor apologized and went home.

For the following statements, write True (T), False (F) or Cannot say (CNS).

1. The farmer who bought the well was too cunning. [ ]
2. The farmer went to Birbal to ask for justice. [ ]
3. Finally the neighbor apologized realizing the failure of his plans. [ ]
4. Generally, a person has right to hold water in others' well. [ ]
5. Birbal was one of the nine courtiers of the emperor. [ ]

08 CHAPTER EXERCISES

8.1 Previous Year Questions

CGL MAINS 2022

Direction: Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

SET-1

The number of Indian students going abroad for higher studies has increased by 68.79 per cent in the past year, according to data provided by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Education, Subhas Sarkar. As per the data provided by him in the Lok Sabha, the number of Indians enrolled in foreign varsities increased from 4.44 lakh in 2021 to 7.5 lakh in 2022. He clarified that while the Bureau of Immigration and Ministry of Home Affairs maintain departure and arrival data of Indians, there is no index for capturing the category of Indians going abroad for higher education.

"Purpose of Indian going abroad for higher education is captured manually based either on their verbal disclosure or the type of visa of the destination country produced by them at the time of immigration clearance," Sarkar said.

According to the data provided by the ministry, the number of Indian nationals increased from 4.54 lakh in 2017 to 5.17 lakh in 2018. There was a significant increase in 2019 as well, with 5.86 lakh students flying out of the country. However, during the Covid pandemic, the number of Indian nationals in foreign varsities saw a drastic dip as only 2.59 lakh students were registered. While the number continued to remain low, it saw a slight increase in 2021 with 4.44 lakh registrations. However, the number has significantly jumped to 7.5 lakh in 2022. The increase in the number of Indian nationals abroad corresponds with the latest immigration reports from some of the popular study-abroad destinations such as the US, UK, and Australia. For the UK, the Immigration Statistics Report states that 127,731 visas were granted to Indian students in September 2022, an increase of 93,470 (+273 per cent) against 34,261 in 2019. Similarly, in the US, the number of Indian students has more than doubled, and the Open Doors Report 2022 has predicted that the number of Indian students heading to America is likely to surpass those from China in 2022-23.

1. How do we know the number of students getting visas for studies in UK?
(a) from the Ministry of Education
(b) from the records of the Bureau of Immigration
(c) from the Immigration Statistics Report
(d) from the records of Ministry of Home Affairs

2. In 2019, how many Indian students went abroad?
(a) 4.54 lakh (b) 5.86 lakh
(c) 5.17 lakh (d) 4.44 lakh

3. Which of the following countries is not very popular with Indian students for studies?
(a) Australia (b) China
(c) USA (d) UK

4. The passage is mainly about
(a) Indians enrolled in foreign universities
(b) Indians going to America for higher studies
(c) immigration of India, UK, US, and Australia
(d) Indians going abroad for higher studies

Answer Key				
1. (c)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (d)	

EXPLANATION

1. (c) यह Fact Based Direct Question है, इनका उत्तर Passage में clearly लिखा होता है।

For the UK, the Immigration Statistic Report states that 127731 visas were grohted to Indian students in September 2022.

अत: हम कह सकते है कि option (c)

"From the Immigration Statistics Report" ही सही उत्तर है।

2. (b) यह प्रश्न भी fact Based है। Passage में clearly mentioned है कि 2019 में 5.86 लाख student बाहर गये थे।

Reference Line = There was a significant increase in 2019 as well, with 5.86 lakh students flying out of the country.

अत: सही उत्तर option (b) 5.86 लाख होगा।

2. (d) Passage के 1st और 2nd Paragraph में Mention किया गया है कि Archaeologists ने Rock Art और open-air ceremonial sites तथा Cave painting प्राप्त किया था।

अत: सही उत्तर option (d) है।

3. (d) Passage के 4th Paragraph में लिखा है कि जितने भी paintings प्राप्त किए गए थे उनमें से ज्यादातर Ochre Colour के थे। अत: सही उत्तर option (d) है।

4. (c) Passage के Last paragraph में Mention किया गया है कि Bhattacharya यह Claim करते हैं कि यह Discovery काफी ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है। Lower Palaeolithic Age से middle paleolithic और फिर Upper Palaeolithic period तक हम यहाँ Evolution देख पाते है।

अत: सही उत्तर option (c) है।

SET-6

My grandmother, like everybody's grandmother, was an old woman. She had been old and wrinkled for the twenty years that I had known her. People said that she once had been young and pretty and had even had a husband, but that was hard to believe. My grandfather's portrait hung above the mantelpiece in the drawing room. He wore a big turban and loose fitting clothes. His long, white beard covered the best part of his chest and he looked at least a hundred years old. He did not look the sort of person who would have a wife or children. He looked as if he could only have lots and lots of grandchildren. As my grandmother being young and pretty, the thought was almost revolting. She often told us of the games she used to play as a child. That seemed quite absurd and undignified on her part and we treated it like the fables of the Prophets she used to tell us.

1. Select the most appropriate inference drawn from the passage.
- (a) The author looked upon his grandmother as an old woman like every grandmother.
- (b) People said that the grandmother was pretty.
- (c) Grandmother loved to talk of her childhood.
- (d) Grandmother had a husband.

2. Select the most appropriate fact from the given options.
- (a) The author and grandma lived for twenty years.
- (b) The author was twenty when grandma died.
- (c) Grandma was twenty years old.
- (d) The author was twenty years old when he wrote the story.

3. Select an appropriate title for the given passage.
- (a) Grandmothers (b) My Grandfather
- (c) The Grandchildren (d) My Grandmother

4. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.

Revolting
- (a) Attractive (b) Rebel
- (c) Unpleasant (d) Peace

Answer Key				
1. (a)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (a)	

EXPLANATION

1. (a) Passage पढ़कर हम यह Infer कर सकते है कि writer अपनी Grandmother को 'एक old woman' consider कर रहा है जैसा कि सभी Grandmothers होती है।

अत: सही उत्तर option (A) है।

2. (b) Passage में Mention किया गया है कि writer अपनी Grandmother को 20 सालों तक साथ रहकर जानता रहा। अर्थात जब उसकी Grandmother का Death हुआ तो उस समय writer 20 साल का था।

अत: सही उत्तर option (b) है।

3. (d) दिए गए Passage में writer अपनी Grandmother की बातें कर रहा है अत: इस Passage का suitable title 'My Grandmother' है।

अत: सही उत्तर option 'd' है।

4. (a) Revolting (Adj.) = Extremely Unpleasant (अत्यधिक खराब)

Attractive (Adj.) = very pleasant (प्यारा, आकर्षक)

Rebel (Noun) = A person who fights against the government of his country

Peace (Noun) = शांति

अत: Revolting का Antonym 'Attractive' है।

सही उत्तर option 'a' है।

SET-7

The sage of science, Einstein, was sitting in a depressive and pensive mood one evening. His eyes were brimming with tears. The pain was evident on his face. He peeped out of the window of his room. The sun had set a few minutes back. The sky was filled with a reddish glow. At this sunset, he felt that it was humanity that had sunk into devilish darkness and the reddish glow in the sky was the blood of humanity spilling all over the sky from earth. With tired steps, he walked back to his chair and settled down. It was the 9th of August 1945. Three days back, he had felt the same agony as if someone had torn him apart. He was deeply hurt and depressed when he heard on the radio that America had dropped an atom bomb on the Japanese city, Hiroshima. Today, within three days another bomb was dropped on another city, Nagasaki and lakhs of people had been killed.

CPO PRE 2022

SET-25

Migaloo is by far one of the world's most recognisable whales, because he is completely white. Thanks to genetic sampling of Migaloo's skin, scientists have identified that he's male, and his albino appearance is a result of a variation in the gene responsible for the colour of his skin. Simply by looking different, Migaloo has become an icon within Australia's east coast humpback whale population. Indeed, Migaloo has his own Twitter account with over 10,000 followers, and website where fans can lodge sightings and learn more about humpback whales. He was first discovered in 1991 off Byron Bay, Australia, and has since played hide and seek for many years, with many not knowing where or when he'll show up next.

He's even surprised Kiwi fans by showing up in New Zealand waters. With the last official sighting two years ago, the time has once again come for us to ask: where is Migaloo?

Already this year there have been false sightings, such as a near all white whale spotted off New South Wales. To make things more confusing, regular-looking humpbacks can trick whale watchers when they flip upside down, due to their white bellies.

CPO PRE -09/11/2022 Shift-II

1. What is the tone of the speaker?
(a) Cynical (b) Pessimistic
(c) Melancholic (d) Descriptive

2. Select the suitable word given in the passage which means 'turn over with a sudden quick movement'.
(a) Humpback (b) Flip
(c) Lodge (d) Albino

3. How can regular-looking humpbacks trick whale watchers?
(a) By posting tweets on Twitter
(b) By appearing secretly and unexpectedly
(c) By displaying their huge size
(d) By showing their white coloured bellies

4. What is the theme of the passage?
(a) The sighting of Migaloo
(b) Whale hunting and its aftermath
(c) The extinction of Migaloo
(d) Protection of whales

5. Where was Migaloo first discovered?
(a) South Wales (b) Jamaica
(c) Australia (d) New Zealand

Answer Key				
1. (d)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) दिए गए passage में speaker की tone 'descriptive' है, क्योंकि वह sightings और false alarms के साथ-साथ Migaloo और उसके status के बारे में जानकारी प्रदान करती है। Passage में cynicism, pessimism और melancholy का कोई indication (संकेत) नहीं है।

2. (b) Flip = to turn over with a sudden quick movement

Humpback = a whale that has a hump

Lodge = to stay in a place temporarily

Albino = an abnormally white person or plant

3. (d) Regular दिखने वाली humpback whales, whale watchers को upside down flip होकर trick कर सकती है, जिससे उनका सफेद पेट (white bellies) दिखने लगती है जो दूर से Migaloo के समान पूर्ण-रूप से सफेद दिखाई दे सकता है।

4. (a) Passage की theme, Migaloo की iconic status और elusive sightings है, जो कि एक अद्वितीय और दुर्लभ albino humpback whale है।

5. (c) Passage के अनुसार, Migaloo एक white humpback whale है, और इसे पहली बार 1919 में Australia के Byron Bay तट पर खोजा गया।

SET-26

Humans are social animals by nature. To prosper in life, we require the company of others, and the strength of our bonds has a significant influence on our mental health and happiness. Being socially linked to people may help you cope with stress, worry and depression, increase your self-esteem, bring comfort and joy, prevent loneliness, and even add years to your life. On the other hand, a lack of strong social relationships might put your mental and emotional health at in danger. Many of us use social media sites like Facebook, Twitter, Snapchat, YouTube and Instagram to locate and communicate with one another in today's society.

SSC STENO 2022

SET-13

In digital environments, social media means interaction between individuals in which they generate, communicate and transfer thoughts and knowledge. Being social has become a fundamental need, demonstrating the effectiveness of humans. People who were unheard are now able to access information and have a voice because of the magnificent advancements in communication systems. The present generation has the privilege of witnessing some of the most incredible technological advancements in the history of mankind.

1. Identify a suitable title for the passage.

(a) Media and Voices
(b) Utility of Social Media
(c) Use of Social Media
(d) Media and Communication

2. Identify the tone of the passage.

(a) Rational (b) Assertive
(c) Satirical (d) Scientific

3. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.

Privilege

(a) Prerogative (b) Disadvantage
(c) Loss (d) Disabled

4. What does the word 'social' illustrate in the passage?

(a) The subjectivity of humans
(b) The effectiveness of humans
(c) The growth of humans
(d) The lack of humans

5. Identify the central theme of the passage.

(a) Media and technology
(b) Media and narration
(c) Facts and advantages of media
(d) Media and voice of the voiceless

Answer Key				
1. (b)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (b)	**5.** (d)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) दिया गया passage individuals के बीच, interaction और communication को सुविधाजनक बनाने में social madia के महत्व पर चर्चा करता है। अत: passage का titel होगा - Utility of social madia (सोशल मीडिया की उपयोगिता)

2. (a) दिये गए passage की tone, rational (तार्किक, तर्कसगंत, विवेकी) consider की जा सकती है, क्योंकि यह digital environment में social media के role के बारे में logical और reasonable argument प्रस्तुत करता है।

3. (b) Privilege (विशेषाधिकार, सुविधा) तथा disadvantage (नुकसान, प्रतिकूल परिस्थिति) यहाँ एक-दूसरे के antonym हैं।

Prerogative = सुविधा, रियायत, विशेषाधिकार

Loss = नुकसान

Disabled = विकलांग, अंपग

4. (b) दिये गये passage में 'social' शब्द humans की एक-दूसरे के साथ बातचीत करने, विचारों और ज्ञान को साझा करने और समुदायों के निर्माण करने की क्षमता को दर्शाता है। अर्थात् ettectiveness of humans (मनुष्यों की प्रभावशीलता) in various aspects को show करता है।

5. (d) Passage की central theme 'Media and voice of the voiceless' है। दिया गया passage इस बारे में बताता है कि कैसे Social Media ने उन लोगों को आवाज दी है जिन्हें पहले सुना नहीं गया और कैसे Social Media व्यक्तियों के लिये संचार और ज्ञान को transfer करने की एक मूल आवश्यकता बन गया है। Passage, Social Media के advantages को highlight करता है ओर बताता है कि कैसे इसने लोगों को जानकारी तक पहुँचने और खुद को अभिव्यक्त करने में सक्षम बनाया।

SET-14

In the three days since schools reopened for junior students after two years, teachers are missing the familiar buzz in classrooms and have found a section of students to be unusually quiet. Some students are 'withdrawn', their social skills having been impacted by the long closure of schools. Teachers and counsellors are hopeful this would pass soon and till then they would have to be patient with the children and keep a close eye on their behaviour.

"Children might have developed behavioural problems such as screen addiction and restlessness. They might have become impulsive and are not attentive to lessons. Teachers have to be proactive about the mental health of the child," said the psychiatrist.

1. What does 'keep a close eye' mean, according to the context?

(a) Ignorance
(b) Constant observation
(c) A careless attitude
(d) Blindness

CGL MAINS 2021

SET-32

A new and extreme tourist attraction has just exploded on to the scene in Iceland: Volcano Walking. It would appear, according to Trip Advisor, that this is one trip that cannot be missed, despite the extortionate cost.

The idea of making Thrihnukagigur volcano accessible was the brainchild of Ami B.

Stefansson, a doctor in Reykjavik and a lifelong cave enthusiast. He has been studying caves in Iceland since 1954 and some would argue that there is no-one who has more experience.

Thrihnukagigur has always been special to Stefansson ever since he was the first to descend down to the crater base in 1974. Like most people who experience it, he was utterly spellbound by its uniqueness and beauty and made it his mission to protect and preserve this stunning natural phenomenon. Unlike others who may have only seen the profit that could be made from walking into the mouth of a volcano, Stefansson believed that the primary focus was to treat such a grand natural wonder with the utmost respect, to protect and defend it.

The first 'volcano tourists' entered the volcano in 2005 and it has since been labelled as one of the most unique tourist attractions in the world.

Volcano walkers are taken to the mouth of the crater from where they are lowered in a basket into the depths of the earth. People once thought that volcanoes were portals to Hell and associated with death and destruction and yet the entrance to the crater is awe-inspiring and almost ethereal. The vastness of it can feel overwhelming; it is the size of a cathedral and the

Statue of Liberty could easily fit into the shaft. After 6 minutes and 120 metres, visitors arrive at the crater base. The ground space is the size of three full-sized basketball courts placed next to each

At the bottom there is a reverent hush. People whisper in respect to the sleeping giant who has lain dormant for 4,000 years. The subterranean walls are scorched with colours from a divine palette: magenta red, vibrant purple, burnt orange, vivid green and honey yellow.

The colour intensifies in certain places where 4000 years ago the magma was pushed out with brutal force. This is Mother Nature's secret place, her private art studio where visitors feel like trespassers. The protruding rock faces show a tapestry of patterns and formations that have been molded by heat, pressure and time. Floodlights illuminate the walls and draw attention to the beauty humans were never intended to see. A light rain weeps from the porous rock above and covers the crater sides with a shine that makes it sparkle. The scorch marks can be seen close up – at one point in time these rock faces were glowing red with fiery heat.

This giant, although sleeping, is still dangerous: an 80-metre drop into the void is disguised by a collection of rocks close to where visitors stand.

It is a soul-enriching experience and visitors often report feeling deeply moved by the beauty and tranquility of something that was once so destructive and angry.

Confronted with this result of the unrestrained forces of nature, it is hard not to feel small and powerless in comparison.

Sadly, the magical spell is broken when the basket appears, indicating that it is time for visitors to return to reality.

On the return hike, visitors walk across the lava fields as though they are astronauts on the moon. They pass enormous open wounds where the landscape is literally tearing itself apart as tectonic plates slowly shift. It serves as one final reminder that this giant is merely dormant, not dead.

