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SSC - MTS

HAVALDAR

मल्टी टास्किंग स्टाफ

STAFF SELECTION COMMISSION

भाग – 1

अंग्रेजी

SSC – MTS
हवलदार

CONTENT

Verb

- Verb वह शब्द है, जिससे किसी कार्य के करने या होने का बोध होता है ।
- **Types of Verb**
   1. Transitive verb (सकर्मक क्रिया)
   2. Intransitive verb (अकर्मक क्रिया)

1. Transitive Verb :- वह verb है, जो object के संदर्भ में अपना अर्थ प्रकट करती है ।

   Eg.:- I <u>opened</u> the gate.

   The man killed <u>a snake</u>.

   Aditi <u>made</u> a doll.

2. Intransitive verb :- वह verb है, जो अपना अर्थ प्रकट करने के लिए object का सहारा नहीं लेती है ।

   Eg.:- The man <u>died</u>(v).

   The girl <u>smiled </u>(v).

   The sun <u>Shines</u> (v).

Some Important facts of verb

1. कुछ ऐसे Transitive Verb है जो कभी-कभी Intransitive verb की तरह प्रयुक्त होते है ।

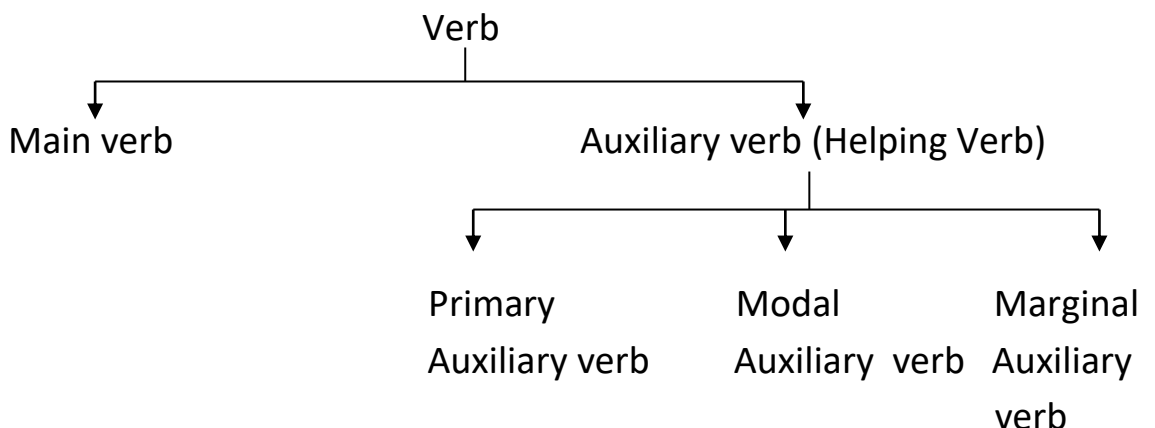| **Transitive**	**Intransitive**
She eats bread.	We eat to live.
The boy broke the glass.	The glass broke.
He opened the door.	The door soon opened.

2. जब कोई Intransitive verb, preposition के साथ जुड़ता है तो वह Transitive बन जाता है ।

   Eg.:- He laughed at me.

   We take about the affair.

   I carried out his orders.

- Verb को पुन: उपयोग के आधार पर दो भागों में बांटा जा सकता है –

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                        Verb
                          |
          +---------------+---------------+
          |                               |
      Main verb              Auxiliary verb (Helping Verb)
                                          |
                        +-----------------+-----------------+
                        |                 |                 |
                    Primary           Modal            Marginal
                    Auxiliary verb    Auxiliary verb   Auxiliary
                                                       verb
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1. **Main Verb**: - वह verb होती है, जो sentence में Main Verb के रूप में प्रयुक्त होती है । ये verb V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4, V_5 के रूप में प्रयुक्त होती है ।

    Eg.:- I write a letter. [Write - V_1]

        He wrote a letter. [Wrote $- V_2$]

        He is written a letter. [Written $- V_3$]

        He is writing a letter. [Writing $- V_4$ (V_1+ing)]