1. How do tourists reach the base of the crater?
(a) They walk down
(b) They go through the tectonic plates
(c) They descend in a basket
(d) They go across lava fields

2. Select the correct antonym of the word.
TRANQUILITY
(a) Composure (b) Agitation
(c) Repose (d) Wilderness

3. The tone of the passage is:
(a) Apathetic (b) Formal
(c) Laudatory (d) Satirical

4. Who came up with the idea of making the volcano accessible to tourists?
(a) Reykjavik
(b) Trip Advisor
(c) Thrihnukagigur
(d) Ami B. Stefansson

5. The given passage is a _____ passage.
(a) Didactic (b) Descriptive
(c) Literary (d) Narrative

6. What is the most appropriate title for the passage?
(a) Harnessing of Destructive Forces
(b) Volcano Walking- A Unique Experience
(c) The Mysteries of the Subterranean
(d) Adventures of a Cave Enthusiast

7. What feelings do visitors have when they visit the volcano?
(a) Indifference (b) Anger
(c) Fear (d) Reverence

8. Select the correct synonym of the word EXTORTIONATE
(a) Exorcist (b) Exonerate
(c) Exotic (d) Exorbitant

9. The volcano is referred to as the 'sleeping giant' in the passage because
(a) It is very destructive
(b) It is an active volcano
(c) It is very deep
(d) It is a dormant volcano

10. Why is the bottom of the volcano called 'nature's art studio'?
(a) The walls are covered with patterns in bright hues
(b) The rocks sparkle with a divine light
(c) It looks like a cathedral
(d) The entrance is vast and ethereal

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

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Passage के according, Volcano Walkers को crater (गड्ढे) के मुँह तक ले जाते हैं जहाँ से वह एक basket में बैठकर नीचे तक जाते है।

2. (b) Tranquility means the state of being quiet & peaceful
(शांति की अवस्था जिसका विपरीत होगा उत्तेजना/आवेश)
इसलिए सही Option है - Agitation
Composure (आत्मसंयम)
Repose (आराम करना)
Wilderness (निर्जन प्रदेश/निर्जन वनप्रांतर)

3. (c) Passage की tone से यह clear है कि writer volcano walking के experience की तारीफ कर रहा है। Hence, इस passage की tone Laudatory होगा।
अत: option (c) सटीक उत्तर है।
Laudatory (प्रशंसात्मक/सराहनापूर्ण)
Apathetic (उदासीन)
Formal (क्रमसंगत/शिष्टाचार संबंधी)
Satirical (व्यंग्यात्मक)

4. (d) Paragraph के शुरु में ही यह दिया गया है। कि tourists के लिए volcano को accessible बनाने वाले व्यक्ति का नाम Ami B. Stefansson है इसलिए सही Answer Option (d) होगा।

5. (b) Descriptive (वर्णनात्मक)
(Passage में volcano की beauty का वर्णन है।)
अत: उपयुक्त उत्तर Option (b) है।
Didactic (उपदेशात्मक)
Literacy (साहित्यिक)
Narrative (विवरणात्मक)

6. (b) क्योंकि passage, volcano की beauty उसके tour और एक unique experience के बारे में है।
अत: उपयुक्त उत्तर Option (b) descriptive है।

7. (d) According to passage, volcano को देख कर visitors के मन में जो भाव था वह Reverence (आदर/प्रेम) का था। इसलिए उपयुक्त उत्तर Option (d) है।
Indifference - Stoic - उदासीन
Anger -गुस्सा
Fear - डर
Reverence - आदर/प्रेम
अत: सही Answer option (d) है।

8. (d) EXTORTIONATE (अत्यंत/बहुत ज्यादा) का synonym है- Exorbitant (बहुत ज्यादा/अत्यंत)
Options के According उपयुक्त Answer (d) है।
Exorcist (ओझा/झाड़ फूंक वाला)
Exonerate (दोष मुक्त करना)
Exotic (आकर्षक)

9. (d) Passage में mentioned है कि volcano active (जाग्रत) नहीं है। वहा 4000 वर्ष से dormant (सुषुप्त/निष्क्रिय अवस्था में) है। इसलिए उसे sleeping giant कहा गया है।
अत: सही Answer option (d) है।

10. (a) Passage के According, subterranean walls (भूमिगत दीवारें) magenta red, vibrant purple, burnt orange, आदि अनेक रंगो से रंगी हुई हैं। जिसकी वजह से volcano के bottom को Nature's art studio कहा गया है।
इसलिए सही Answer option (a) है।

SET-33

At the end of 2020, there were 82.4 million forcibly displaced people in the world, of which more than a quarter are refugees.

"By the end of 2020, the number of people forcibly displaced due to persecution, conflict, violence, human rights violations, and events seriously disturbing public order, had grown to 82.4 million, the highest number on record according to available data," according to the UN

High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Out of these 82.4 million forcibly displaced people in the world, more than a quarter are refugees.

Just five countries produce 68% of all refugees displaced abroad: the Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela, Afghanistan, South Sudan, and Myanmar.

The top five host countries, where these displaced people are currently located are: Turkey, Colombia, Germany, Pakistan, and Uganda.

CGL MAINS 2020

SET-36

A piano teacher described an interesting encounter she had had with a young lady who came to inquire about music lessons. The young lady asked her, "How long will this course take? My father tells me that it is in fashion now to be able to play musical instruments and that I should learn one quickly. I want something that will be quick, fast and easy like, like…." When the amused teacher explained that it would take a lifetime of meticulous practice to learn music, her face fell and, needless to say, she never came back.

The single most important factor that distinguishes those of us who succeed in any venture and those of us who don't is this 'instant coffee' attitude. Most of us want results quickly. We want to reach the top immediately and get worked up when things go wrong. Perseverance and patience are forgotten words. We get upset, frustrated, and angry when a skill or activity requires us to put in a lot of effort and time. We get dejected and want to give it up.

But such thinking serves no good. For, it doesn't solve the problem. Life is tough for those with an 'instant coffee' attitude.

Success, real success and happiness come to those who have a 'bread-making' attitude- those who are willing to knead the dough, wait for hours for it to rise, only to punch it down and knead some more, wait for another couple of hours for it to rise again, and then bake it before it is ready to be eaten. Nothing is instantaneous. For every endeavour – whether in the area of career, academics, music, sports, relationships, physical fitness or even in spirituality – it is a long, arduous journey.

Only if we are willing to put in the time, painstaking effort and have faith, can we get results. If we don't accept this difficult-but-true fact of life, our lives will be far from being happy and fulfilling. For we may not make that extra effort which can change the course of life dramatically, for the good.

The major problems with these 'instant coffee' solutions are that they are invariably short-lived. If we stubbornly refuse to give up this search for quick solutions, all we do is end up on the wrong track.

1. Why did the young lady approach the piano teacher for music lessons?
- (a) She was a music lover and was keen to take lessons.
- (b) The piano teacher was highly accomplished.
- (c) She was willing to practise hard to become a successful piano player.
- (d) It was considered fashionable to be able to play musical instruments.

2. What do you understand by the term 'instant coffee attitude'?
- (a) Keeping up with the latest trends
- (b) Short-lived pleasure
- (c) Passion to learn something
- (d) Expecting quick results

3. What kind of attitude does the writer advocate for a life of fulfilment?
- (a) One of perseverance and patience
- (b) One of instant gratification
- (c) One of stubbornness and refusal
- (d) One of anger and dejection

4. What does 'bread making' attitude consist of?
- (a) Futile labour
- (b) Talent and skill
- (c) Painstaking efforts
- (d) Instantaneous results

5. When an activity requires too much effort we feel:
- (a) frustrated (b) happy
- (c) inspired (d) fulfilled

Answer Key				
1. (d)	2. (d)	3. (a)	4. (c)	5. (a)

EXPLANATION

1. (d) Passage के according संगीत सीखना एक Fashion माना जाता है इसलिए वह महिला वाद्य यंत्र सीखना चाहती थी। इसलिए 'd' सही उत्तर होगा।

2. (d) यहाँ instant coffee attitude का मतलब किसी Action का Result जल्दी पाने की इच्छा है। इसलिए 'd' सही उत्तर होगा।

3. (a) लेखक के अनुसार एक खुशहाल और पूर्ण जीवन के लिए व्यक्ति को धैर्य एवं दृढ़ता की आवश्यकता होती है। इसलिए 'a' सही उत्तर होगा।

4. (c) यहाँ Passage में 'Bread making' attitute से लेखक का तात्पर्य कठिन परिश्रम एवं दृढ़ निश्चय से है। इसलिए 'c' सही उत्तर होगा।

5. (a) Passage के according जब किसी कार्य को करने में बहुत जोर अथवा समय लगता है तो हम धैर्य खोने लगते है। इसलिए 'a' सही उत्तर होगा।

SET-37

In the stress-ridden world, traditional pastimes that could prove therapeutic are dying for want of patronage. One such is the art of puppetry. The word "puppet" is derived from the Latin word pupa, meaning "doll" or "girl". Puppets came into being in India in the third century A.D. Here it was honed into a theatrical art. It helped to propagate the works of saints and religious leaders, and also depict stories from epics. Later, it spread to South East Asia. The Cambodian puppeteers inspired the Thais.

CPO MAINS 2020

SET- 44

A book by the Indian ambassador in the Netherlands highlights the historical and current exchanges that define the relationship between the two countries. The first book in which Malayalam appears in print is the 'Hortus Malabaricus' (Garden of Malabar), a 12-volume treatise, written in Latin and published in Amsterdam from 1678 to 1693. Compiled over a period of 30 years, under directions from Hendrik van Rheede, a naturalist and colonial administrator, who was at the time the governor of Dutch Malabar, the Hortus Malabaricus gives a comprehensive account of the flora of the Malabar region, along with their properties and detailed sketches. Malayalam appears in this multilingual book, along with other languages that were common currency at the time, including Arabic and Konkani.

The Hortus Malabaricus was an important document of its time, as Venu Rajamony writes in his new book 'India and the Netherlands: Past, Present and Future', "the product of a multinational and multicultural team of botanical experts." Yet, it remained lost to the public until a botany scholar from Calicut, KS Manilal, learned Latin and translated it first into English in 2003 and into Malayalam in 2008. Highlighting such instances of the Indo-Dutch artistic and cultural exchange through the last 400 years was the prime reason why Rajamony, who has been the Ambassador of India to the Netherlands, thought of writing this book. The book was released on 30 September 2019.

The connection between India and the Netherlands begins with the Dutch Golden Age, when the latter was a flourishing centre for commercial and artistic endeavours. Following Spain, Portugal and Great Britain, it also emerged as one of the great maritime nations of the world, establishing a far-flung empire thanks to the ventures of the Dutch East India Company. Over the course of his research for the book, Rajamony says, one of the things that surprised him was how taken the great Dutch master Rembrandt was with Indian miniature paintings, collecting them and even making drawings inspired by them. "I was pleasantly surprised to discover this as Rembrandt is considered an absolute master, who would only have made originals. It is very rare that a master like him would copy other artworks," says Rajamony. According to him, this fact is indicative of the high esteem in which Indian art was held in Europe.

1. "It also emerged as one of the great maritime nations of the world." Here the word 'it' refers to:
(a) The Netherlands (b) Portugal
(c) India (d) Spain

2. The passage is mainly about:
(a) the book written by the Indian ambassador
(b) Rajamony, the Indian ambassador to the Netherlands
(c) the treatise 'Hortus Malabaricus' published in the Netherlands
(d) the historical relationship between India and the Netherlands

3. Which of the following about Rembrant greatly surprised Rajamony and also made him happy?
(a) That Rembrandt was a great Dutch artist
(b) That Rembrandt collected Indian miniature paintings
(c) That Rembrandt, considered as the master, copied the Indian miniature paintings
(d) That Rembrandt had inspired the Indian miniature paintings

4. What inspired Rajamony to write his new book 'India and the Netherlands: Past, Present and Future'?
(a) The rule of the Dutch East India Company over Malabar in the 17th century.
(b) His being the ambassador of India to the Netherlands.
(c) Instances of the Indo-Dutch artistic and cultural exchange through the last 400 years.
(d) The fact that 'Hortus Malabaricus' remained lost to the world for almost three centuries.

5. Which statement is NOT true about 'Hortus Malabaricus'?
(a) It gives a comprehensive account of the life in the Malabar region.
(b) It is a 12-volume treatise, written in Latin.
(c) It was a product of a multinational and multicultural team of botanical experts.
(d) Many languages like Malayalam, Konkani and Arabic appear in the book.

Answer Key				
1. (a)	2. (d)	3. (c)	4. (c)	5. (a)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) दिए गए sentence में 'it' का प्रयोग 'Netherlands' को refer करने के लिए किया गया है। दिया गया passage, India और Netherlands के बीच Historical और cultural आदान-प्रदान की चर्चा करता है।

2. (d) दिया गया passage, मुख्य रूप से India और Netherlands के बीच ऐतिहासिक और सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान के बारे में है, जिसमें 'Hortus Malabaricus' publication और Dutch masters द्वारा Indian art की सराहना शामिल है। इन आदान-प्रदानों को उजागर करने के उदाहरण के रूप में Indian Ambassador द्वारा लिखित पुस्तक का उल्लेख किया गया है।

08 CHAPTER EXERCISES

8.2 Expected Questions

Direction: Read the following passage carefully and choose the most appropriate answer to the question out of the four alternatives.

SET-1

More than half of US adults, over 128 million people have tried marijuana, despite it being an illegal drug under federal law. Nearly 600,000 Americans are arrested for marijuana possession annually - more than one person per minute. Public support for legalising marijuana went from 12% in 1969 to 66% today. Recreational marijuana, also known as adult-use marijuana, was first legalised in Colorado and Washington in 2012. Proponents of legalising recreational marijuana say that it will add billions to the economy, create hundreds of thousands of jobs, free up scarce police resources, and stop the huge racial disparities in marijuana enforcement. They contend that regulating marijuana will lower street crime, take business away from the drug cartels, and make marijuana use safer through required testing, labeling, and child-proof packaging.

They say marijuana is less harmful than alcohol, and that adults should have a right to use it if they wish. Opponents of legalising recreational marijuana say that it will increase teen use and lead to more medical emergencies including traffic deaths from driving while high. They contend that revenue from legalisation falls far short of the costs in increased hospital visits, addiction treatment, environmental damage, crime, workplace accidents, and lost productivity. They say that marijuana use harms the user physically and mentally, and that its use should be strongly discouraged, not legalised. Mexican immigrants entered the United States in record numbers following the 1910 Mexican Revolution. They reportedly introduced Americans to smoking marijuana for recreational purposes. Around the same time, sailors and West Indian immigrants brought marijuana from the Caribbean into North America via New Orleans. In the 1920s and 1930s, recreational cannabis use became associated with jazz music, and the famous trumpet player Louis Armstrong was an early advocate for marijuana.

The legal marijuana industry generated $7.2 billion in economic activity in 2016, and added millions of dollars in federal taxes paid by cannabis businesses. One study on adult-use marijuana in Nevada projected $7.5 billion in economic activity over the first seven years of legalization, including $1.7 billion in labour income. Marijuana use harms more than just the person using the drug. Societal costs of marijuana use include paying for increased emergency room visits, medical care, and addiction treatment for the uninsured; more victims of drugged driving accidents; increased crime; and a negative impact on health from second-hand smoke.

1. Which of the following is the MOST suitable title for the given passage?

(a) Recreational Marijuana, a curse or boon

(b) Marijuana and the rising crimes in high schools

(c) Scanty of Marijuana in the US

(d) Medical and health aspects of Marijuana

2. How can 'legalising marijuana' be beneficial to the economy?

(a) drug cartels can earn more money through it if it gets legalised

(b) legalising or banning marijuana doesn't affect the economy, so it's not much beneficial to the economic point of view

(c) it can create hundreds of thousands of jobs and free up scarce police resources

(d) marijuana is less harmful than alcohol and other beverages

3. Match the words with their meanings.

Words: a. contend, b. racial, c. scarce

Meanings: 1. assert, 2. meagre, 3. ethnic

(a) a-2, b-3, c-1 (b) a-3, b-2, c-3

(c) a-1, b-3, c-2 (d) a-1, b-2, c-3

4. What was the purpose of Mexican immigrants introducing Marijuana in the US?

(a) They introduced Marijuana as recreational purposes

(b) They brought Marijuana and introduced it for military purposes

(c) They brought Marijuana in the US because it was illegal at the time in Mexico

(d) They introduced Marijuana in the US only for medical purposes

5. Which of the following is NOT advocated by the proponents of Marijuana for its legalisation?

(a) Marijuana is less harmful than alcohol and adults should have a right to use it if they wish

(b) Marijuana lowers street crimes.

(c) Marijuana causes lesser medical emergencies including traffic deaths.

(d) It can help the economy of a country grow.

Answer Key				
1. (a)	2. (c)	3. (c)	4. (a)	5. (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) Given passage में marijuana के pros and cons (advantages and disadvantages) के बारे में बात कही गई है इसलिए हम कह सकते है कि "Recreational Marijuana whether a curse or boon" ही दिए गए passage के लिए appropriate title होगा।

Passage में एक point है जो कि marijuana के medical and health aspect के बारे में बताता है परंतु यह passage का center point नहीं है इसलिए हम यह कह सकते है कि option (a) correct answer है।

2. (c) Passage में marijuana के economic perspective पर जोर देकर उसको legal करने की बात कही गई है-

Marijuana पर control लगाने से street crime कम होगा and drug cartels का business भी कम होगा।

इसलिए (c) correct answer होगा

3. (c) Contend - assert, racial - ethnic, and scarce - meager.

Contend (v.) - किसी argument में किसी एक बात का समर्थन करना, (बहस करना)

- **Assert** (v.) - किसी fact belief को
- **confidently** या forcefully बताना, (दावा करना)
- **Racial** (adj.) - किसी जाति से related (जातीय)
- **Ethnic** (adj.) - किसी जाति विशेष से संबंधित
- **Meager** (adj.) - अपर्याप्त
- **Scarce** (adj.) - little, insignificant (कम)

ऊपर दिए हुए meanings के according words का सही pair option (c) में है इसलिए सही answer option (c) है।

4. (a) Passage में recreational (मनोरंजन) purpose के लिए US में marijuana introduce करने वाले Mexican immigrants के बारे में बताया गया है। अत: सही option (a) है।

5. (c) Passage के according, marijuana को legal करने के विरोधियों (opponents) का कहना है कि यह medical emergencies & traffic deaths को बढ़ाता हैं इसलिए option (c) का कथन गलत है। अत: सही option (c) है।

SET-2

While efforts are ongoing to mitigate global warming, climate change is already impacting people's lives. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report 2022 says that Climate change is affecting nature, people's lives and infrastructure everywhere. Its dangerous and pervasive impacts are increasingly evident in every region of our world. These impacts are hindering efforts to meet basic human needs and they threaten sustainable development across the globe. Crucially, the IPCC says that whichever scenario unfolds, global warming will continue for at least several decades, along with rising sea levels. Which is why, as well as focusing on cutting greenhouse gases countries must also work on their climate adaptation strategies. Cutting greenhouse gas emissions can slow the pace of global warming, and this is known as mitigation. The IPCC says that greenhouse gas emissions must peak by 2025 and then rapidly decline if further warming is to be limited.

Many countries have committed to the 2015 Paris Agreement's goal of limiting global warming to around 1.5C above pre-industrial levels, and efforts are already underway to de-carbonize sectors of the global economy like heavy industry. However, it is clear that the world must also take urgent action to adapt to the current and near-future impacts of climate change, which it is too late to avoid. The IPCC says that adaptation to climate change means adjusting our behaviour (where we choose to live; the way we plan our cities and settlements) and adapting our infrastructure (greening of urban areas for water storage). Examples of adaptation could be building roads and bridges that can withstand higher temperatures and more powerful storms, reinforcing coastal defence systems and switching to drought-resistant crops.

In the past decade, several countries have already developed National Adaptation plans under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. Parties to the Paris Agreement committed to adapting and building resilience. For example, wealthier countries are obligated to provide $100 billion a year in international climate finance. Although global awareness of climate risks has increased, and that adaptation is required to reduce them, much more needs to be done. This was recently confirmed in a report by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), which found that current adaptation efforts are not keeping pace with the growing risks. The Adaptation Gap Report 2022: Too Little, Too Slow - Climate adaptation failure puts world at risk, says that as climate impacts intensify, nations need to dramatically increase funding and actions to help vulnerable nations and communities adapt.

1. After reading the given passage, it can be inferred that it is -
(a) a news item (b) a research report
(c) a hoax news (d) a magazine article

2. Why is it necessary for countries to work on their climate adaptation strategies?
(a) climate change is making governments to donate funds to developing countries
(b) climate change has been a distorted orientation according to scientists and it's necessary to have policies to fight back
(c) climate impacts are hindering efforts to meet basic human needs
(d) industries are not able to provide sustainable economic help for governments

3. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "Vulnerable"?
(a) unsusceptible (b) secure
(c) productive (d) endangered

4. Which of the following statements is NOT correct according to the given passage?
(a) Adaptation to climate change means adjusting our behaviour
(b) Cutting greenhouse gas emissions can slow the pace of global warming
(c) Wealthier countries are obligated to provide certain amount of finance for climate
(d) A few countries have already developed National Adaptation

5. Which of the following is not an example of climate adaptation?
(a) building roads and bridges that can withstand higher temperatures
(b) reinforcing coastal defence systems
(c) rising sea levels across the globe
(d) switching to drought-resistant crops

Answer Key

1.	(b)	**2.**	(c)	**3.**	(d)	**4.**	(d)	**5.**	(c)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) Passage को पढ़ने के बाद यह निष्कर्ष निकाला जा सकता है कि यह एक research report है, जो कि IPCC के द्वारा लाई गई है। इसलिए सही answer (b) है।

See chapter "source of the passage" for more...

2. (c) Passage में बताया गया है कि climate impact basic human needs को पूरा करना मुश्किल बना रहे हैं और world में sustainable development के लिए खतरा पैदा कर रहे हैं। इसलिए सही answer option (c) है।

3. (d) Vulnerable का meaning है- जिसको कि easily attack या harm किया जा सकता है चाहे physically या emotionally, इसलिए endangered इसका synonym होगा अत: सही answer option (d) है।

Extra information:- given options का meaning नीचे दिया है।

Unsusceptible (adj.) - जो कि किसी particular thing से easily influenced (प्रभावित) न हो।

Secure (adj.) - निश्चित ही safe & किसी प्रकार के डर से दूर

Productive (adj.) - ज्यादा मात्रा में और अच्छा result देने वाला।

4. (d) Passage के according, several (कुछ) countries already climate change पर National Adaption plan develop कर चुके हैं। Option (d) का statement wrong हैं इसलिए सही answer option (d) है।

5. (c) Passage के according, climate adaption के example इस प्रकार है- ऐसे roads & bridges बनाना जो high temperature & powerful storms को झेल सकें, coastal defence system को strong करना। Drought resistant (सूखा प्रतिरोधी) crop (फसल) को अपनाना। केवल Rising sea level इसका example नहीं है इसलिए सही answer option (c) है।

SET-3

Our world population has now reached 8 billion. From now on, it's 8 billion and counting. We find that the world has grown smaller and the world's people have become almost one community. We are also being drawn together by the grave problems we face: overpopulation, dwindling natural resources, and an environmental crisis that threaten the very foundation of existence on this small planet we share. I believe that to meet the challenge of our times, human beings will have to develop a greater sense of universal responsibility. Each of us must learn to work not just for his or her own self, family or nation, but for the benefit of all humankind. Universal responsibility is the real key to human survival. It is the best foundation for world peace, the equitable use of natural resources, and the proper care of the environment. Population Communication is actively working on prescribing actions to achieve replacement-size families by improving the status of women, guaranteeing quality family planning services, and reinforcing a human rights approach to reproductive health and family planning.

When Population Communication was founded in 1977, the world's population was close to four billion. The UN declared the 8th billion arrived on November 14 but no reference to overpopulation. When I was born in August 1938 the world had 2.2 billion. A child born today who lives to 80 or 90 years old will be on a planet in which 6 billion more humans will die than when I was born. Gas and oil will peak and begin to decline to zero, coal will take a little bit longer. From 1966 to 1985 I got 90 heads of government to sign a statement in support of population stabilization.

Today the UN, donors, NGOs, and foundations are discounting or ignoring the population problem. I started my career in Egypt as a soil scientist in 1960, switched to family planning in Japan as a Pathfinder in 1962, joined the Population Council in the Republic of China in 1964, Turkey in 1966, and from 1969 to 75 advised the government of Iran on the structure of a family planning program that eventually reached the 2-child family. No Vacancy is that rare chronicle of sobering optimism in a world accustomed to thinking of population as a dilemma with little hope for positive change. The aim of The Overpopulation Project (TOP) is to study and highlight the environmental impacts of overpopulation, including humane policies to end population growth around the world. Initiated in 2017 with a generous two-year grant from the Global Challenges Foundation, TOP plans to continue its work through donations from supporters.

1. Which of the following can be inferred after reading the given passage?

(a) there is no current reference to overpopulation yet

(b) natural resources are abundant for the world

(c) coal could get diminished even before oil and gas

(d) one should learn to work for himself to make the world better

2. According to the author, what needs to be done in order to meet the challenge of our times?

(a) we will have to develop a sense of global responsibility

(b) as a human being one needs to think about oneself

(c) each of us must learn to work independently

(d) independent responsibility is the real key to human survival

3. What is the aim of the overpopulation project?

(a) assess fossil fuels and make them available for next generations

(b) to make the world aware of climate impacts across the world

(c) only to appraise the world population every decade

(d) to study and highlight the environmental impacts of overpopulation

4. Which of the following is similar in meaning to the word 'Dilemma'?

(a) Perplexity (b) Evolution

(c) Crowded (d) Melancholy

5. Which of the following statements is NOT correct according to the given passage?

(a) Environmental crisis is affecting the very existence of human beings.

(b) Population communication is working on prescribing actions to achieve replacement-size families by improving the status of both men and women.

(c) The author seems to have started his career as a soil scientist.

(d) The overpopulation project still work through donations.

Answer Key									
1.	(a)	**2.**	(a)	**3.**	(d)	**4.**	(a)	**5.**	(b)

EXPLANATION

1. (a) जिस statement में कहा गया है कि 'अभी तक overpopulation का कोई real reference नहीं है' वही correct answer है।

Passage में overpopulation और natural resources के धीरे-धीरे कम होने की बात कही गई है, लेकिन जैसे ही world population 8 billion hit हुई, UN ने declare किया कि 8 billion 14th November को hit की but फिर भी overpopulation का कोई reference नहीं है। बाकी options में passage में जो कहा गया है उसके opposite बताया गया है।

इसलिए सही answer option (a) है।

2. (a) According to the given passage, हमारे time के challenges को पूरा करने या उससे deal करने के लिए हमें global responsibility का sense develop करने की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए सही answer option (a) है।

3. (d) Overpoplution project का aim, overpopulation के environmental impacts को study और highlight करना है। इसलिए सही answer option (d) है।

4. (a) Dilemma का meaning है वह situation जिसमें दो choice के बीच में एक select करना difficult हो। Perplexity एक confusion की स्थिति होती है इसलिए यह इसका synonym है। अत: सही answer option (a) है।

- **Evolution** (n) = धीरे-धीरे या Gradual development
- **Crowded** (adj.) = (full of people) लोगों की भीड़
- **Melancholy** (n) = बहुत ज्यादा sadness की condition बिना किसी obvious reason के।

5. (b) जिस statement में men and women दोनो के population communication को improve करने की बात कही गई है वह passage के according गलत है।

इसलिए सही answer option (b) है।

Section - C

SENTENCE REARRANGEMENT



Section Highlights

- **240+ Previous Year Questions**
- **100+ Expected Questions**
- **30+ Golden Concepts**

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01 CHAPTER INTRODUCTION

Para-jumble/Sentence jumble को sentence rearrangement या PQRS के नाम से भी जाना जाता है।

Para-Jumble:-

Para-jumble में para (= paragraph) के parts (sentences) को jumbled (= mixed) form में दिया गया होता है और हमसे उसका correct order पूछा जाता है।

Example:- Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

A. When this extra water vapour condenses into precipitation, it results in heavier rain or, if it's cold enough, heavier snow.

B. The atmosphere can store an additional 4% of water vapour for every additional 1°F of warming.

C. More water evaporates from soils, plants, lakes and seas as the atmosphere warms.

D. One of the most obvious indications of climate change is heavier rainfall.

SSC CGL PRE - 01/12/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) CBDA (b) DCBA

(c) ACDB (d) BCAD

Sentence Jumble:-

Sentence-jumble में sentence के parts को jumbled (= mixed) form में दिया गया होता है और हमसे उसका correct order पूछा जाता है।

Example:- Rearrange the parts of the sentence in the correct order.

While physical movement

P. activities may not require physical

Q. is important for children, all learning

R. the part of teachers and students

S. movement and facial expressions on

SSC CGL PRE - 01/12/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) PRQS (c) RSPQ

(b) QSRP (d) QPSR

सभी competitive exominations में 'sentence rearrangement' एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण topic है। इस topic के प्रश्नों में हमें कुछ sentence (4 से 6) दिए जाते हैं और हमें उन्हें पढ़कर और अच्छे से analysis करके एक सही order में लगाना होता है।

Types of sentence rearrangement questions

Types of para/sentence jumble question

1. **PQRS or ABCD format -** इस form में हमें 4 parts/ sentences दिए जाते है उन्हें पढ़कर हमें उनका सही order चुनना होता है।
2. **Static first part -** इस format में पहला part/sentence *fixed* रहता है और इसको ध्यान में रखकर बाद के 4 parts को order में लगाकर options में से सही order चुनना होता है।
3. **Static first and last part -** इस format में पहला और आखिरी (6^{th}) part/sentence पहले से ही fixed रहता है इन्ही दो को ध्यान में रखकर हमें बीच के 4 parts/sentences को order में लगाकर options में से सही order चुनना होता है।
4. **Missing sentences -** इस format में first और last parts/sentences *fixed* रहते हैं और बीच में दो parts/ sentences *missing* होते हैं। हमें बीच के missing sentences को दिए गए चार options में से सही order में ढूंढ़ना होता है।

➢ **Important skills needed**

1. Good knowledge of grammatical structures:

Grammatical structures के लिए इस book के section-A को अच्छे से पढ़ लें।

2. Reading skills:

इस book के RC की theory पढें आपको अच्छे reading skills develop करने में काफी मद्द मिलेगी उसके अलावा Daily newspaper या कुछ भी regular basis पर पढ़ना reading skills के लिए अच्छा रहता है।

02 CHAPTER PARA-JUMBLE

Para jumble में एक paragraph के कुछ sentence को jumbled form में देकर correct order पूछा जाता है जैसा कि हम last chapter में पढ़ चुके हैं।

यह Topic SSC के Pre-examinations तथा Mains के examination में अक्सर देखने को मिलता है।

इस Topic के प्रश्नों में हमें paragraph के sentences को पढ़कर और अच्छे से analysis करके एक अर्थपूर्ण paragraph बनाना होता है।

Approaches

Sentence jumble को solve करने के लिए कुछ important points दिए गए हैं जिनकी help से हम इन questions को आसानी से solve कर सकेंगें।

1. हमें Grammatical concepts जैसे parts of speech और उनके इस्तेमाल की अच्छी समझ होनी चाहिए।
2. कभी-कभी सिर्फ Grammatical concepts की मदद से questions को solve कर पाना मुश्किल होता है। अत: आवश्यक है कि हमें अपनी reading skills को improve करना चाहिए।

➢ Important Steps:-

Step-1 → सबसे पहले एक नजर options पर डालनी चाहिए और देखना चाहिए कौन से-कौन से sentence से हमें paragraph को start करने के options दिए गये हैं।

Step-2 → सबसे पहले हमें starting/introductory sentence खोजना चाहिए इसके लिए सभी sentence को हमें तेज नजर से scan करना चाहिए, starting sentence कैसे find करना है ये हमने book में आगे समझाया हुआ है।

Step-3 → हमें कुछ pairs बनाने चाहिए मतलब 2 या अधिक ऐसे sentence जो साथ में आना जरूरी हैं उनको identify करना चाहिए।

Step-4 → हमें ये भी देखना चाहिए कि कौनसा sentence किस sentence से पहले या बाद में आयेगा बेशक वो pair ना बनाए।

Step-5 → हम कई बार अगर concluding/last sentence को Identify कर लें तो option eliminate करके सही answer निकाल सकते हैं।

Note:- ऊपर लिखे गए steps के साथ-साथ options को भी देखते जाएं और options को eliminate करें।

Step-6 → सही order मिलने के बाद एक बार सभी sentences को proper order में पढ़ लें क्योंकि कई बार हम जल्दबाजी में सही answer वाले option को eliminate कर देते हैं। अगर समय कम बचा हो तो हमें बिना पढ़े आगे बढ़ जाना चाहिए।

Note:- हमें हमेशा paragraph का main idea समझने का प्रयास करना चाहिए और देखना चाहिए कि वो paragraph किस संदर्भ में और किसके द्वारा लिखा गया है।

Students के सामने आने वाली समस्याएँ

1. Starting sentence कैसे पहचानें?
2. Pairs कैसे बनाऐं?
3. कौन-सा sentence पहले आयेगा, कौन-सा बाद में, यह कैसे पता चलेगा?
4. Last sentence को कैसे खोजें?

इन समस्याओं का समाधान

हमने नीचे कुछ points लिखे हैं और examples देके समझाया है अगर आप इन points को अच्छे से पढ़ लेगें तो फिर para jumble का कोई भी question आपके आगे नतमस्तक हो जायेगा।

Point-1:-

जैसा कि हम जानते हैं कि Pronouns का प्रयोग Nouns के लिए किया जाता है। इसलिए जब एक person या एक thing के लिए Noun और Pronoun दोनों का प्रयोग किया जाए तब Noun वाला sentence पहले आता है। जब बात personal pronouns की होती है तब ज्यादातर बच्चे समझ जाते हैं मगर जब बातें थोड़ी Advanced हों तो समझने में बहुत दिक्कत होती है। हमने नीचे कुछ examples दिए हैं जिनमें basic and advanced दोनों ही cover किए हैं।

Ex.1 (P) **He** is the only student of my class who got the award.
(Q) **Rajesh** is not coming to school these days.

- **Rajesh** एक noun है तथा '**He**' (pronoun) **Rajesh** के लिए use किया गया है "QP" correct order है।

Ex.2 (P) I bought '**Wings of Fire**' Yesterday.
(Q) **It** is written by Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.

- 'P' में '**Wings of Fire**' एक noun है जिसके लिए 'Q' में '**It**' एक pronoun है इसलिए 'PQ' सही order है।

Ex.3 (P) Mohan was one of **them**.
(Q) There were a lot of **people**.

- 'P' में जो pronoun '**Them**' है उसके लिए noun 'Q' में '**people**' है इसलिए 'QP' सही order है।

Ex.3 (P) Learning another language improves children's job prospects.

(Q) **What is more/in addition**, it boosts their self-esteem.

- क्योंकि 'Q' sentence addition को दिखा रहा है इसलिए बाद में आएगा तो 'PQ' सही order है।

Point-18:-

ऐसे sentences जिनमे result या summary या conclusion को दिखाने वाले words होते हैं वो sentences सामान्यत: उस sentence के बाद आते हैं जिसका वो result बताते हैं।

- Phrases that show summary → Therefore, finally, consequently, thus, in short, in conclusion, in brief, as a result, accordingly, etc.
- Phrases that show result/conclusion → So that, with the result that, thus, consequently, hence, accordingly, for this reason, therefore, so, because, since, as a result, in other words, then, etc.

Ex.1 (P) We shall, **therefore**, return to this item at our next meeting.

(Q) There is still much left to discuss.

- क्योंकि 'P' sentence में **'therefore'**, result दिखा रहा है इसलिए बाद में आएगा तो 'QP' सही order है।

Ex.2 (P) Children who grow up on a diet of junk food find it difficult to change this habit later in life.

(Q) **This is why,** it is essential that children eat healthy from an early age.

- क्योंकि 'Q' sentence में **'this is why'**, result को दिखा रहा है इसलिए यह बाद में आएगा तो 'PQ' सही order है।

Ex.3 (P) **In short**, he suffered a lot last month.

(Q) He lost his bike & injured his leg in a car accident & he also lost his job.

- क्योंकि 'P' sentence में **'in short'**, summary को दिखाता है इसलिए 'P' sentence बाद में आएगा। तो 'QP' सही order है।

Point-19:-

Introductory/starting sentence की विशेषताएँ:-

→ ये descriptive statement होता है।

→ ये अक्सर किसी person, thing or idea को introduce करता है।

→ इसमें indefinite nature के words आते हैं।

→ Demonstratives, definite article और resultative words इसमें ना के बराबर आते हैं।

Point-20:-

Concluding/Last sentence की विशेषताएं।

→ ये अक्सर result की बात करता है मतलब जो बात passage में कही गई है उसके result को दिखाया जाता है।

→ Last sentence में अक्सर resultative words पाए जाते है।

Resultative words:- Thus, therefore, hence, however, that's why, for this reason, so, so that, etc.

→ Last sentence में हमेशा बात को conclude किया जाता है।

Note:- अगर हम पहला और आखिरी sentence Identify कर लेते हैं तो options की मदद से अधिकतर questions का सही answer दे सकते हैं।

Exercise

Note:- नीचे कुछ Advance level के examples दिये गये हैं जिनमें options नहीं हैं। अगर आप इन examples को बिना options के solve कर पाते हैं तो आगे चल कर options वाले questions को solve कर पाना काफी हद तक आसान हो जाएगा।

Example -1

1. The correct order is (_____).

(A) There are many secondary reasons as well along with increasing levels of carbon.

(B) The term is used to describe the unnatural rise in earth's average temperature.

(C) Increased carbon dioxide is the primary driver of global warming.

(D) Global warming is the single biggest threat to life on earth today.

Ans. DBCA

- (A) में secondary reasons तथा (C) में primary reasons की बात की गयी है। अत: CA एक mandatory pair है।
- (B) में 'the term' का use global warming के लिये किया गया है। अत: हम कह सकते हैं कि DB एक mandatory pair है।
- D एक introductory sentence है। Sentence D से start होगा तथा 'DBCA' correct order बनेगा।

Example -2

2. The correct order is (_____).

(A) They can help you to decide the right products for you.

(B) Advertisements can be extremely useful if they are honest.

(C) Teenagers are especially vulnerable to such advertisements.

(D) However, some advertisements may be harmful as they try to befool you.