        He writes a letter. [Writes $- V_5$ (V_1 + s/es)]

Forms of Verb

Present (1st Form)	अर्थ	Past (2nd Form)	P. Participle (3rd Form)	- ing Form	s/es Form
Arise	उठना	arose	arisen	arising	arises
Awake	जगना	awoke	awaken	awaking	awakes
Be	होना	was, were	been	being	is/was
Bear	जन्म देना	bore	born	bearing	bears
Bear	सहन करना	bore	borne	bearing	bears
Become	बनना	became	become	becoming	becomes
Bid	आज्ञा देना	bade	bidden	bidding	bids
Bid	बोली लगाना	bid	bid	bidding	bids
Break	तोड़ना	broke	broken	breaking	breaks
Choose	चुनना	chose	chosen	choosing	chooses
Cling	चिपटना	clung	clung	clinging	clings
Do	करना	did	done	doing	does
Drive	चलाना	drove	driven	driving	drives
Eat	खाना	ate	eaten	eating	eats
Fall	गिरना	fell	fallen	falling	falls
Find	पाना	found	found	finding	finds

Fly	उड़ना, उड़ाना	flew	flown	flying	flies
Freeze	जमाना / जमना	froze	frozen	freezing	freezes
Get	पाना	got	got	getting	gets
Give	देना	gave	given	giving	gives
Grind	पीसना	ground	ground	grinding	grinds
Grow	बढ़ना, उगना	grew	grown	growing	grows
Hang	लटकाना	hung	hung	hanging	hangs
Hold	थामना	held	held	holding	holds
Know	जानना	knew	known	knowing	knows
Lie	लेटना	lay	lain	lying	lies
Ride	सवारी करना	rode	ridden	riding	rides
Ring	बजना / बजाना	rang	rung	ringing	rings
Rise	उठना / उगना	rose	risen	rising	rises
See	देखना	saw	seen	seeing	sees
Shoot	फोटो निकालना / गोली मारना	shot	shot	shooting	shoots
Shrink	सिकुड़ना	shrank	shrunk	shrinking	shrinks
Slay	वध करना	slew	slain	slaying	slays
Speak	बोलना	spoke	spoken	speaking	speaks
Stick	चिपकना	stuck	stuck	sticking	sticks
Swim	तैरना	swam	swum	swimming	swims
Swing	झूलना	swung	swung	swinging	swings
Take	लेना	took	taken	taking	takes
Tear	फाड़ना	tore	torn	tearing	tears

Wear	पहनना	wore	worn	wearing	wears
Wring	निचोड़ना	wrung	wrung	wringing	wrings

In the following verbs 2nd and 3rd form are same and 3rd form are made by adding ed, en, t in 1st form of verb.

Present (1st Form)	अर्थ	Past (2nd Form)	Past Participle (3rd Form)	- ing Form	s/es Form
Abuse	गाली देना / दुरूपयोग करना	abused	abused	abusing	abuses
Act	काम करना / अभिनय करना	acted	acted	acting	acts
Add	जोड़ना	added	added	adding	adds
Admire	प्रशंसा करना	admired	admired	admiring	admires
Advise	उपदेश देना	advised	advised	advising	advises
Attack	आक्रमण करना	attacked	attacked	attacking	attacks
Bark	भौंकना	barked	barked	barking	barks
Bathe	स्नान करना	bathed	bathed	bathing	bathes
Beg	भीख माँगना	begged	begged	begging	begs
Boil	उबालना	boiled	boiled	boiling	boils
Boast	डींगें मारना	boasted	boasted	boasting	boasts
Burn	जलना / जलाना	burnt	burnt	burning	burns
Buy	खरीदना	bought	bought	buying	buys
Call	पुकारना	called	called	calling	calls
Carry	ले जाना	carried	carried	carrying	carries
Catch	पकड़ना	caught	caught	catching	catches
Change	बदलना	changed	changed	changing	changes

Complain	शिकायत करना	complained	complained	complaining	complains
Cook	पकाना	cooked	cooked	cooking	cooks
Count	गिनना	counted	counted	counting	counts
Confuse	उलझन में डाल देना	confused	confused	confusing	confuses
Defeat	हराना	defeated	defeated	defeating	defeats
Decide	निर्णय करना	decided	decided	deciding	decides
Dip	डुबोना	dipped	dipped	dipping	dips
Die	मरना	died	died	dying	dies
Divide	बाँटना	divided	divided	dividing	divides
Dream	स्वप्न देखना	dreamed	dreamed	dreaming	dreams
Explain	समझाना	explained	explained	explaining	explains
Face	सामना करना	faced	faced	facing	faces
Fail	असफल होना	failed	failed	failing	fails
Fell	गिराना	felled	felled	felling	fells
Flee	भागना	fled	fled	fleeing	flees
Graze	चरना	grazed	grazed	grazing	grazes
Gather	इकट्ठा करना / होना	gathered	gathered	gathering	gathers
Have	रखना / प्राप्त करना	had	had	having	has
Hang	फांसी लगाना	hanged	hanged	hanging	hangs
Hear	सुनना	heard	heard	hearing	hears
Help	सहायता करना	helped	helped	helping	helps
Improve	सुधारना / बेहतर होना	improved	improved	improving	improves

Invite	निमंत्रण देना	invited	invited	inviting	invites
Join	साथ में होना	joined	joined	joining	joins
Jump	कूदना	jumped	jumped	jumping	jumps
Keep	रखना	kept	kept	keeping	keeps
Kill	जान से मारना	killed	killed	killing	kills
Knit	बुनना	knitted	knitted	knitting	knits
Lie	झूठ बोलना	lied	lied	lying	lies
Laugh	हंसना	laughed	laughed	laughing	laughs
Learn	याद करना /सीखना	learnt	learnt	learning	learns
Leave	छोड़ना	left	left	leaving	leaves
Lend	उधार देना	lent	lent	lending	lends
Lead	मार्ग दिखाना	led	led	leading	leads
Marry	विवाह करना	married	married	marrying	marries
Make	बनाना	made	made	making	makes
Need	आवश्यकता होना	needed	needed	needing	needs
Nip	सख्ती से कुचलना	nipped	nipped	nipping	nips
Obey	आज्ञा मानना	obeyed	obeyed	obeying	obeys
Open	खोलना	opened	opened	opening	opens
Order	आदेश देना	ordered	ordered	ordering	orders
Oppose	विरोध करना	opposed	opposed	opposing	opposes
Pay	चुकाना	paid	paid	paying	pays
Play	खेलना	played	played	playing	plays
Pray	प्रार्थना करना	prayed	prayed	praying	prays

Praise	प्रशंसा करना	praised	praised	praising	praises
Preach	उपदेश करना	preached	preached	preaching	preaches
Peep	झाँकना	peeped	peeped	peeping	peeps
Promise	वचन देना	promised	promised	promising	promises
Refuse	इंकार करना	refused	refused	refusing	refuses
Rest	आराम करना	rested	rested	resting	rests
Say	कहना	said	said	saying	says
Seek	तलाश करना / ढूँढना	sought	sought	seeking	seeks
Sell	बेचना	sold	sold	selling	sells
Save	बचाना	saved	saved	saving	saves
Saw	आरे से चीरना	sawed	sawed	sawing	saws
Stand	खड़ा होना	stood	stood	standing	stands
Stay	ठहरना	stayed	stayed	staying	stays
Sweep	झाड़ू देना	swept	swept	sweeping	sweeps
Study	पढ़ना	studied	studied	studying	studies
Slip	फिसलना	slipped	slipped	slipping	slips
Talk	बात करना	talked	talked	talking	talks
Try	प्रयत्न करना	tried	tried	trying	tries
Trust	विश्वास करना	trusted	trusted	trusting	trusts
Use	इस्तेमाल करना	used	used	using	uses
Understand	समझना	understood	understood	understanding	understands
Walk	चलना	walked	walked	walking	walks
Watch	निगरानी करना	watched	watched	watching	watches

All the forms of the following verbs are same.