Ans. BADC

03 CHAPTER SENTENCE JUMBLE

Sentence Jumble में एक ही sentence के parts को jumbled (mixed) form में दिया जाता है और उसका correct order पूछा जाता है।

यह Topic मुख्यत: SSC के Pre-examinations में पूछा जाता है और Mains के examination में भी अक्सर देखने को मिलता है।

इस Topic के प्रश्नों में हमें sentence के parts को पढ़कर और अच्छे से analysis करके एक अर्थपूर्ण sentence बनाना होता है।

Approaches

Sentence jumble को solve करने के लिए कुछ important points दिए गए हैं जिनकी help से हम इन questions को आसानी से solve कर सकेगें।

1. हमें Grammatical concepts जैसे parts of speech और उनके इस्तेमाल की अच्छी समझ होनी चाहिए।
2. हमें sentence में identify करना आना चाहिए कि sentence का starting part कौन सा होगा। (यदि fixed नहीं है तो) और यह भी आना चाहिए की कौन सा part उस sentence को आगे continue करेगा।

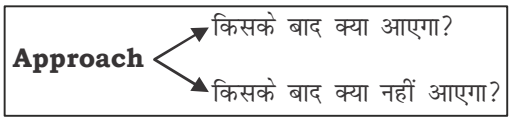
➢ **Important Steps:-**

Step I :- सभी parts को ध्यान से पढ़ें।

Step II :- यदि Type-I का question है तो starting part को find करना सबसे पहला task है।

Step III:- यदि Type II या Type III का questions है, या फिर Type I के question में आप starting part चुन चुके हैं तो इसके बाद कौन सा part आगे continue कर रहा है।

Step IV:- Grammatical concepts के सही क्रम की समझ हमारी मदद करती है यह decide करने में कि कौन-सा part किस part के just बाद आ सकता है या नहीं।



Step V:- Step III और Step IV में यह जानना कि कौन सा part किस part के बाद आ सकता है और कौन-सा नहीं आ सकता, यह analysis हमें options को eliminate करने में मदद करता है।

Some Important Sentence Structures

- Subject + verb ✓
- Subject + verb + object ✓
- Subject + verb + preposition + object ✓
- Subject + verb + conjunction + subject + verb ✓
  (*clause* *clause*)
- Determiner + Noun ✓
- Determiner + Adverb + Adjective + Noun ✓
- Transitive verb + Noun/Pronoun ✓ (object)
- Preposition + Noun/Pronoun ✓ (object)

Problems Faced by Students

1. Starting Part कैसे पहचानें?
2. Pairs कैसे बनाऐं?
3. कौन-सा part पहले आयेगा, कौन-सा बाद में यह कैसे पता चलेगा?
4. Last part को कैसे खोजें?

इन समस्याओं का समाधान

Sentence Jumble के questions करते समय हमें option-elimination technique का प्रयोग करना चाहिए। Options को eliminate करने के लिए हमें मुख्यत: 3 चीजों का ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

1. किस-किस part of speech से sentence को start नहीं कर सकते।
2. किस-किस part of speech से sentence को end नहीं कर सकते।
3. हमें कुछ pairs भी बनाने चाहिए जिससे हम answer पे पहुच पाऐं।

हमने नीचे कुछ points लिखे हैं और examples देके समझाया है अगर आप इन points को अच्छे से पढ़ लेगें तो फिर Sentence Jumble का कोई भी question आप आसानी से कर पाएंगें।

Point-1:-

किसी भी sentence को हम सामान्यत: नीचे लिखे parts of speech से start नहीं करते।

- Co-ordinate conjunction
- Adjective without noun
- Adverb of manner
- Relative pronoun
- Main verb

Ex:- (P) And I liked her company.
(Q) She always stayed with me.

- क्योंकि "And" से sentence की शुरूआत नहीं कर सकते इसलिए सही order "QP" है।

Ex:- (P) Whom he knew in the city.
(Q) He invited all the people

- P में Relative pronoun "Whom" दिया गया है और Relative pronoun से sentence start नहीं करते इसलिए 'QP' सही order होगा।

Point-2:-

किसी भी sentence को हम सामान्यत: नीचे लिखे parts of speech पर end नहीं करते।

- Conjunction
- Preposition
- Transitive verb
- Determiner
- Relative pronoun
- Wh-words

Ex:- (P) She didn't answer my call.
(Q) I was worried about her when.

- 'Q' के अंत में 'when' conjunction आया है इसलिए Q से end नहीं करते, अत: 'QP' correct order है।

Ex:- Russell Wilson, an NFL
P. about Naomi Osaka saying that her
Q. has been spectacular to watch
R. humility and dedication to others
S. player for the Seattle Seahawks, wrote

SSC CGL PRE - 13/12/2022 SHIFT-I

1. SPRQ 2. PRQS
3. RPQS 4. QPRS

- 'S' के अंत में 'wrote' (V_2 of 'write') का प्रयोग हुआ है जो कि 'about' preposition अपने बाद लेगी। मतलब हम S पर end नहीं कर सकते। Options 2, 3, 4 'S' पर end होते हैं इसलिए ये सही answer नही हो सकते। अत: option 1 सही answer है।

Ex:- (P) How he convinced her
(Q) Everyone was curious about

- 'Q' के अंत में 'about' preposition आया है जिससे हम sentence को end नहीं कर सकते इसलिए 'QP' सही order होगा।

Note:- सामान्यत: preposition के बाद उसका object आना जरूरी होता है इसलिए हम preposition पर sentence अंत नहीं कर सकते। लेकिन मुख्यत: 4 ऐसी situations possible हैं जहाँ पर preposition last में अकेला होता है, और उसका object पहले आ चुका होता है।

1. जब preposition का object एक relative clause हो तब preposition को उसके object से अलग किया जा सकता है।

Ex:- I know the girl whom (obj.) they were talking about. (Prep.)

2. जब preposition का object कोई 'Wh-word' हो तब preposition को उसके object से अलग किया जा सकता है।

Ex:- What (obj.) were you listening to? (Prep.)

3. जब preposition के object को passive voice में subject बनाया जाता है तब preposition अपने object से अलग हो जाता है।

Ex:- The problem (obj.) is being dealt with. (Prep.)

4. जब किसी preposition से पहले एक infinitive का use हो और infinitive से पहले आया noun/pronoun, preposition के object का काम करें, तब preposition का object, preposition से अलग हो जाता है।

Ex:- I need a fork to eat with.

Point-3:-

Pair बनाने के लिए हमें नीचे दिए गए points का ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

(i) Subject + verb
(ii) Preposition + object
(iii) Transitive verb + object
(iv) Determiner + Noun
(v) Attributive adjective + Noun
(vi) Antecedent + Relative pronoun/Relative clause
(vii) To + V_1
(viii) Conjunction + clause
(ix) Parallelism
(x) Co-relative and other pairing words

(i) Subject + verb → अगर हमें किसी part के अंत में subject दिखे तो उसके लिए verb से start होने वाला part देखना चाहिए।

Ex:- Michael Holding, who
P. 20 years, has finally drawn curtains on
Q. commentary panel for more than
R. was a member of the Sky Sports
S. his stint behind the microphone

SSC CGL PRE - 01/12/2022 SHIFT-III

1. RQPS 2. QPRS
3. SPQR 4. PSQR

- Starting part के अंत में 'who' दिया है जिसके लिए verb चाहिए। Only part 'R' verb 'was' से start होता है, मतलब R सबसे पहले आयेगा, अत: यहाँ option '1' correct answer होगा।

(vii) **To + V_1 →** Infinitive को हम साधारणत: पूरा लिखते हैं।

Ex:- There are
P. reports that toy shops and other
Q. to prepare for the Christmas rush
R. non-food retailers are struggling to
S. get enough stock into their warehouses

SSC CGL PRE - 02/12/2022 SHIFT-III

1. RPSQ 2. PRSQ
3. SQRP 4. QRPS

- 'R' के अंत में 'to' दिया है तथा 'S' के starting में get (V_1), इसलिए 'RS' एक pair है जो कि सिर्फ option '2' में है।

(viii) **Conjunction + clause →** Conjunctions के बाद हम clause (subject + verb) लिखते हैं।

Ex:- (P) He had lost his parents.
(Q) There was no one to take care of him as.

- 'Q' के अंत में 'As' conjunction है, उसके बाद clause (he had lost) आयेगा, अत: 'QP' सही order है।

(ix) **Parallelism →** जब हमें कोई Co-ordinating conjunction दिखे तो जरूरी नहीं कि हमें उसके बाद clause ही लगानी है। हम उसके बाद वह part of speech भी लगा सकते है जो उसके पहले use हुआ हो।

Co-ordinating conjunctions →

FANBOYS → (For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So)

Ex:- The decision not
P. to include any kind of wealth or
Q. crisis, has proven controversial
R. income tax, which would be the fairer option
S. for solving the social care funding

SSC CGL PRE - 06/12/2022 SHIFT-IV

1. SQPR 2. PRSQ
3. RSPQ 4. QPRS

- 'P' के अंत में 'or' लिखा है जिसके पहले wealth लिखा है तो parallelism व 'or' के use के according 'or' के बाद crisis आयेगा जो कि 'Q' में है तो 'PQ' एक pair है जो कि सिर्फ option (3) में है।

(x) **Co-relative and other pairing words →** नीचे कुछ ऐसे words दिए गये जो अक्सर pair बनाते हैं।

Either	or
Neither	nor
Not only/just	but also
Both	and
From	to
Between	and
Hardly/scarcely	when
Rather/other	than
Else	but
Lest	(should) + V_1

Ex:- We have invited
P. but also his parents
Q. not only Mohan

- Co-relative "not only..... but also" को ध्यान में रखते हुए हम यह निष्कर्ष निकाल सकते हैं कि Q के बाद P होगा अत: "QP" सही order होगा।

Note:- यें points हमने आगे examples के through समझायें हैं, इन सभी examples को ध्यान से पढ़ें।

Example -1

Make a sentence with the help of given words.
(Boy, Father, His, Along, Came, With, The, Here)

Ans (a) The boy along with his father came here,
(b) The boy came here along with his father.
(c) Along with his father the boy came here.

Sentence jumble के questions को solve करने के लिए हमें part of speech (Noun, Pronoun, Verb etc.) की समझ होनी चाहिये।

- Basic structure -
  {Sub. + verb + other word.}
- क्योंकि Noun/Pronoun, Subject का कार्य कर सकते हैं। अत: sentence में 'Boy' and 'Father' दोनों मे से कोई एक subject हो सकता है।
- 'Came' verb है जो subject के बाद आयेगी, 'here' adverb है जो verb के बाद आयेगी।
- 'Along with' preposition के बाद उसका object आयेगा।
  - The boy along with his father. (✓)
  - The father along with his boy. (×)
    ('his boy' के स्थान पर 'his son' better होता)

Example -2

Make a sentence with the help of given words.
(Prisoners, Medium-security, The, Houses, About, 200, Prison)

Ans. The Prison houses about 200 medium-security prisoners.

- ऐसे Quesiton में हमें verb ढूढ़ना चाहिये तथा उसके according subject को ढूढ़ेगें।
- Houses ऐसा word है जो noun तथा verb दोनों का काम कर कर सकता है, क्योंकि question में अन्य कोई verb नहीं है अत: हम कह सकते हैं कि Houses यहाँ verb की तरह use हुआ है।

Note:- Sentence में कम से कम 1 verb अवश्य होनी चाहिये।

- 'Houses' singular verb है इसलिए 'Prison' subject होगा।
- 'About' preposition है इसके बाद Object आयेगा, जो कि medium - security prisoners है। इस प्रकार sentence बनेगा-

  The prison houses about 200 medium-security prisoners.

Example -3

Make a sentence with the help of given words.

(Rohit, In, Match, Brilliantly, Played, The)

Ans. Rohit played brilliantly in the match

- Sub + verb + adverb
- Rohit - Subject (Noun)
  Played - Verb (V_2)
  Brilliantly - Adverb of manner
  In - Preposition
  The - Article
  Match - Object (Noun)
  In the match - Adverb of place
- MPT = Manner - Place - Time इस प्रकार 'brilliantly' (adv. of manner), 'in the match' (adv. of place) से पहले आयेगा।

Example -4

(A) *We use it in our global future*
(B) *Religious communities can contribute*
(C) *Important perspectives on how*
(D) *By embracing and supporting science.*

(a) BADC (b) BCDA
(c) DBCA (d) BCAD

Ans. (c) DBCA

- A में 'we use it' दिया गया है। 'It' को देखकर हम कह सकते हैं कि sentence A से start नहीं होगा।
- B में 'contribute' verb के लिये object की आवश्यकता है जो कि option C में दिया है। इस प्रकार 'BC' एक mandatory pair है।
- C में 'how' conjunction के देखकर हम कह सकते है कि इसके बाद एक clause की आवश्यकता है जो कि A में given है। अत: 'BCA' pair बनेगा।
- क्योंकि D option में 'science' word है तथा इसी के लिये A में it का use किया गया है। अत: D, A से पहले आयेगा। अत: 'DBCA' correct answer है।

Example -5

(A) *The history of science is also*
(B) *A history of people resisting*
(C) *New discoveries that conflict*
(D) *With conventional wisdom*

(a) ABDC (b) CDBA
(c) CDAB (d) ABCD

Ans. (d) ABCD

- B में 'resisting' verb के लिये object की आवश्यकता है जो कि C में given हैं।
- C में 'conflict' intransitive verb है, इसलिए इसके बाद object नहीं आ सकता किंतु adverb आ सकती है जो कि D में given हैं।
- इस प्रकार 'BCD' एक mandatory pair है।
- क्योंकि A में 'the history' is (verb) का subject है और D के बाद direct subject नहीं आयेगा, इसलिए A starting में आयेगा। इस प्रकार 'ABCD' correct answer है।

Example -6

(A) *To thrive commercially,*
(B) *Campanies need sales people who*
(C) *Can explain their products in a*
(D) *Way that corporate executives can understand.*

(a) BCDA (b) CDBA
(c) BCAD (d) ABCD

Ans. (d) ABCD

- B 'who' से end हो रहा जो कि relative pronoun है अत: इसके बाद C आयेगा जो कि verb से start हो रहा।
- C के end में article 'a' है अत: इसके बाद singular noun आयेगा जो कि D में given है। इस प्रकार 'DCD' एक mandatory pair है।
- 'To thrive' (विकसित करना) term का use 'companies' के लिये किया गया है, इसलिए 'AB', pair बनेगा। इस प्रकार 'ABCD' correct answer है।

Example -7

(A) *On the global stage, it is not only vital*
(B) *For the African continent to remain relevant*
(C) *Have equity in these technologies*
(D) *That companies embrace AI, but also that local entrepreneurs*

(a) ABDC (b) CDBA
(c) BADC (d) BACD

Ans. (d) BADC

- "Not only --- but also" की वजह से 'AD' एक mandatory pair है।
- C में 'have' verb के लिये subject की आवश्यकता है जो कि local entrepreneurs है। इसलिए D के बाद C आयेगा।
- इस प्रकार 'ADC' pair बनेगा, जो कि सिर्फ option (d) में है, अत: यही सही answer होगा।

Example -8

(A) *Management to leadership*
(B) *Making the transition from*
(C) *Requires that managers exercise skills*
(D) *In strategic thinking.*

(a) ABDC (b) CDBA
(c) CABD (d) BACD

Ans. (d) BACD

04 CHAPTER EXERCISES

4.1 Previous Year Questions

SSC CGL MAINS 2022

Direction:- Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

1. (A) Healthy, strong trees act as carbon sinks, offsetting carbon and reducing the effects of climate change.

(B) Trees help to clean the air we breathe. Through their leaves and bark, they absorb harmful pollutants and release clean oxygen for us to breathe.

(C) Increasing levels of carbon dioxide caused by deforestation and fossil fuel combustion trap heat in the atmosphere.

(D) In urban environments, trees absorb pollutant gases like nitrogen oxides, ozone, and carbon monoxide, and sweep up particles like dust and smoke.

SSC CGL MAINS- 02/03/2023

(a) DBAC (b) CDAB

(c) BDCA (d) ABCD

2. A. The principles that emerged from those trials, known as the Nuremberg Code, are broadly applicable to many types of health-related research involving human participants, including clinical trials.

B. The growing breadth and complexity of contemporary health challenges have produced arrange of difficult questions that cannot always be adequately addressed by relying exclusively on existing policies, guidelines or codes of conduct.

C. Recent formal efforts to articulate international standards of ethics applicable to health and health care can be traced to the Nuremberg trials of 1947, during which the horrors of Nazi medical experiments came to light.

D. Ethical questions related to health, health care and public health cover topics as diverse as moral issues around reproduction, state obligations in the provision of health care services and appropriate measures to control infectious disease.

SSC CGL MAINS- 02/03/2023

(a) DCAB (b) ACDB

(c) DACB (d) DABC

3. A. Many fitness trainers encourage their clients to include these foods in their diet to build muscle.

B. Power foods can be included in your everyday diet in a variety of ways.

C. The secret to getting the most out of power foods is, of course, knowing how to cook them properly, buying seasonal produce and recognising your preferred flavour profile.

D. Power foods are high in nutrients such as fibre, potassium and minerals.

SSC CGL MAINS- 02/03/2023

(a) ADBC (b) DABC

(c) BCAD (d) DBCA

4. A. Tigers are the largest members of the cat family. They are found in many parts of Asia.

B. They mostly live in dark forests and sleep during the day. They come out for hunting pigs and deer by night.

C. It is assumed that, probably, around 3,000 tigers live in the wild. This species looks spectacular and grand and they are very graceful in their movements.

D. It is almost impossible for us to see them against a jungle background, especially when they are standing still, because of their striped coats. Unlike, most cats, the tiger likes bathing very much.

SSC CGL MAINS- 02/03/2023

(a) ADBC (b) ABCD

(c) ACBD (d) CDBA

24. Parts of a sentence/paragraph are given below. While the first and the last parts (A and F) are in the correct order, the parts in between are jumbled up. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent sentence/paragraph.

A. I love
B. so that
C. every morning
D. for a walk
E. to go
F. I can keep myself fit and healthy.

SSC CGL MAINS- 06/03/2023

(a) BCDE (b) DEBC
(c) EDCB (d) CBDE

Answer Key

1. (c)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (b)	**6.** (c)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (a)
9. (c)	**10.** (d)	**11.** (c)	**12.** (d)	**13.** (b)	**14.** (c)	**15.** (b)	**16.** (b)
17. (b)	**18.** (d)	**19.** (a)	**20.** (c)	**21.** (a)	**22.** (d)	**23.** (b)	**24.** (c)

EXPLANATION

1. (c) 'C' में 'Increasing levels of carbon dioxide' की समस्या का जिक्र किया गया है।
- 'A' में इसका solution बताते हुये कहा गया है, कि Trees, 'Carbon sinks' की तरह कार्य करते है।
- अत: 'CA' एक mandatory pair है जो कि only option (c) में given है। इस प्रकार 'BDCA' correct order है।

2. (a) Question के size को देखकर घबराये नहीं, हमें बस एक Clause ढूढ़ने की जरूरत है जिसकी help से हम easily answer mark कर सकते हैं।
- Sentence को देखने पर हम पाते हैं कि 'C' में "The Nuremberg trials" का जिक्र किया गया है तथा 'A' में इनके लिये 'Those trials' term का use किया गया है। जिससे स्पष्ट है कि C, A से पहले आयेगा। जो कि only option (a) में given है। अत: 'DCAB' correct order है।

3. (b) 'A' में Power foods के लिये 'these foods' term का use किया गया है। अत: 'A' starting point नहीं होगा।
- 'A' में power foods को अपनी diet में शामिल करने की सलाह दी गयी है। 'B' में बताया गया है कि इन्हें कई प्रकार से diet में शामिल किया जा सकता है तथा 'C' में वे तरीके बताये गये है। अत: A, B, C इसी sequence में आयेगें। इस प्रकार "D, A, B, C" correct order है।

4. (c) 'A' में 'Tiger' को introduce किया गया है तथा 'C' में उनके बारे में extra information जैसे looks and quality की बात की गयी है। अत: 'AC' एक pair बनेगा, जो कि only option (c) में given है। अत: 'ACBD' correct order है।

5. (b) 'B' में India की prolixity and storytelling के बारे में बात की गयी है तथा इसी को आगे बढ़ाते हुये 'D' में 'Mahabharat and Ramayana' का example दिया गया है। अत: 'BD' एक mandatory pair है, जो कि only option (b) में given है। इस प्रकार "BDAC" correct order है।

6. (c) 'C' में Raman (Noun) तथा D में Raman के लिये 'him' pronoun का use किया गया है, जिससे स्पष्ट है कि C, D से पहले आयेगा। अत: option (b) eliminate हो जायेगा।
- 'A' में 'Then' को देखने से स्पष्ट है कि यह Starting point नहीं है। अत: options (a) and (d) eliminate हो जायेगें। इस प्रकार (c) 'BCDA' correct answer है।

7. (a) 'A' में 'On the afternoon of that eventful day' तथा 'D' में 'the afternoon' को देखकर हम कह सकते है कि A, D से पहले आयेगा, जो कि options 'a' and 'b' में given है। 'B' में 'for weeks' लिखा है तथा उस दिन के बाद की स्थिति को बताया गया है। अत: 'B' last में आयेगा। इस प्रकार 'CADB' correct order है।

8. (a) 'D' में 'Sarah Polley' तथा 'C' में 'Polley' को देखने से स्पष्ट है कि D, C से पहले आयेगा। अत: हम option (d) को eliminate कर देते है।
- 'D' में 'Polley' का जिक्र किया गया है तथा 'C' में उसके काम के बारे में बताया गया है। इस प्रकार 'DC' एक pair बनेगा, जो कि only option (a) में given है। अत: 'DCAB' correct order है।

9. (c) 'C' में 'Robert B. Cialdini' का जिक्र किया गया है तथा 'B' में उनके लिये 'him' pronoun का use किया गया है। अत: स्पष्ट है कि C, B से पहले आयेगा, जो कि only option (c) में given है। इस प्रकार 'ACBD' correct order है।

10. (d) 'B' में India की roads की condition pathetic बतायी गयी है।
- 'D' में बताया गया है कि ये condition pathetic क्यों हैं। अत: 'BD' एक mandatory pair है, जो कि option (b) and (d) में given है।
- 'C' में 'D' में कही गयी बात को ही आगे बढ़ाते हुये कहा गया है कि roads पर vehicles की संख्या बढ़ने पर space न के बराबर हो जाता है। अत: 'DC' एक mandatory pair है। इस प्रकार 'BDCA' correct order है।

SSC CGL Pre 2022

Direction: Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

1. A. When this extra water vapour condenses into precipitation, it results in heavier rain or, if it's cold enough, heavier snow.
B. The atmosphere can store an additional 4% of water vapour for every additional 1°F of warming.
C. More water evaporates from soils, plants, lakes and seas as the atmosphere warms.
D. One of the most obvious indications of climate change is heavier rainfall.

SSC CGL PRE - 01/12/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) CBDA (b) DCBA
(c) ACDB (d) BCAD

2. A. A panther is reported to have broken into a house yesterday in search of food and shelter.
B. The villagers heard his cries and ran to the house but the scared animal had run away through the window by then.
C. It secretly slouched into a room where a young man named Johnny was sleeping, who suddenly woke up and realised that the beast was roaming around his bed.
D. Just as the panther was about to leap on him, he swiftly shot out of bed and hid in a closet.

SSC CGL PRE - 01/12/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) ABDC (b) BDCA
(c) ACDB (d) DCAB

3. A. They also wore felt caps to cover their ears.
B. They wore trousers tucked into leather boots.
C. This place was famous for its skilful archers and horsemen.
D. In the 5th and 4th centuries BC, today's south Ukraine was known as Scythia.

SSC CGL PRE - 01/12/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) BCDA (b) CBDA
(c) ABCD (d) DCBA

4. P. We are naturally social creatures.
Q. A bit of solitude - as everyone from Thoreau to Proust has written about -is one of our most powerful tools for disconnecting and recharging.
R. This does not mean you need to lock yourself away in a room at the end of the day.
S. However, all that time with people takes its toll.

SSC CGL PRE - 01/12/2022 SHIFT-III)

(a) PQRS (b) QSRP
(c) SPQR (d) PSQR

5. P. Main source of water for Wular Lake is River Jhelum.
Q. Wular Lake is also said to be a remnant of Satisar Lake that existed in ancient times.
R. This lake also has a small island in its centre called the 'Zaina Lank'.
S. This island was constructed by King Zainul-Abi-Din.

SSC CGL PRE - 02/12/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) RPQS (b) PQRS
(c) QSRP (d) PRSQ

6. P. As a boy Elon was a keen reader and learnt how to code computers.
Q. He even made his own video game called Blastar.
R. Later he moved to Canada and then the United States setting up his first company with his brother Kimbal in 1995.
S. But after some time, he sold that company to create a company called X.com.

SSC CGL PRE - 02/12/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) RPSQ (b) PRSQ
(c) SQRP (d) PQRS

7. P. Many deadwood beetle species recycle the nutrients of woodlands.
Q. Some deadwood beetles are predators or parasitoids to other insect species and restrict population growth of potential pests.
R. Others have recently been found to be pollinators.
S. Working alongside fungi, bacteria and other invertebrates, they break down dead woods and return the nutrients back to the soil.

SSC CGL PRE - 02/12/2022 SHIFT-IV

(a) PSQR (b) RPSQ
(c) PRQS (d) QPRS

8. P. In Tokyo, they built an expressway linking the international airport in Haneda to the centre and widened some of the city's major arteries.
Q. These infrastructure improvements helped to bring about the Japanese economic miracle over the next couple of decades.
R. Tokyo 2020 was supposed to be a great economic stimulus, replicating the achievements of Tokyo 1964.
S. It was thanks to hosting the Olympics that Japan invested in infrastructure such as the famous Shinkansen bullet train.

SSC CGL PRE - 03/12/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) RSPQ (b) QPRS
(c) SRQP (d) PQRS

69. Back in April
P. an afternoon walking around
Q. the Tillman Sand Ridge Heritage Preserve
R. I was visiting family in South Carolina
S. and my brother and I spent

SSC CGL PRE - 13/12/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) RSPQ (b) QPRS
(c) PQRS (d) RQPS

70. Apart from generating
P. real income for players, play-to-earn
Q. games also create communities
R. where gamers and creators can meet, share
S. wisdom, and do deals with one another

SSC CGL PRE - 13/12/2022 SHIFT-III

(a) RSQP (b) PQRS
(c) PRQS (d) SPRQ

71. Genome-wide
P. with metabolites that influence
Q. traits like flavour, disease resistance and texture
R. analysis of each apple enabled
S. identification of genetic markers associated

SSC CGL PRE - 13/12/2022 SHIFT-IV

(a) PQRS (b) QRPS
(c) RSPQ (d) QRSP

Answer Key

1. (b)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (d)	**6.** (d)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (a)
9. (c)	**10.** (d)	**11.** (d)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (c)	**14.** (a)	**15.** (b)	**16.** (c)
17. (a)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (c)	**20.** (b)	**21.** (c)	**22.** (d)	**23.** (b)	**24.** (c)
25. (a)	**26.** (a)	**27.** (b)	**28.** (d)	**29.** (b)	**30.** (c)	**31.** (c)	**32.** (c)
33. (c)	**34.** (c)	**35.** (c)	**36.** (d)	**37.** (a)	**38.** (d)	**39.** (a)	**40.** (d)
41. (c)	**42.** (b)	**43.** (d)	**44.** (d)	**45.** (d)	**46.** (a)	**47.** (c)	**48.** (d)
49. (a)	**50.** (d)	**51.** (d)	**52.** (b)	**53.** (a)	**54.** (d)	**55.** (c)	**56.** (c)
57. (a)	**58.** (a)	**59.** (c)	**60.** (a)	**61.** (d)	**62.** (c)	**63.** (a)	**64.** (d)
65. (c)	**66.** (c)	**67.** (d)	**68.** (a)	**69.** (a)	**70.** (b)	**71.** (c)	

EXPLANATION

1. (b) Sentences को पढ़ने पर हम पाते हैं कि इनमें Rainfall के process को समझाया गया है। अत: Paragraph rainfall पर केन्द्रित है, जिससे स्पष्ट है कि starting sentence में भी इसका जिक्र किया जाना चाहिये। जो कि sentence 'A' and 'D' में given है।

- Sentence 'A' में 'this water' को देखने से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि यह starting नही होगा।
- 'D' में heavier rainfall को introduce किया गया है तथा A, B and C में इसकी Process के बारे में बताया गया है। अत: 'D' starting point है। इस प्रकार option (b) correct answer है। अत: 'DCBA' correct order है।

2. (c) Sentence को देखने पर हम पाते हैं कि 'C' में 'Johnny' नामक व्यक्ति को introduce किया गया है तथा 'B' and 'D' में Johnny' को refer करने के लिये Pronoun का use किया गया है, जिससे स्पष्ट है कि 'C', 'B' and 'D' के पहले आयेगा। जो कि only option (c) में given है। अत: 'ACDB' correct answer है।

(Reference point - 1)

3. (d) Option को देखने पर हम पाते हैं कि इस questions में हमें only starting point को find करने की आवश्यकता है।

- 'A', 'B' & 'C' तीनों sentences 'Pronoun' से start हो रहे हैं। अत: ये starting point नहीं बनेगें।
- 'D' में 'Scythia' को introduce किया गया है। अत: 'D' हमारा Starting point है। इस प्रकार 'DCBA' correct order है।

4. (d) 'P' एक introductory part है। अत: 'P' first में आयेगा।

'P' में कही गयी बात का 'S' में however के साथ contrast दिखया गया है। अत: 'PS' एक mandatory pair है। अत: 'PSQR' correct order है।

5. (d) 'R' में 'This' pronoun से स्पष्ट है कि यह starting point नहीं बनेगा। इसी प्रकार 'Q' में 'also' word से स्पष्ट है कि यह भी starting point नहीं होगा। इस प्रकार option (a) and (c) eliminate हो जाते हैं।

अब हमारे पास 2 options हैं जो 'P' से start हो रहे तथा दोनों में ही 'RS' Pair given है। इसलिए हम यह ढूढ़ने में अपना time waste नहीं करेगें कि 'RS' एक mandatory pair है।

'P' में Wular lake (noun) का use किया गया है। अत: इसके just बाद 'Q' नहीं आयेगा, क्योंकि 'Q' में भी 'Wular lake' (noun) का प्रयोग किया गया है।

Noun की Repetition को रोकने के लिये हम pronoun का use करते हैं। अत: option (d) correct answer है।

SSC Steno 2022

Direction: Sentences of a paragraph are given below. While the first and the last sentences (S1 and S6) are in the correct order, the sentences in between are jumbled up. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

1. S1. Biogas is a mixture of methane, carbon dioxide and hydrogen with others.
A. Biogas is produced by anaerobic degradation of animal wastes (some plant wastes) in presence of water.
B. Thus, biogas is a non-polluting, clean and low cost fuel.
C. Anaerobic degradation means breakdown of organic matter, which is done, in the absence of oxygen.
D. It is mostly used in rural areas where ample animal and agricultural waste is available.
S6. Biogas eliminates the risk of health hazards offered by other fuels.

SSC STENO - 17/11/2022 SHIFT-III

(a) DABC (b) CBDA
(c) ACBD (d) BDAC

2. S1. Sariska National Park is a wildlife sanctuary, which is located at a distance of around 107 km from Jaipur.
A. The park has historical monuments and temples.
B. These depict the legacy of the Kings of Alwar.
C. Both carnivores and herbivores are found in the place.
D. The park is bigger than Ranthambore National Park.
S6. The Tad Vriksh (palm tree) is usually found at this place.

SSC STENO - 17/11/2022 SHIFT-IV

(a) DCAB (b) CBAD
(c) BDAC (d) ADBC

3. S1. The poster ranks high as a medium of publicity.
P. Advertisement can be displayed before a much larger number of persons for a longer time by means of a poster than by the expenditure of the same amount of money in the Press, and it is, therefore, often found to be the better means of keeping them in the public eye.
Q. Nor must it be forgotten that a newspaper is bought by the reader, and on that account enjoys an enhanced value; and further, that the purchaser usually takes the paper home where it is perused by the whole household.
R. It has, by reason of its size and the facilities, which it affords for the use of colour, a very powerful effect on the public mind.
S. It must, however, be remembered that the attention received by a newspaper is much closer and more intimate than that accorded to a poster.
S6. If more is desired than the instantaneous impact on the mind, the advertising value of the poster falls sharply.

SSC STENO - 17/11/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) QSPR (b) PQRS
(c) RPSQ (d) RPQS

4. S1. Besides, there is something
A. which makes him feel
B. the wholeness of a thing
C. in the outlook of an Englishman
D. as the mere sum of its states
S6. and attributes for the time being.

SSC STENO - 17/11/2022 SHIFT-I)

(a) BDCA (b) BCDA
(c) BACD (d) CABD

5. S1. Time has made the face
A. and it remains so
B. that is being put on it
C. in spite of the lipstick
D. of my country stark, chastened and sad
S6. by the hand of the spiritual half-castes.

SSC STENO - 18/11/2022 SHIFT-IV

(a) CBDA (b) CADB
(c) DACB (d) CDAB

6. S1. Stonehenge is a historic site in southern England.
A. It is a religious shrine.
B. At first there was only a circular mound.
C. This was dug in 1900 BC.
D. The familiar circle of giant stones was added 400 years later.
S6. These stones weighed about 26 tons each.

SSC STENO - 18/11/2022 SHIFT-IV

(a) CDBA (b) BCDA
(c) ABCD (d) DBAC

7. S1. A library is a systematic and organised collection of informational resources.

A. These resources are made accessible to a defined community for their reference or borrowing.

B. It provides physical or digital access to the users.

C. They also facilitate group study and collaboration.

D. A library's collection includes books, periodicals, newspapers, etc.

S6. Libraries range in size from a few shelves to several items.

SSC STENO - 18/11/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) ACDB (b) ACBD

(c) ABDC (d) ABCD

8. S1. Under normal conditions,

A. talk of nothing in particular

B. he would welcome us with a smile,

C. crack a joke or two,

D. for a couple of minutes

S6. and then state the actual business.

SSC STENO - 18/11/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) ABCD (b) BCAD

(c) ADCB (d) ACDB

9. S1. It is said that health is wealth.

A. He uses his health for work.

B. He doesn't talk about his health.

C. A healthy person can do his work well.

D. He reads about medical columns in newspapers and watches television programs.

S6. He does not even imagine being ill.

SSC STENO - 18/11/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) BDCA (b) CDBA

(c) ABCD (d) DCBA

Direction: Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

10. A. Due to this, social approaches too have changed a lot.

B. Social reformers have brought in significant changes in society.

C. But a complete transformation is yet awaited even after centuries.

D. We are now witnessing transformations on a larger scale.

SSC STENO - 18/11/2022 SHIFT-IV

(a) BACD (b) CDAB

(c) BADC (d) CDBA

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

EXPLANATION

1. (c) Opening sentence में 'Biogas' को introduce किया गया है तथा 'A' में इसका source बताया गया है। अत: A first में आयेगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त हम देखते है कि 'A' में anaerobic degradation का जिक्र किया गया है तथा 'C' में इसका अर्थ समझाया गया है। इस प्रकार AC एक mandatory pair है। अत: 'ACBD' correct order है।

2. (a) 'A' में 'historical monuments and temple' का जिक्र किया गया है तथा 'B' में इन्हीं के लिए 'These' pronoun का use किया गया है। इस प्रकार 'AB' एक mandatory pair है, जो कि only option (a) में given है। अत: 'DCAB' correct order है।

3. (b) Opening sentence के अनुसार, Poster को Publicity का अच्छा माध्यम बताया गया है तथा 'P' में इसका comparison 'press' से करते हुए इसे 'press' से better बताया गया है। अत: 'P' first में आयेगा, जो कि only option (b) में given है। इस प्रकार 'PQRS' correct order है।

4. (a) 'A' में 'him' pronoun का use किया गया है। अत: इसके पहले हमें उस noun को mention करना होगा, जिसके लिए 'him' pronoun का use किया गया है।

'C' में 'an Englishman दिया गया है जिसे 'A' में 'him' pronoun का use किया गया है।

अत: 'CA' एक mandatory pair है। जो कि option (a) and (d) में given है।

'A' में 'feel' verb के लिए object की आवश्यकता है अत: यह last में नहीं आयेगा। इस प्रकार option eliminate हो जाता है। अत: 'CABD' correct order है।

SSC DP HCM 2022

Direction: Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

1.
A. Inviting quotations for purchase of goods is a good practice.
B. Simultaneously, corruption can also be checked.
C. Hence a proper structuring of expenses can be established.
D. By doing this a competitive rate can be finalised.

SSC STENO - 18/11/2022 SHIFT-I

1. ACBD 2. ADBC
3. DBCA 4. DBAC

2.
A. The average person has about one to one and a half gallons of a liquid inside his or her body called blood.
B. The circulatory system is responsible for the movement of blood throughout the body through blood vessels.
C. Blood is the most essential and important part of the body's circulatory system.
D. The heart is the pump that makes it all happen.

SSC DP HCM - 10/10/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) ADCB (b) ABDC
(c) ACBD (d) CABD

3.
A. It accounts for the adaptation and evolution of organisms, those innumerable features that so wonderfully equip them for survival and reproduction.
B. It is by way of this passive choosing, this natural selection, that the physical features of an entire population come to change over time.
C. Furthermore, it accounts for the divergence of species from common ancestors and thus for the endless diversity of life.
D. The theory of natural selection is the centrepiece of On the Origin of Species and of evolutionary theory.

SSC DP HCM - 10/10/2022 SHIFT-I

(a) DACB (b) BACD
(c) ABDC (d) DCAB

4.
A. Parents need to understand this simple fact so that they can treat children fairly and understandingly, when they fail to have the attention of the kids.
B. Parents always blame their kids or feel bad when their kids do not pay any attention to their words.
C. Paying full attention towards a specific thing is also difficult for elderly people, but unlike children, it is because many more things keep racing in their minds.
D. The fact is that kids pay a hundred percent attention when they are playing or doing something creative. So, naturally, they do not heed, and thus cannot wear their parents' or elders' call.

SSC DP HCM - 10/10/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) ADBC (b) ACBD
(c) BDAC (d) CABD

5.
A. I am not an early riser.
B. But all my excitement was gone the next morning as it was 8 in the morning when I woke up.
C. It was pleasant to see the sun rising in the sky, birds chirping on the branches of trees.
D. The experience was so awesome that I decided to wake up early every morning.
E. By chance, one fine Sunday morning I woke up at 5.
F. I still enjoy sleeping till late and could never turn myself to an early-riser.