Present (1st Form)	अर्थ	Past (2nd Form)	Past Participle (3rd Form)	- ing Form	s/es Form
Bid	बोली लगाना	bid	bid	bidding	bids
Bet	शर्त लगाना	bet	bet	betting	bets
Burst	फटना	burst	burst	bursting	bursts
Cast	फेंकना / डालना	cast	cast	casting	casts
Cost	मूल्य लगाना	cost	cost	costing	costs
Cut	काटना	cut	cut	cutting	cuts
Hurt	पीड़ा पहुँचाना	hurt	hurt	hurting	hurts
Let	करने देना	let	let	letting	lets
Put	रखना	put	put	putting	puts
Read	पढ़ना	read	read	reading	reads
Set	अस्त होना	set	set	setting	sets
Shed	बहाना / त्याग देना	shed	shed	shedding	sheds
Shut	बंद करना	shut	shut	shutting	shuts
Spread	फैलाना	spread	spread	spreading	spreads
Thrust	ठूँसना / थोपना	thrust	thrust	thrusting	thrusts
Quit	छोड़ना	quit	quit	quitting	quits

2. **Auxiliary Verb :-** वह verbs होती है, जो अन्य verb के साथ प्रयुक्त होकर Sentence को Interrogative तथा negative बनाती है तथा tense को बताने के साथ–साथ possibility तथा willingness को express करती है ।

   (1) **Primary Auxiliary Verbs** :- Be, Do, Have.

   (2) **Modal Auxiliary Verbs** :- Can, Could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, ought to.

   (3) **Marginal Auxiliary Verbs** :- Used to, Need, Dare.

Some Rules for Auxiliary Verbs :-

1. Model Auxiliary Verb का प्रयोग Main Verb के रूप में नहीं होता है ।

   Eg. :- You <u>can</u> (H.V.) help me.

   It <u>may</u> (H.V.) rain today.

2. Do/ does/ did का प्रयोग simple present and simple past tense में negative sentence बनाने में होता है ।

   Eg. :- He does not want to tell a lie.

3. Do का प्रयोग Imperative sentence को Negative/ Emphatic बनाने के लिए किया जाता है ।

   Eg. :- Don't go there.

   Do sing it again.

4. Is/ am/ are/ was/ were/ have/ has, had etc. के बाद infinitive का प्रयोग किया जाता है ।

   Eg.:- I am to see her tomorrow.

   I have to move the furniture myself.

Use of Modal Auxiliary Verb

1. Can का प्रयोग

   (i) Power, ability, capacity आदि के भाव में –

   Eg.:- I can swim across the river.

   You can speak English.

   (ii) Permission के भाव में –

   Eg.:- You can go now.

   Can I see your diary?

   (iii) Theoretical possibility (सैद्धांतिक संभावना) को व्यक्त करने में –

   Eg.:- Everyone can make a mistake.

   Electricity can be dangerous.

2. Could का प्रयोग

   (i) Past ability/ power/ capacity को व्यक्त करने में –

   Eg.:- He could pass the board examination.

   When I was young, I could outrun him.

   (ii) Polite request/ permission के भाव में –

   Eg.:- Could I smoke here?

   Could I borrow your notebook for two days?

   (iii) Remote possibility व्यक्त करने के लिए –

   Eg.:- There could be a bomb under your seat.

3. May का प्रयोग

  (i) संभावना/ अनिश्चितता के भाव को व्यक्त करने में –

    Eg.:- It may rain tonight.

       She may come late today.

  (ii) अनुमति देने/ लेने के भाव में –

    Eg.:- Q. May I use your mobile?

      Ans. Yes, you may.

        You may go now.

  (iii) Wish/ pray/ bless/ curse को express optative sentence करने में –

    Eg.:- May you live long !

      May you succeed in life!

4. Might का प्रयोग

  (i) Less possibility के भाव को व्यक्त करने में–

    Eg.:- It might rain today. (न के बराबर संभावना)

      She might come late.