SSC DP HCM - 10/10/2022 SHIFT-II

(a) ECDB (b) EDCB
(c) ECBD (d) BCDE

6.
A. Estonia rolled over and sank in a cold, stormy night.
B. Of those who managed to scramble overboard, only 139 survived.
C. It went down so quickly that most of those on board, caught in their dark, flooding cabins, had no chance to save themselves.
D. Naval architects never claim that a ship is unsinkable, but the sinking of the passenger and car ferry Estonia in the Baltic surely should have never happened.

SSC DP HCM - 10/10/2022 SHIFT-III

(a) BCAD (b) DACB
(c) ABDC (d) DABC

EXPLANATION

1. (b) 'A' में given 'Inviting question' के लिए 'D' में 'this' pronoun का use किया गया है। अत: 'AD' एक mandatory pair है।

इसके अतिरिक्त 'C' में 'hence' word का use किया गया है जो कि result को show करता है। अत: 'C' last में आयेगा। इस प्रकार "ADBC" correct order है।

(Reference point -18)

2. (c) 'A' में 'Blood' का जिक्र किया गया है तथा 'C' में इसे आगे describe किया गया है। इस प्रकार 'AC' एक mandatory pair है, जो कि only option (c) में given है। अत: 'ACBD' correct order है।

3. (a) 'D' में given "The theory of natural selection" के लिए other sentences में 'it' pronoun का use किया गया है। अत: 'D' starting point है।

'A' में कही गयी बात में addition को show करते हुए 'C' में further never का use किया गया है। अत: 'AC' एक mandatory pair है। इस प्रकार 'DACB' correct order है।

4. (c) 'A' में 'this simple fact' को देखने से स्पष्ट है कि यह starting point नहीं है।

'C' में 'also' को देखकर हम कह सकते है कि यह भी starting point नहीं बनेगा। अत: option (c) correct answer है तथा 'BDAC' correct order है।

5. (a) 'D' में बताया गया है कि मैंने daily जल्दी उठने का निर्णय लिया। इसी बात का contrast दिखाते हुए B में 'but' का प्रयोग किया गया है। अत: 'DB' एक mandatory pair है। जो कि only option (a) में given है। इस प्रकार 'ECDB' correct order है।

6. (b) 'D' में 'Ferry Estonia' 'A' में 'Estonia' तथा 'C' में इसके लिए 'It' pronoun का use किया गया है। अत: D, A and C से पहले आयेगा।

'C' में Estonia' के डूबने की घटना के बारे में बताया गया है तथा 'A' में इस घटना से जीवित बचे लोगों की संख्या बाताई गयी है। अत: 'C', A से पहले आयेगा। इस प्रकार "DACB" correct order है।

7. (d) 'B' एक introductory sentence है जहाँ place and harmony को introduce किया गया है।

अत: 'B' starting point है जो कि only option (d) में given है। इस प्रकार 'BDCA' correct order है।

8. (d) A में 'Many problems' तथा 'C' में 'the two most recognised problems' terms को देखकर स्पष्ट है कि A, C से पहले आयेगा। अत: option (a) eliminate हो जायेगा।

'C' में given "teenage drinking and driving and teen suicide" के लिए है 'B' में 'These pronoun का use किया गया है। अत: CB एक mandatory pair है।

'D' last में आयेगा, क्योंकि इसमें 'B' में given two problems को address करने की बात की गयी है। अत: 'BD' pair बनेगा। इस प्रकार 'ACBD' correct order है।

9. (a) 'C' में 'responses' का जिक्र किया गया है तथा 'D' में 'These responses' को देखकर यह स्पष्ट है कि 'CD' pair बनेगा जो कि only option (a) में given है। अत: 'ACBD' correct order है।

10. (b) 'C' में एक दिन का जिक्र किया गया है तथा पूरे passage उस दिन की घटना के बारे में बताया गया है। अत: 'C' starting point है। इसके अतिरिक्त 'B' में finally' word को देखने से स्पष्ट है कि 'B' last में आयेगा। अत: 'CDAB' correct order है।

11. (a) 'A' में 'once upon a time' की बात की गयी है तथा other sentences में present के बारे में बताया गया है। अत: 'A' starting point होगा।

(Reference point - 8)

'C' में बताया गया है कि आजकल learning process and classrooms के structure में धीरे-धीरे परिवर्तन आ रहा है। 'D' & 'B' में इसी परिवर्तन को describe किया गया है। अत: C, D and B से पहले आयेगा। जो कि option (a) में given है। अत: 'ACDB' correct order है।

12. (c) 'B' में cryptocurrency' को introduce किया गया है तथा 'C' में इसको आगे describe किया गया है। अत: 'BC' एक mandatory pair है जो कि option (a) and (c) में given है।

A में given 'blockchain' के लिए 'D' में 'This Chain' term का use किया गया है। अत: 'AD' एक mandatory pair है। इस प्रकार 'BCAD' correct answer है।

13. (b) 'C' एक introductory sentence है। अत: 'C' starting में आयेगा।

'C' में बताया गया है कि English दुनिया की लगभग एक चौथाई population द्वारा बोली जाने वाली language है।

"D' में इसकी popularity का reason बताया गया हैं अत: 'CD' pair बनेगा। इस प्रकार "CDBA" correct order है।

SSC CGL Mains 2021

Direction: Given below are four sentences in jumbled order. Pick the option that gives their correct order.

1. A. I kept quiet about it though because I didn't want to sound grumpy.
B. We were helping at a nature reserve for a week.
C. I was getting a bit fed up because we had cheese sandwiches for every meal as the cooking team knew no better.
D. When it was my team's turn to cook, we made a simple dinner of pasta and salad which was devoured in no time.

SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022

(a) BDCA (b) BCAD
(c) ACDB (d) CDAB

2. A. An allergy is a reaction of the immune system to a substance which is normally harmless.
B. These antibodies then attach themselves to cells, which contain histamine, which Inflames the tissues.
C. One-third of us are affected by an allergy at some point in our lives.
D. The immune system in allergy sufferers makes antibodies against harmless substances because it believes them to be dangerous.

SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022

(a) DCAB (b) ACBD
(c) CBDA (d) CADB

3. A. He went up to the king, bowed and presented a velvet case.
B. The king invited the men to make their presentations.
C. The court-room was packed with people.
D. Krishna Kumar was the first to come forward.

SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022

(a) CBDA (b) CDAB
(c) DACB (d) ADBC

4. A. We have flower arrangements to suit everybody at all prices.
B. We also make paying easy, and we accept all major credit cards at our shops or you can pay online.
C. Whether it is birthdays, weddings, or even the sad times like funerals, Fancy Flowers is there to make it easy.
D. Established in 2002, Fancy Flowers has branches all over the country.

SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022

(a) ADBC (b) CADB
(c) DACB (d) DBCA

5. A. And every time I stood under the shower, she shouted, "Don't waste water."
B. She had poisoned my mind with the lectures on social awareness, equal rights for the poor, India's socio-ecological problems.
C. Every time I was about to take my first bite of a hot buttered Roti she reminded me of the starving millions in our country and in the whole wide world.
D. It was Priyanka's fault - that stupid sister of mine- the social activist.

SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022

(a) ADBC (b) CDAB
(c) DBCA (d) DACB

6. A. Another advantage is that we can have an opportunity to learn to speak a new language fluently.
B. The main advantage of living somewhere else is that you get the opportunity to experience new cultures.
C. Of course, living away from home has its disadvantage too, such as being away from friends and family for long periods of time.
D. Should we live in one place for all our life or experience living in different places?

SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022

(a) DCAB (b) BCAD
(c) DBAC (d) BDAC

7. A. These fields in the countryside have often been treated with pesticides which are harmful to bees.
B. There is a new buzz in towns and cities in Great Britain.
C. Bee-keepers living in the towns have begun to outnumber those in the country because plants growing in towns can offer more exciting nectar than fields in the countryside.
D. Bee-keeping, normally practised by people living in the country, has become a fashionable hobby for those who live and work in the cities.

SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022

(a) CBAD (b) BDCA
(c) CDAB (d) BCAD

8. A. Thus, Daphne cannot resist the opportunity to scold them about their behaviour.
B. The children have been annoying each other just before the meal starts.
C. Daphne's family mealtimes are usually tense because this is a time when conflicts in the family surface.
D. Also, they are rude about the food she has cooked, and Daphne gets upset by this.

SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022

(a) BACD (b) CBDA
(c) BCAD (d) CDAB

9. A. Gopu was not allowed into the main temple shrine.
B. But Gopu did not mind his work.
C. Pandit Ji had given him a little room in the courtyard of the temple and this was the only place he could call his own.
D. He would sit every evening outside the temple to look after the shoes and slippers of the devotees.

SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022

(a) ADBC (b) DACB
(c) CBDA (d) ABCD

10. A. New research, however, has found that bilingual children speak their first fifty words and so on, at the same age as children who only speak one language.
B. Until fairly recently, parents and teachers feared that introducing children to a second language when they were very young could delay their language skills.
C. Furthermore, there is no evidence that children confuse the two languages.
D. In addition, there were fears that bilingual children would become confused in their use of language.

SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022

(a) ABDC (b) BADC
(c) ACDB (d) BDAC

11. A. Miss Tredg old rapped on the door twice with her gloved knuckle.
B. A few moments passed before the door opened to reveal a man in grey sweater and blue jeans.
C. Florentyna stood by her side, silent for the first time since leaving school.
D. At last they came to a halt outside a newly painted red door which displayed the number 118.

SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022

(a) DBCA (b) DACB
(c) CDAB (d) ADBC

12. A. In 1943, sudden retrenchment from his office due to the war cost him his nine year old job.
B. In 1934, Patol Babu gave up his factory job and came to Calcutta with his wife.
C. Ever since, Patol Babu had struggled to make a living.
D. The sailing was smooth for some years and Patol Babu was in his boss's good books.

SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022

(a) ADBC (b) CBDA
(c) DACB (d) BDAC

13. A. The last exam of the year was history, which had always been my worst subject.
B. So, I decided to write the dates and names of the important events on the inside of my arm.
C. This happened when I was about 14 years old.
D. I was useless at remembering dates and people's names.

SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022

(a) CADB (b) DBCA
(c) CBDA (d) ACBD

14. A. It is celebrated on November 5th usually.
B. A man called Guy Fawkes tried to blow up the King with gunpowder over 400 years ago.
C. A couple of days after you arrive we'll have Bonfire Night.
D. It's only held in England as it marks a moment in our history.

SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022

(a) CADB (b) BDAC
(c) CBDA (d) BACD

15. A. courtyard enclosed the little room where the deity was kept.
B. Nayan stood at the entrance and looked in with amazement.
C. The forest grew thicker as she walked and then Nayan caught her first glimpse of the temple.
D. It was an ancient structure and the grey stone walls were covered with moss.

SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022

(a) ADBC (b) CBDA
(c) CDAB (d) DACB

16. A. He never jumped or ran to chase another dog.
B. They looked very peaceful, the old man and his dog.
C. Every day at a few minutes past 5 o'clock they passed by our house and went down the street to the park.
D. The dog walked a few steps ahead of his master, slow and steady as if he were held on a leash.

SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022

(a) CABD (b) BADC
(c) ADCB (d) BCDA

17. A. I had reached the most exciting part of my Agatha Christie novel.
B. He was presently gruelling the Duchess seated in the arm chair.
C. Hercule Poirot had managed to get together all his suspects in one room and in his great style was cornering them into confession.
D. She had become extremely nervous and was on the verge of a breakdown.

(SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022)

(a) CBAD (b) ADBC
(c) CDAB (d) ACBD

18. A. It was interesting to find out that the centre operates 24 hours a day all year round.
B. The recent trip to the recycling centre was a very useful experience.
C. However, it was surprising to learn that the centre only collects 50% of the waste as a lot of it is used as landfill.
D. The main aim of the visit was to find out about the systems put in place to recycle waste.

(SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022)

(a) BCAD (b) ACDB
(c) ABCD (d) BDAC

19. A. He had agreed to feed him, pay him twelve rupees a month, and find him somewhere to stay.
B. A month's salary was paid in advance.
C. Fotik had learned to handle his job quite well in the last five days.
D. Upen Babu was a good man which had helped a lot.

(SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022)

(a) CBDA (b) DACB
(c) CDAB (d) ADBC

20. A. He tried covering himself from head to foot with a sheet, but that was suffocating, so he gave up.
B. To his relief, Upen Babu found him a mosquito net.
C. The next morning he told Upen Babu about his problem.
D. Mosquitoes did not let him sleep the first night.

(SSC CGL MAINS 08/08/2022)

(a) DACB (b) ADBC
(c) DCBA (d) CDAB

Answer Key

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

EXPLANATION

1. (b) 'A' sentence में 'it' का use हुआ है जो कि 'C' में आये वाक्य "I was getting a bit fed up" के लिए आया है तो CA एक pair बन जाता है। इसलिए सिर्फ 'a' या 'b' ही उत्तर हो सकते है। 'D' में Dinner की बात कही गई है 'C' में दिन के बाकी meals की बात है Day के sequence से C पहले और D बाद में होगा इसलिए 'b' सही उत्तर है।

2. (d) 'B' में 'these antibodies' लिखा है, 'these' D sentence में आये antibodies के लिए आया है मतलब DB एक जरूरी pair है जो कि option 'd' CADB में है, इसलिए ये सही Answer होगा।

3. (a) Krishna Kumar – He (Noun – Pronoun)
Noun Pronoun Relation से पता चलता है कि DA एक pair है (option 'a' eliminated) **(Reference point- 01)**
'B' में invite करने की बात की गई है अपनी Presentation देने के लिए और 'A' में उसने एक velvet case' present किया है और हमें हमेशा ही पहले invite करेगा कोई बाद में कुछ present करेंगे इसलिए B पहले आयेगा जो सिर्फ विकल्प 'a' 'CBDA' में है।

4. (c) 'D' introductory (शुरूवाती) sentence है क्योंकि इसमें 'Faney flowers' नाम की company को introduce किया गया है। इसलिए 'D' सबसे पहले आयेगा।
'B' में लिखा गया है "We also make paying easy" जिसमें लिखे 'Also' (जो Ideas को connect करता है) से पता चलता है कि 'B' से पहले भी कुछ easy बनाने की बात की गई होगी जो थोड़ा ध्यान देने पर हमें 'C' के अंत में आये 'easy' से समझ आ जायेगी मतलब ये हुआ कि C जो है वो 'B' से पहले आयेगा और हम जानते है 'D' से start करना है और ये दोनों conditions हमें बस विकल्प 'd' 'DACB' में मिलती है।

5. (c) 'D' opening sentence होगा क्योंकि 'D' में Priyanka का नाम है बाकी हर जगह उसके लिए pronoun (She) दिया है (Noun – Pronoun relation). A 'and' से start है और 'and' एक co-ordinating conjunction है जो same rank structure को जोड़ता है 'A' में तथा 'C' में दोनों में every time आया है इसलिए CA एक pair होगा। जोकि बस विकल्प 'd' (DBCA) में है।

SSC CGL Pre 2021

Direction: Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

1. A. They can help you to decide the right products for you.
B. Advertisements can be extremely useful if they are honest.
C. Teenagers are especially vulnerable to such advertisements.
D. However, some advertisements may be harmful as they try to befool you.

SSC CGL PRE 11/04/2022 SHIFT–02

(a) CDAB (b) BADC
(c) BCAD (d) CADB

2. A. Our amusements have little zest if we engage in them in solitude.
B. Friendship increases happiness and diminishes misery.
C. It doubles our joys and divides our grief.
D. When we do well, it is delightful to have friends who are pleased with our success.

SSC CGL PRE 11/04/2022 SHIFT–03

(a) BCDA (b) ABDC
(c) CBAD (d) DACB

3. A. However, when areas in Leh began to experience water shortages, life didn't grind to a halt.
B. Ladakh is a cold desert with a low average annual rainfall.
C. Thus, glaciers have been the main source of water for the people.
D. This was because Chewang Norphel, a retired civil engineer came up with the idea of artificial glaciers.

SSC CGL PRE 12/04/2022 SHIFT–01

(a) CBDA (b) BCAD
(c) DABC (d) BCDA

4. A. The interest rates offered depends on the bank, deposit amount and the tenure you choose.
B. It not only helps you to save money but also helps you to earn a substantial interest on it.
C. One of the best ways to secure your money is by investing in fixed deposits.
D. Under the fixed deposit scheme, the depositor deposits the money only once at the time of opening the account.

SSC CGL Pre 12/04/2022 SHIFT–02

(a) CDBA (b) ADCB
(c) ACBD (d) CABD

5. A. Schools are closed for the Christmas and winter break at this time of the year.
B. Christmas and New Year are the time of the year to celebrate.
C. All over the city, winter carnivals and Christmas bazaars lend fun and warmth in the cold.
D. For the second time in a row, we are likely to see restrained celebrations for fear of the pandemic raising its ugly head again.

SSC CGL PRE 12/04/2022 SHIFT–03

(a) BADC (b) BACD
(c) ABCD (d) BCDA

6. A. It is a Park quite different from any other we have seen.
B. One difference is that it is made from nearly 250 tons of scrap.
C. Another difference is that it is powered by wind and solar energy
D. A new Park called Bharat Darshan Park has been thrown open to the public in New Delhi.

SSC CGL PRE 13/04/2022 SHIFT–01

(a) ACDB (b) DABC
(c) BACD (d) DBCA

7. A. But, in developed societies, the childhood and adolescence is extended.
B. In rural communities, the customs are more uniform.
C. This provides more opportunities for education and character development.
D. The practices of child rearing vary from culture to culture.

SSC CGL PRE 13/04/2022 SHIFT–02

(a) DABC (b) BADC
(c) DBAC (d) BCDA

8. A. Finally, it can be termed as the channel for all trade, and what is more important, of all ideas.
B. It also provides framework to all economic development.
C. It is the road which determines the site of many cities and the growth and nourishment of all.
D. The road is one of the great fundamental institutions of mankind.

SSC CGL PRE 13/04/2022 SHIFT–03

(a) CABD (b) DCBA
(c) BDAC (d) DBAC

17. A. Thus, shared laughter is one of the most effective tools in maintaining healthy relationships.
B. Emotional sharing builds strong and lasting bonds.
C. It also helps in healing resentments and hurt.
D. But sharing laughter brings joy and freshness to relationships.

SSC CGL PRE 20/04/2022 SHIFT–03

(a) BCAD (b) DCBA
(c) DCAB (d) BDCA

18. A. The British were exploiting the indigo farmers in the area.
B. He lived in the district until the exploitation of the farmers was successfully stopped.
C. Gandhiji's Satyagraha for India's Independence began with the famous 'Champaran movement' in Bihar.
D. So, Gandhiji visited Motihari, the district headquarters of Champaran, in 1917 to protest against the British.

SSC CGL PRE 21/04/2022 SHIFT–01

(a) ADBC (b) CABD
(c) ACBD (d) CADB

19. A. Expert mechanics laboured over the plane for three hours.
B. A small nut had fallen into a channel which prevented the gear from moving.
C. A huge plane was forced to crash land when its landing gear got stuck.
D. They were amazed when they discovered what had caused the mechanical failure.

SSC CGL PRE 21/04/2022 SHIFT–02

(a) DBAC (b) BADC
(c) ACBD (d) CADB

20. Sentences of a paragraph are given below. While the first and the last sentences are in correct order, the sentences in between are jumbled up. Arrange the sentences in the right order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

S1. Ram Mohan was a lover of his country.
P. David said that it would be a good plan to have an English school and college.
Q. He was talking with David about uplifting the mind of Indians.
R. So, he also thought that this subject was very interesting.
S. David also had a strong bond with India.
S6. Indians and Europeans met next year to put this idea into shape.

SSC CGL PRE 21/04/2022 SHIFT–03)

(a) QSRP (b) SRPQ
(c) RPQS (d) RSPQ

Answer Key

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

EXPLANATION

1. (b) हम Sentence 'B' से शुरू करेंगे क्योंकि इसमें advertisements को introduce किया गया है। Sentence 'C' में 'Such advertisements' का प्रयोग Sentence 'D' के 'Some advertisements' के लिए हुआ है। अत: DC एक Mandatory pair है। Option (b) BADC में ही केवल DC एक साथ और B से शुरुआत है अत: Answer (b) BADC ही है।

2. (a) हम Sentence 'B' से शुरु करेंगे। Sentence 'B' सबसे ज्यादा 'Descriptive' है। 'Sentence 'C' में प्रयुक्त 'It' Sentence 'B' के 'friendship' के लिए हुआ है। अत: 'BC एक Mandatory Pair है। अत: Answer option (a) BCDA है।

3. (b) 'However', 'Thus' और 'This' लगा होने से क्रमश: (A), (C) और ('D') से हम शुरू नहीं कर सकते हैं। Sentence 'B' से हम शुरुआत करेंगे।

Sentence AD एक mandatory Pair है क्योंकि ये Cause-Effect relation बताते हैं। अत: Answer, Option, (b) BCAD है।

4. (a) हम Sentence 'C' से शुरु करेगें, क्योंकि यह एक Descriptive Sentence है। Sentence 'D' में Sentence 'C' का Context मिलता है। CD एक mandatory pair है। अत: Answer, Option, (a) CDBA ही उत्तर है।

5. (b) हम Sentence 'B' से शुरु करेगें, यह एक Introductory Sentence है। BA एक Mandatory Pair है। CD भी एक Mandatory Pair है।

Sentence 'C' में बताया गया है कि पूरे शहर में ठण्डी के मौसम में खुशी आ जाता है।

Sentence 'D' में बताया गया है कि महामारी की वजह से ऐसा लगातार दूसरी बार होगा जब हमे मनाने पर थोडा रोक देखने को मिलेगी। अत: Option, (b) 'BACD' ही Answer है।

SSC CHSL 2021

Direction: Given below are four sentences which are jumbled. Pick the option that gives their correct order.

1. A. Because the educational institution's teaching staff is actively involved.
B. Curricular or academic activities refer to activities that cover the specified courses of study.
C. These exercises are an essential component of the overall educational curriculum.
D. In layman's terms, 'curricular activities' are activities that take place within the classroom.

SSC CHSL 24/05/2022 SHIFT-1

(a) CDBA (b) BDCA
(c) DABC (d) DBCA

2. A. The first time that I was seated behind a curtain in a dining car, I felt as if the curtain had been dropped on my selfhood and could never adjust to the separate waiting rooms, separate eating places, separate rest rooms, partly because the separate was always unequal, and partly because the very idea of separation did something to my sense of dignity and self-respect.
B. One Sunday, we went to church in Simsbury, and we were the only Negroes there and on Sunday mornings I was the religious leader and spoke on any text I wanted to 107 boys.
C. Just before going to college I went to Simsbury, Connecticut, and worked for a whole summer on a tobacco farm to earn a little school money to supplement what my parents were doing.
D. After that summer in Connecticut, it was a bitter feeling going back to segregation and it was hard to understand why I could ride wherever I pleased on the train from New York to Washington and then had to change to a Jim Crow car at the nation's capital in order to continue the trip to Atlanta.

SSC CHSL 24/05/2022 SHIFT-2

(a) ADBC (b) BCDA
(c) CBDA (d) CDBA

3. A. is credited with saying
B. do not dry your feet
C. If you want to leave your footprint on the sands of time,
D. Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam, former President of India.

SSC CHSL 24/05/2022 SHIFT-3

(a) DCAB (b) DACB
(c) CABD (d) ABCD

4. A. His mother, whose name no one knows, is found on the street, and dies just after Oliver's birth.
B. After the other boys bully Oliver into asking for more gruel at the end of a meal, Mr. Bumble offers five pounds to anyone who will take the boy away from the workhouse.
C. Oliver Twist is born in a workhouse in 1830s England.
D. Oliver spends the first nine years of his life in a badly run home for young orphans and then is transferred to a workhouse for adults.

SSC CHSL 25/05/2022 SHIFT-3

(a) CBDA (b) CDAB
(c) BDCA (d) CADB

5. A. Their brother, John, is more blatantly hostile to Jane, reminding her that she is a poor dependent of his mother.
B. Orphaned as an infant, Jane Eyre lives at Gateshead with her aunt, Sarah Reed, as the novel opens.
C. Her female cousins, Georgiana, and Eliza, tolerate, but don't love her.
D. Jane is ten years old, an outsider in the Reed family.

SSC CHSL 24/05/2022 SHIFT-1

(a) DCAB (b) DBCA
(c) BDCA (d) BACD

6. A. I went to college from the eleventh grade and never went to the twelfth grade, and skipped another grade earlier, so I was a pretty young fellow at Morehouse.
B. At the age of fifteen, I entered Morehouse College and my father and my maternal grandfather had also attended, so Morehouse has had three generations of Kings.
C. The professors were not caught up in the clutches of state funds and could teach what they wanted with academic freedom and encouraged us in a positive quest for a solution to racial ills.
D. I shall never forget the hardships that I had upon entering college, for though I had been one of the top students in high school, I was still reading at only an eighth-grade level.

SSC CHSL 25/05/2022 SHIFT-2

(a) BDAC (b) ABDC
(c) ADBC (d) BADC

41. A. Food blogs are often authored by food aficionados, sometimes known as 'foodies'.
B. The blogger can benefit from it if he or she uses it professionally.
C. Food blogging is food journalism that combines an interest in food, blog writing, and food photography.
D. The greater the popularity of a food blogger, the more options for him/her to monetise his/her work.

SSC CHSL 10/06/2022 SHIFT-2

(a) DABC (b) CABD
(c) BDCA (d) ACBD

Answer Key

1. (b)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (c)	**6.** (a)	**7.** (d)	**8.** (d)
9. (a)	**10.** (d)	**11.** (d)	**12.** (c)	**13.** (a)	**14.** (c)	**15.** (a)	**16.** (c)
17. (a)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (b)	**21.** (b)	**22.** (c)	**23.** (d)	**24.** (d)
25. (d)	**26.** (c)	**27.** (a)	**28.** (a)	**29.** (c)	**30.** (c)	**31.** (d)	**32.** (d)
33. (b)	**34.** (c)	**35.** (d)	**36.** (c)	**37.** (c)	**38.** (a)	**39.** (b)	**40.** (b)
41. (b)							

EXPLANATION

1. (b) Sentence 'C' के शुरू में "these exercises" लिखा हुआ है, इसलिए हम इस paragraph को इस sentence से भी शुरू नहीं कर सकते। क्योंकि इस sentence को use करने से पहले हमें यह बताना होगा कि Paragraph में कौनसी exercise की बात की जा रही है।

Sentence 'D' में "curricular activities" की बात की गई है और ये वहीं exercise है जिनकों Sentence 'C' में Describe किया गया है। इसलिए "DC" एक mandatory pair होगा।

Sentence 'B' एक introductory sentence है जिसमें "curricular और academic activities" को introduce किया गया है।

इसलिए इस paragraph को सिर्फ Sentence 'B' से शुरु किया जा सकता है। और केवल option (b) ऐसा है, जो 'B' से start हो रहा है तथा जिसमें "DC" एक pair भी है। इसलिए option (b) सही Answer होगा।

2. (c) Sentence 'C' में Simsbury Connecticut जाने की बात की जा रही है। और Sentence 'B' में Simsbury में ही एक Church में जाने की बात की जा रही है।

इसलिए ये confirm है कि sentence 'B', sentence 'C' के बाद में आयेगा। लेकिन option (a) और (b) में sentence 'B', sentence 'C' के पहले लिखा गया है। इसलिए option (a) और (b), eliminate हो जायेगे।

Sentence 'D' में Connecticut से वापस लौटकर आने की बात की जा रही है इसलिए sentence 'D', sentence 'B' और 'C' दोनों के बाद आयेगा।

सिर्फ option (c) में ही 'D' sentence को 'B' और 'C' दोनों के बाद लिखा गया है। इसलिए option (c) answer होगा।

3. (b) यह एक jumbled sentence है, और जैसा कि हम जानते हैं कि एक sentence, subject से start होता है, और यहाँ Dr. APJ. Abdul Kalam, sentence का subject है, जो कि sentence 'D' में दिया गया है।

एक subject के बाद में, उसकी verb, use करते है और क्योंकि subject singular है, इसलिए verb भी singular होगी।

Sentence 'A' में subject के लिए "is" verb को use किया गया है। इसलिए "DA" एक mandatory pair होगा। जो कि सिर्फ option (b) में दिया गया है। इसलिए option (b) सही answer होगा।

4. (d) Sentence C एक introductory sentence है क्योंकि इस sentence में oliver का full name दिया गया है और उसे introduce किया गया है। इसलिए first sentence C होगा।

Sentence 'A' में Oliver के Birth को ही describe किया गया है, और sentence D में उस time को बताया गया है जब Oliver, 9 years का था।

इसलिए ये confirm है कि sentence A और D, C के बाद आयेंगे। जो option d में दिया गया है। [CADB] इसलिए option (d) सही Answer होगा।

5. (c) Sentence 'B' के end में "The novel opens" लिखा हुआ है। जो यह confirm करता है कि paragraph, 'B' sentence से ही शुरू होगा।

Sentence 'D' एक describing sentence है जो कि Jane के बारे में बता रहा है। इसलिए D sentence B के बाद में आयेगा और BD एक mandatory pair होगा इसलिए option (c) सही Answer होगा।

SSC CGL Mains 2020

Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

1. A. My father is the only breadwinner in the family.
B. My mother happily lends a helping hand in his hard work.
C. I belong to a family where it is difficult to make both ends meet.
D. He earns a rather meagre amount, working as a mason.

SSC CGL MAINS - 29/01/2022

(a) CBDA (b) ABCD
(c) ACBD (d) CADB

2. A. I felt embarrassed as if I was somehow responsible for the fire in our home.
B. In my case, it was no different.
C. It always happens that bad news travels quickly.
D. Everyone in high school was aware of my plight.

SSC CGL MAINS - 29/01/2022

(a) CBDA (b) CDAB
(c) ADBC (d) ABCD

3. A. His role also includes the smooth flow of goods from farms and factories to the consumer.
B. As the final link between the producer and the consumer, he plays a key role in the economy.
C. It is he who promotes or impedes the sale of products.
D. The retailer determines the final cost of a product.

SSC CGL MAINS - 29/01/2022

(a) BACD (b) CABD
(c) ABCD (d) DCBA

4. A. There are others who claim that they have never been so well connected.
B. However, such social networking sites help us to keep in touch with old friends or make new ones.
C. Whether or not Facebook friendships are lasting is debatable.
D. Some people believe that real friendships are collapsing in modern times.

SSC CGL MAINS - 29/01/2022

(a) DACB (b) DBCA
(c) CBAD (d) CDBA

5. A. Some of these attachments can be quite cumbersome to use.
B. Appliances like food processors come with a load of attachments.
C. But, finding the right blade and fixing it in the right slot can be quite a job.
D. For each different vegetable, you need to fix a different blade.

SSC CGL MAINS - 29/01/2022

(a) BADC (b) DCAB
(c) BDAC (d) DACB

6. A. The promotion of congenial relationship at all levels of the staff leads to prosperity of the organisation.
B. Better skills increase the working capacity of employees by promoting better work habits.
C. This includes multiplication of knowledge and development of their skills.
D. Efficient management aims at qualitative improvement of its employees.

SSC CGL MAINS - 29/01/2022

(a) DCBA (b) DBAC
(c) DCAB (d) DABC

7. A. "How do you manage to complete so much work?" he asked the student.
B. Looking at the huge pile of books on a student's desk, a man said, "What a burden, my son! I pity you."
C. "I focus on only one lesson at a time," the student further added.
D. "I don't think of all the work I have to do," answered the student.

SSC CGL MAINS - 29/01/2022

(a) BDAC (b) BADC
(c) ACDB (d) ACBD

8. A. In fact he began his career as a peon in a small firm.
B. Before he joined us as the accounts officer, he was a junior clerk.
C. He learnt typing, accounting and even graduated.
D. But he gradually improved his qualifications.

SSC CGL MAINS - 29/01/2022

(a) BADC (b) CBAD
(c) BCDA (d) CDAB

38. A. It was designed by Eugenio Cendoya and Enric Catà in 1929.
B. The Palau National is a building on the hill of Montjuïc in Barcelona.
C. Since 1934 it has been home to the Art Museum of Catalonia.
D. It was declared a National Museum in 1990.

SSC CGL MAINS - 03/02/2022

(a) CBDA (b) DCAB
(c) BACD (d) BDCA

39. A. However, there is no evidence that this train or any such trains ever existed and searches have been fruitless.
B. The group is building it in a former wood processing factory and so far, the group has built an armoured wagon, which is over 12 metres long.
C. Legend has it that in 1945, the Nazis filled a train with up to 300 tons of gold, jewels and masterpieces and then drove it into secret tunnels in Germany.
D. A group of Polish enthusiasts decided to build a full-size replica of this legendary train.

SSC CGL MAINS - 03/02/2022

(a) CADB (b) ABDC
(c) ADBC (d) CBAD

40. A. The boy, who was passionate about nature, knew that he had to walk away slowly not to alarm the animal.
B. Twelve-year-old Alessandro was wandering among the bushes looking for pine cones, when he appeared to be followed by a bear.
C. Alessandro's mother panicked when she saw the bear; however, the boy told her to be silent.
D. When he had safely entered his house, the bear stopped following him and disappeared.

SSC CGL MAINS - 03/02/2022

(a) CBDA (b) DCAB
(c) BACD (d) BDCA

41. A. Arrogance inflames prejudice and hatred, but humble speech soothes.
B. Humility is the quality of being courteously respectful of others.
C. It is the opposite of arrogance, aggressiveness and vanity.
D. Thus, a humble demeanour is what is required to live in peace.

SSC CGL MAINS - 29/01/2022)

(a) BCAD (b) DACB
(c) ACBD (d) CADB

Answer Key

1. (d)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (a)	**6.** (a)	**7.** (b)	**8.** (a)
9. (a)	**10.** (d)	**11.** (b)	**12.** (a)	**13.** (d)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (d)	**16.** (b)
17. (a)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (a)	**20.** (b)	**21.** (b)	**22.** (b)	**23.** (d)	**24.** (b)
25. (c)	**26.** (a)	**27.** (a)	**28.** (d)	**29.** (a)	**30.** (b)	**31.** (a)	**32.** (b)
33. (a)	**34.** (a)	**35.** (d)	**36.** (b)	**37.** (c)	**38.** (c)	**39.** (a)	**40.** (c)
41. (a)							

EXPLANATION

1. (d) इस paragraph में 'C', opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें 'a family' को introduce किया गया है।

'A' sentence में "my father" लिखा हुआ है और 'D' sentence में 'He' pronoun उन्हीं के लिए आया है।

इसलिए 'AD' एक mandatory pair होगा। केवल option (d) ही ऐसा है, जो 'C' से शुरू हो रहा है तथा जिसमें 'AD' एक pair है। इसलिए option (d) सही answer होगा।

2. (a) इस paragraph में C एक opening sentence होगा क्योंकि इसमें Bad News से related fact को बताया गया है।

Sentence 'B', 'A' और 'D' से पहले आयेगा क्योंकि यह बता रहा है कि story किस बारे में है, और sentence 'A' और 'D' आगे story को describe कर रहें है। इसलिए 'CB' एक starting pair होगा और केवल option (a) में ही ऐसा दिया गया है (CBDA) इसलिए option 'a' सही Answer होगा।

3. (d) इस Paragraph में 'D' sentence, opening होगा क्योंकि इसमें "retailer" को introduce किया है। इसके अलावा सभी sentences में retailer के लिए his, pronoun को use किया गया है। केवल option (d) ही ऐसा है, जो D, sentence से शुरू हो रहा है, इसलिए option (d) (DCBA) सही Answer होगा।

4. (a) 'D' sentence में some दिया गया है और 'A' sentence में other दिया गया है। इसलिए 'DA' एक mandatory pair होगा जो कि option (a) में दिया गया है।

(Reference Point - 9)

इसलिए option (a) (DACB) सही Answer होगा।

04 CHAPTER EXERCISES

4.2 Expected Questions

Direction : The questions below consist of a set of labelled sentences. Out of the four given options, select the most logical order of the sentences to form a coherent paragraph.

1. P. The storm has killed at least 48 people and is expected to claim more lives after trapping some residents inside their houses.

Q. Two people also died in their homes in the Buffalo suburb when emergency crews could not reach them in time.

R. A resident of the suburb named Jeremy Manahan said that he had been almost 29 hours without electricity.

S. Freezing conditions from a deadly winter storm in the United States will continue as it is dealing with massive snow drifts.

(a) SRPQ (b) PRSQ
(c) SPQR (d) PRQS

2. P. Malaysia is a popular destination for them, especially for women who often travel there for arranged marriages.

Q. Despite knowing the high risks and hazards involved of human traffickers, who have a lucrative business organising regular boat crossings on rickety vessels.

R. Over a million Rohingya Muslims are now living in the Cox's Bazzar camps, where they fled after violence and persecution in Buddhist-majority Myanmar.

S. But they are living in increasingly prison-like conditions in Rohingya with little opportunity for education or livelihood.

(a) QSPR (b) PQSR
(c) PSQR (d) RSPQ

3. P. A spur of the moment decision by academic staff to take down a painting has sparked a debate in the Netherlands over the cancel culture.

Q. The committee is expected to return with its first piece of advice next year.

R. The painting on the wall of a university meeting room had been a topic of discussion for years.

S. A committee will now consider what to do next, also in a broader sense and concerning other artworks and the way they are displayed in universities.

(a) RQSP (b) PRSQ
(c) SRQP (d) QSRP

4. P. He was looking at the Cold War as a primary focus for the book.

Q. Although he was doing that in 2016-17 when the U.S.-China tensions were beginning to escalate.

R. China was still dependent on the U.S. and Taiwanese chip technology back then.

S. Things have changed since then, now China is independent in the chip sector.

(a) SRQP (b) RPQS
(c) QSRP (d) PQRS

5. P. Though the hapless vizier is saved from death when the real murderer shows up at the last minute and confesses.

Q. The vizier fails to work out 'whodunnit', and makes little attempt to crack the case.

R. The body of a mutilated woman turns up in a wooden chest, and the sultan's vizier is charged with solving the crime in three days, or he himself will be executed.