  (ii) Polite request/permission के भाव में–

    Eg.:- Might I ask a questions?

      You might make a little noise.

  (iii) Suppositional sentence- I wish, we wish, he wishes, she wishes, as though, if only, suppose आदि के भाव व्यक्त करने वाले वाक्यों में–

    Eg.:- If you worked hard, you might succeed.

      I wish he might have seen, 'Mother India'.

5. Shall का प्रयोग

  (i) I/we के साथ future की किसी घटना को व्यक्त करने में–

    Eg.:- I shall go to Delhi tomorrow.

      We shell go there tonight.

  (ii) Suggestion को express करने वाले interrogative वाक्यों में–

    Eg.:- Shall I open the gate?

      Shall we talk to the headman?

  (iii) Orders, Instructions तथा Speculations (अनुमानों) को express करने वाले – Interrogative Sentence में–

    Eg.:- What shall I do for your children, Sir?

      What shall I do in a month?

6. **Should** का प्रयोग

(i) नैतिक दायित्व (Moral obligation), कर्तव्य (duty) के भाव को express करने में –

Eg.:- We should not tell a lie.

You should come to school in time.

(ii) Suggestion तथा advice देने के भाव में –

Eg.:- You should study English.

You should not laugh at his mistakes.

(iii) less possibility को express करने वाले conditional clause में –

Eg.:- If he should come, ask him to wait for me.

7. **Will** का प्रयोग

(i) I, we के साथ determination, promise, threatening, willingness को express करने में –

Eg.:- I will not surrender before the judge.

I will kill him.

(ii) Invitation, request, instruction orders तथा inevitability आदि के भाव में –

Eg.:- Will you come to dinner?

Will you help me?

The poor will be poor.

8. **Would** का प्रयोग

(i) Preference (प्राथमिकता) या choice को व्यक्त करने के लिए –

Eg.:- He would rather die than stay.

He would as soon die as beg.

(ii) Polite request, wish, probability, determination आदि को व्यक्त करने में –

Eg.:- Would you like to have a cup of tea? (Polite request)

Would that I were a bird. (Wish)

He would be a farmer. (Probability)

He would have his own way. (Determination)

(iii) Present या Past की कल्पना को व्यक्त करने में –

Eg.:- If I were a bird, I would fly in the sky.

(iv) Refusal (इंकार) के भाव को express करने में –

Eg.:- the machine wouldn't start.

9. Must का प्रयोग

(i) Compulsion को व्यक्त करने में –

Eg.:- Candidates must write in ink.

(ii) Duty (कर्तव्य) को व्यक्त करने में –

Eg.:- A soldier must fight for his country.

(iii) प्रबल संभावना (strong possibility) को express करने में –

Eg.:- He must be a robber.

He must be hungry after his long walk.

10. Ought to का प्रयोग

(i) Moral obligation या duty को व्यक्त करने के लिए –

Eg.:- We ought to love our county.

One ought not to abuse a beggar.

(ii) Logical Necessity (तार्किक आवश्यकता) को व्यक्त करने में –

Eg.:- Aditi ought not to be late.

Aditya ought to start at once.

11. Used to का प्रयोग

(i) Past habit/ situation को व्यक्त करने के लिए –

Eg.:- He used to study till 10 PM.

(ii) Verb + used to के बाद V_1 + ing का प्रयोग habitual action को दर्शाने के लिए होता है–

Eg.:- I am used to getting up late in the morning.

She is used to working in a noisy room.

12. Need का प्रयोग

(i) आवश्यकता होने या पढ़ने के अर्थ में –

Eg.:– He needs my help.

They need to do their homework.

(ii) Need not/ needn't के बाद infinitive with 'to' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है –

Eg.:- He need not go there.

I needn't help you.

(13) Dare का प्रयोग

(i) साहस करने या हिम्मत करने के अर्थ में –

Eg.:- He dares to go there.

They dare to come here.

(ii) चुनौती देने या ललकारने के अर्थ में हो तो इसके ठीक बाद object का use होगा ।

Eg.:- He dared me to get success.