S. This is one of the earliest Arabian night detective stories.

(a) PRQS (b) SRQP
(c) PQRS (d) SPQR

6. P. Now many people think that governments should increase the rate and close the loophole that encourages companies to invest in more gas and oil.

Q. The company is planning to spend double-amount on oil and gas projects than on renewable investments, which is the main reason behind the accusation.

R. BP has been accused of prioritising fossil fuels over green energy.

S. In case governments don't do so, gas and oil will lead to more extreme heat and devastating forest fires, floods, and storms.

(a) QPRS (b) SQRP
(c) RQPS (d) QSRP

S. They are called forever chemicals because they do not naturally break down, and are linked to cancer, kidney disease, liver problems, immune disorders and birth defects.

(a) RSQP (b) QRPS
(c) RSPQ (d) QSPR

97. P. In Florida, nearly 1 million people, or about one in 17 adult residents, were displaced in a state that was ravaged by Hurricanes Ian and Nicole in the fall.

Q. Some states were affected more than others.

R. In another state called Louisiana, more than 409,000 people, or almost one in eight residents, were displaced.

S. More than 1.3% of the adult population in the US was displaced by natural disasters.

(a) SQPR (b) QRPS
(c) SRPQ (d) QRSP

98. P. The protest was led by left-wing and Arab members of the Israeli parliament called the Knesset.

Q. They contend that the proposed plans by the new Cabinet will hinder the judicial system and widen societal gaps.

R. Thousands of Israelis took to the streets to protest against the plans of Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's new government.

S. The protesters gathered in the central city of Tel Aviv after the most right-wing and religiously conservative government was sworn in.

(a) PQSR (b) PQRS
(c) RSQP (d) QPSR

99. P. In 1948, two friends were making a documentary about a physicist in Princeton, New Jersey.

Q. Marilyn Stafford was largely unknown until her 90s, when she had a belated and glorious brush with fame.

R. They invited Stafford to go along with them, and asked if she would take his photograph, that man was Albert Einstein.

S. In one picture, Einstein was looking wonderfully crumpled and curious as he had just asked how many feet per second went through the documentary camera.

(a) SRPQ (b) PSRQ
(c) SRQP (d) QPRS

100. P. Hatemon Nesa, who is a boat survivor, recalled hugging her young daughter tightly as the cramped, broken-down boat drifted aimlessly.

Q. They had set off from the squalid Cox's Bazar refugee camp in Bangladesh to Malaysia because Myanmar's military forced more than 7,00,000 Rohingya to flee over the border.

R. People are dead feared but nobody wants to stay in Myanmar because they think if they travel they might die but if they stay they will definitely die.

S. Nesa's boat was carrying about 200 people and they waved frantically at passing vessels hoping to get some help.

(a) RSQP (b) SRQP
(c) QSRP (d) PSQR

Answer Key

1. (c)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (b)	**6.** (c)	**7.** (b)	**8.** (c)
9. (d)	**10.** (d)	**11.** (c)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (c)	**14.** (d)	**15.** (c)	**16.** (b)
17. (c)	**18.** (c)	**19.** (a)	**20.** (c)	**21.** (b)	**22.** (c)	**23.** (d)	**24.** (c)
25. (a)	**26.** (b)	**27.** (c)	**28.** (d)	**29.** (b)	**30.** (c)	**31.** (b)	**32.** (d)
33. (a)	**34.** (b)	**35.** (c)	**36.** (c)	**37.** (c)	**38.** (d)	**39.** (d)	**40.** (c)
41. (b)	**42.** (b)	**43.** (c)	**44.** (d)	**45.** (c)	**46.** (a)	**47.** (d)	**48.** (c)
49. (c)	**50.** (c)	**51.** (c)	**52.** (c)	**53.** (c)	**54.** (d)	**55.** (c)	**56.** (b)
57. (d)	**58.** (c)	**59.** (b)	**60.** (d)	**61.** (b)	**62.** (d)	**63.** (b)	**64.** (d)
65. (b)	**66.** (c)	**67.** (c)	**68.** (a)	**69.** (b)	**70.** (d)	**71.** (b)	**72.** (d)
73. (c)	**74.** (a)	**75.** (a)	**76.** (b)	**77.** (c)	**78.** (d)	**79.** (b)	**80.** (d)
81. (d)	**82.** (c)	**83.** (b)	**84.** (b)	**85.** (c)	**86.** (d)	**87.** (a)	**88.** (b)
89. (d)	**90.** (b)	**91.** (c)	**92.** (d)	**93.** (c)	**94.** (c)	**95.** (c)	**96.** (b)
97. (a)	**98.** (c)	**99.** (d)	**100.** (d)				

EXPLANATION

1. (c) हम देखते हैं कि given options के according paragraph "P" या "S" sentence से ही start हो सकता है। अब हमें देखना है कि sentence किससे start होना चाहिये। "P" में 'The storm' तथा "S" में 'a deadly winter storm' दिया गया है। "Point - 2" के according "S" starting sentence होगा।

- "S" में storm को deadly बताया गया है तथा "P" में storm के deadly होने के effects के बारे में बात की गयी है अत: "SP" एक Pair बनेगा। इस प्रकार "SPQR" correct order है।

2. (d) इस Question को हम option elimination की approach से solve करेंगे।

- "P" में 'for them' को देखते हुये हम कह सकते है कि ये starting sentence नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि Pronoun का use noun के स्थान पर किया जाता है।
- "R" में Rohingya Muslims के living area के बारे में बताया गया है तथा "S" में उस Area की स्थिति बतायी गयी है। अत: R, S से पहले आयेगा। जो कि only option (d) में given है। इस प्रकार "RSPQ" correct order है।

3. (b) इस question के सभी options में starting sentence different है अत: यदि हम केवल starting sentence को find कर लेते हैं तो हम इसका answer easily mark कर सकते हैं। "R" में 'The painting' दिया गया है जबकि "P" में 'a painting' लिखा है अत: sentence "R" से start नहीं होगा। इसी प्रकार "Q" में the 'committee' दिया गया है अत: यह भी starting sentence नहीं बनेंगा।

- Sentence "P" में 'Netherlands' में एक बहस के बारे में बताया गया है तथा "S" में बताया गया है कि इसके समाधान हेतु committee क्या विचार करती है। अत: sentence "P" पहले आयेगा। इस प्रकार "PRSQ" correct order है।

4. (d) सभी options past tense में हैं कि "S" में Present की बात की गयी है अत: यह sentence last में आयेगा। (According to point-8)

- "Q" में U.S - China के बीच tension का जिक्र किया गया है तथा "S" में still का use करते हुये "Q" की बात को आगे बढ़ाया गया है अत: "QS" एक mandatory pair है। अत: "PQRS" correct order है।

5. (b) "R" में vizier का जिक्र करते हुये 'the sultan's vizier' लिखा गया है जो कि उसके introduction को show कर रहा है। अत: "R" sentence "P" और "Q" से पहले use किया जायेगा। Options को eliminate करते हुये हम पायेगें कि "SRQP" correct order है।

6. (c) "P" में बताया गया है कि लोगों के विचार से Government को क्या करना चाहिये तथा "S" में कहा गया है कि यदि Govt. ने ऐसा नहीं किया तो क्या होगा।

- इस प्रकार "PS" एक mandatory pair है। जो कि मात्र option "C" में given है। अत: "RQPS" correct order है।

7. (b) Given options के according paragraph "Q" या "R" से ही start हो सकता है। "R" में 'also' को देखते हुये हम कह सकते हैं कि यह starting sentence नहीं है। "P" में 'The regional governor' तथा "R" में 'the governor' लिखा है। अत: P, R से पहले आयेगा। Options को देखते हुये "QPRS" correct order है।

8. (c) "Q" तथा "R" में क्रमश: 'him' and 'his' का use किया गया है जो कि "S" में given 'Chinese president' को refer कर रहा है। अत: "S", "Q" and "R" से पहले use किया जायेगा। इस प्रकार "SQRP" correct order है।

9. (d) "R" में stories की बात की गयी है तथा "P" में उसकी 1st story का जिक्र है। अत: R, P से पहले आयेगा, जो कि only option (d) में given है। इस प्रकार "SQRP" correct order बनेगा।

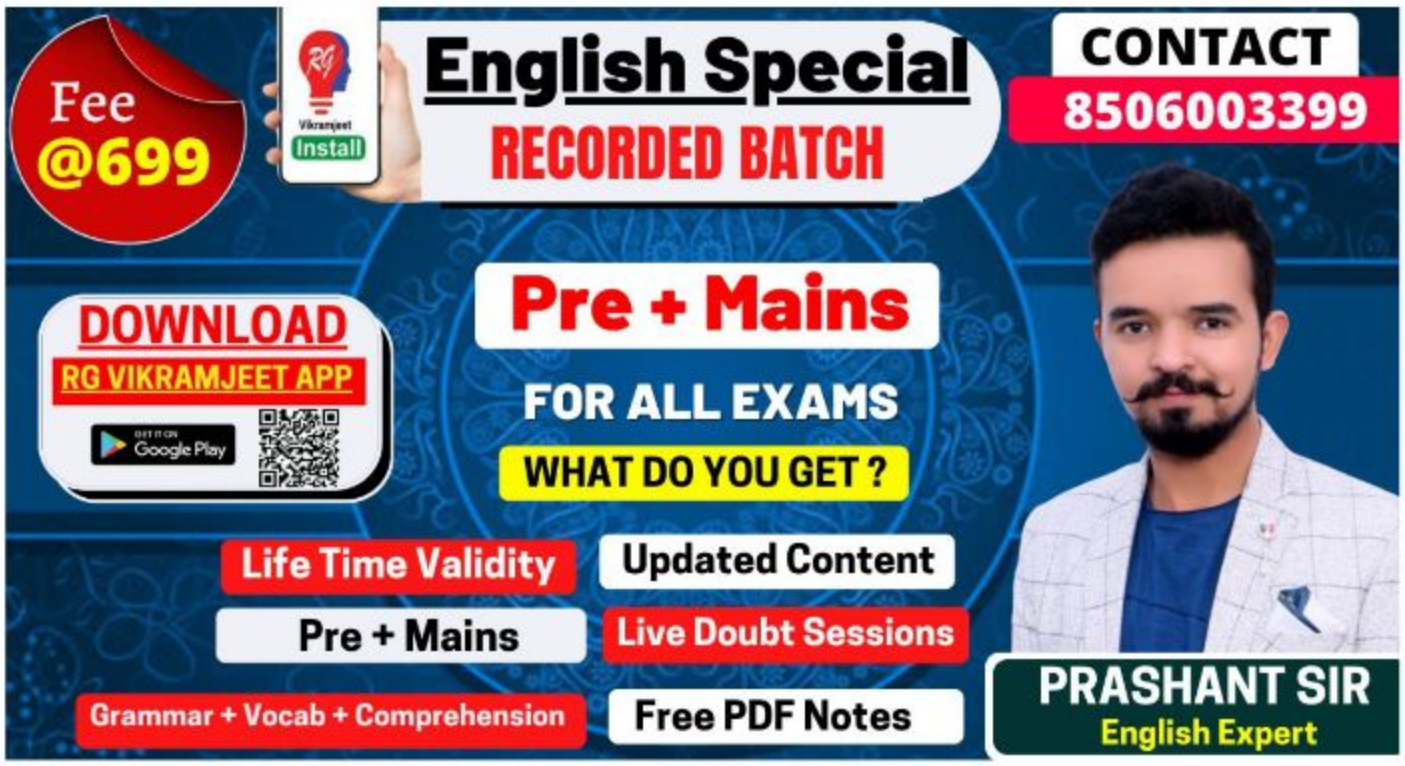
10. (d) "R" में merchant के लिये article 'a' तथा "P" में article 'the' का use किया है अत: sentence "R" पहले आयेगा। "Q" में merchant को Allah द्वारा प्रदान की गयी Power के बारे में बात की गयी है तथा "S" में इसी Power को 'this great gift' कहकर संबोधित किया गया है अत: "QS" एक mandatory pair है। अत: "RPQS" correct order है।

11. (c) "S" में 'Not all Taliban ministries" तथा "R" में 'Some of them' को देखते हुये हम कह सकते हैं कि "SR" एक mandatory pair है। अत: "PQSR" correct answer है।

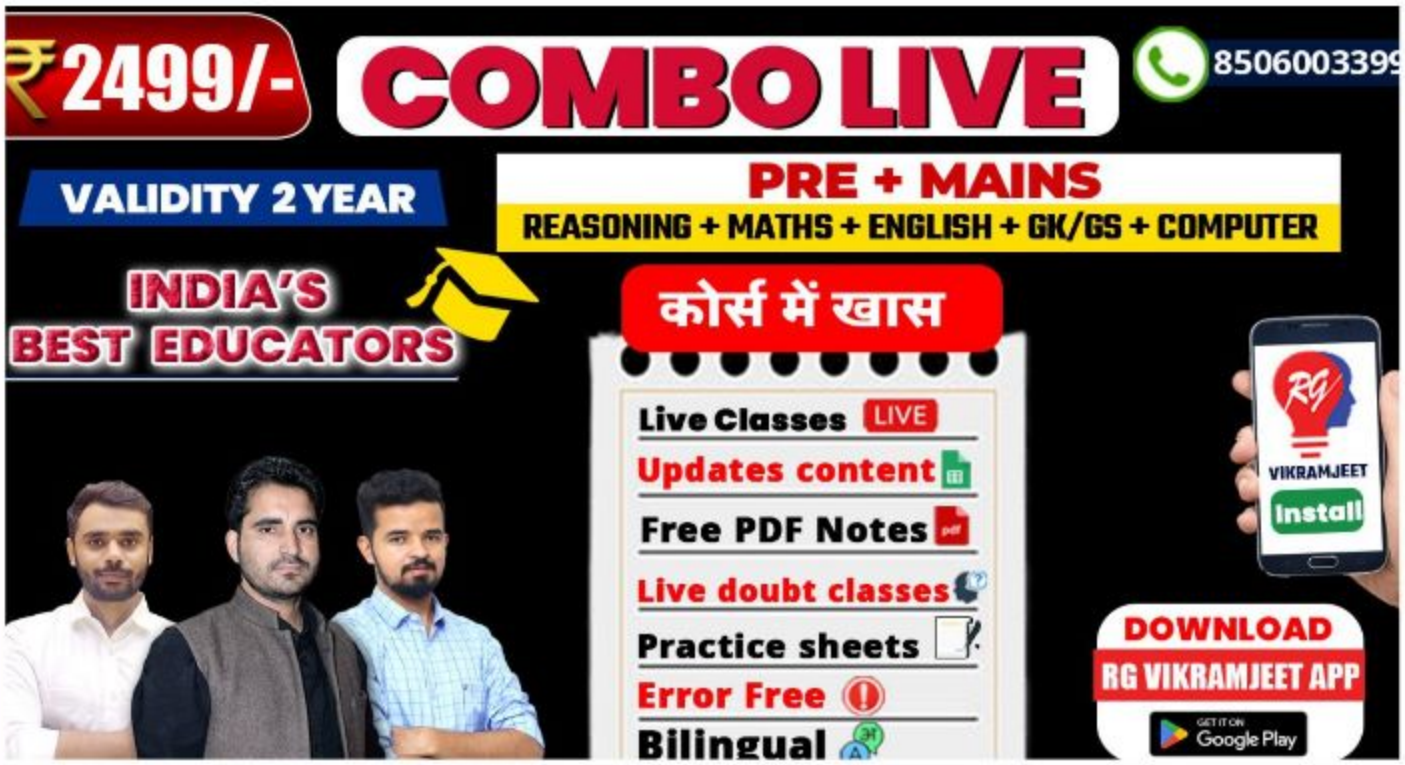
12. (b) "Q" में बताया गया है कि China के लोग a lot of trouble को face कर रहे हैं तथा "S" में उनकी problems क्या है इसका जिक्र किया गया है। अत: "QS" एक Pair बनेगा। इस प्रकार "RPQS" correct order है।

13. (c) "Q" में Sindbad का introduction दिया गया है तथा "R" में उसके लिये extra information दी हुयी है। अत: "QR" एक mandatory pair है तथा Paragraph "Q" से start होगा। अत: "QRPS" correct order है।

14. (d) "S" में Philippines के बारे में बात की गयी हैं तथा "P" and "R" में इसी के लिये 'the country' word का use किया गया है। अत: "S", "P" and "R" से पहले आयेगा। इस प्रकार "SRQP" correct order है।


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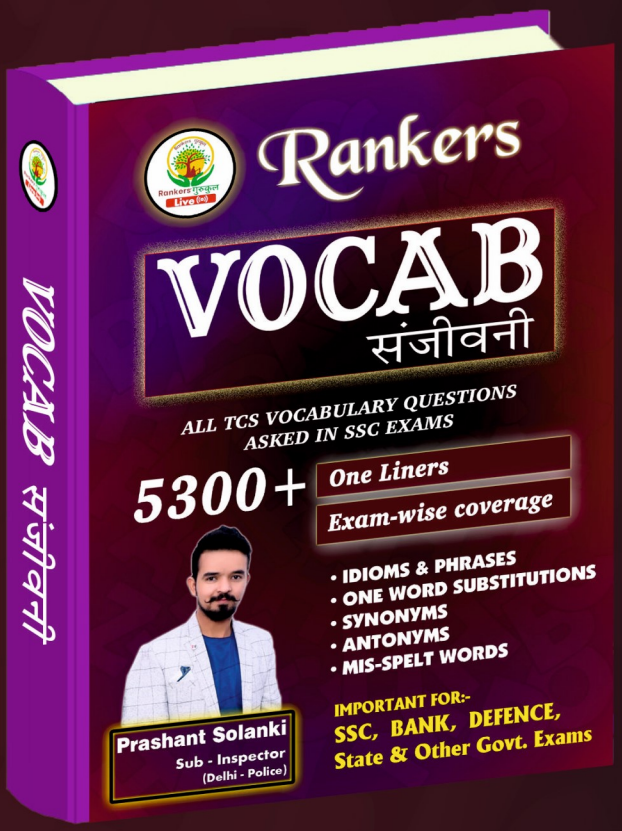
Prashant Solanki



Prashant Solanki is a renowned faculty of English and has taught lakhs of students through Rankers' गुरूकुल YouTube channel and its offline centre. He cleared CPO 2017 exam with an All India Rank 29 and got selected as a SUB- INSPECTOR in Delhi Police. He topped CPO mains 2017 exam with 195 marks. He also qualified many other exams like SSC CGL, CHSL and IB ACIO. He started teaching English language and Comprehension in Rankers' गुरूकुल in early 2018 and has been an integral part of it ever since.







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