



बिहार



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कांस्टेबल

केन्द्रीय चयन पर्यट (सिपाही भर्ती), पटना

भाग - 2

अंग्रेजी



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NOUN

* A noun is the name of place, person, thing, idea, action and Quality.

Types ⇒

Proper Noun ⇒ Denotes a particular person, place, thing.

Ex- (Akshay, Pooja, Ankita)

Common Noun ⇒ Is the name given its common to every person or thing of the same class or kind.

(Ex- Boy, girl, company etc)

Collective Noun ⇒ Denotes a group or collection of similar individuals considered as one complete whole.

Ex- class, Staff, Army, parliament etc)

Material Noun ⇒ Denotes matter or substance of which a thing is made.

(Ex- Iron, Silver, Gold etc)

Abstract Noun ⇒ Is usually the name of a quality, action or state considered apart from the object to which it belongs.

Ex- Virtue, darkness, kindness, happiness etc.)

* Singular Noun ⇒ Boy, girl, man, car etc.

* Plural Noun ⇒ Boys, girls, men, cars etc.

* countable Nouns ⇒ Are the names of objects, people etc that we can count.
(Ex- Book, Dr, horse, Apple).

* uncountable Nouns ⇒ Are the names of thing which we can't count.

They mainly denotes substance and abstract things.
Ex- Milk, oil, Sugar, gold, honesty, etc.

⇒ Noun Number

	Singular Noun Ending	Plural Noun Ending	Singular	Plural.
①.	-s, ss, ch, x, zz	-es	* Man	Men
Ex-	focus	focuses	woman	women
	princess	Princesses	Mouse	Mice
	Church	churches	fish	fish or fishes
	Box	boxes	a Sheep	Ten Sheep
	Buzz	buzzes	child	children
			ox	oxen
②.	-o	- <u>son</u> <u>es</u>	a woman	Several
			doctor	women/ doctors.

Ex-	hero piano potato	heroes pianos potatoes	• a bookcase • An Indian take away	two bookcases Two Indians take-Aways
③.	consonant + y baby hobby	-ies babies hobbies	A passer by glassful	Several passers by glassfuls
④.	Vowel + y -key -Ray	-keys -Rays	Spoonful	Spoonfuls
⑤	-f	-s or -ves		
Ex-	hoof dwarf thief Roof	hoofs or hooves dwarfs or dwarves thieves roofs		
⑥.	-fe - knife - life	-ves knives lives		
⑦.	on phenomenon criterion	a -phenomena -Criteria	Ex- Since I had never seen a falling star, seeing, one o n my honey moon was yeall <u>phenomena</u> phenomenon.	

As well as know Sunrise is a great phenomena ^x
 → a/mg great - Phenomenon ✓

★ Is/es

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	Ex-during the real estate
(i)	Analysis	→ Analyses	<u>crises</u> ; homes prices
(ii)	diagnosis	→ diagnoses	were extremely low
(iii)	crisis	→ cases	but few people had
(iv)	thesis	→ thases	money to buy.
(v)	crisis	→ crises	Ans. <u>crises</u> ^x → <u>crisis</u> ✓ Plural Singular.

②. The widow who lives near his house is passing through money crisis ^x →

x crisis → crises ✓
 (Sing.) (Plural).

And. correct → crises (✓).

- ★ US-i :-
- cactus - cacti
 - focus → foci
 - fungus → fungi
 - Nucleus → Nuclei
 - Syllabus → Syllabi / Syllabuses.
 - Radius → Radii.

Ex- (i) We need to improve our textbooks and syllabus in such a way that students do not need to rely on the cheap hotels.

ans. Syalbus (x) → Syllabi (✓)

② All the cactus were in flower, so that the desert was a riot of colour.

cactus (x) गलत है। क्योंकि All plural ती Noun भी plural होगा।

All (plural) ^{*} → cacti (plural) (✓)

★ Um - a

Singular

Plural

Datum

→

Data

Medium

→

Media

Memorandum

→

Memoranda

Ex-① we can solve these problems by using method of floating (datum) DMO Supanaisition (✓)

Datum (✓) क्योंकि यहाँ एक Specific Method (floating Method) की बात हो रही है क्योंकि specific Method (Singular) है तो (Datum (S + ing) Noun भी Sing होगा)।

②. He copied the relevant data out of the Encyclopedia. (plural)

Ans. data (v) → काम का data collect किया मतलब बहुत सारा data collect किया होगा।

★ Important Rules :-

Rule 1 →

• We always use Singular Verb with uncountable nouns.

• plural of these words does not exist.

⇒ Some Examples of uncountable Noun are ⇒

→ Machinery	- Scenery	- Information	- Luggage.
→ Advice	- poetry	→ Evidence	→ Licp
→ furniture	→ Bread	→ Wood	→ fuel
→ Hair	→ Crockery	→ cloth	→ Moves
→ Bakery	→ Behaviour	→ Dust	→ Jewellery
→ Knowledge	→ Wastage	→ Munchief	→ clothing
			→ Cast

★ Note ⇒ These Nouns will not take, A, An, many, few number of [plural verb]. they take Singular Verb.

Ex → ① The Sceneries of Kashmir ^{unconsonant Noun plural/verb} have Evcinonate us. (x)

Ans. The Scenery of Kashmir has Enchate us. (✓)

②. She gave two jewelleries [correct → Jewellery or
A piece of Jewellery]

③. his hairs are black → His hair is black (✓)

④. I ate three breads today → (correct → Bread or
(x) three Slices of Bread)

#

Rule 2

certain nouns exist in plural forms only.
Thus "s" cannot be removed from such
Nouns.

They take plural verb form.

Ex:- Scissors	→ Jeans	→ pincers	→ Shorts
- Spectacles	→ Remains	→ congratulations	→ Pillars
→ Binoculars	→ pajamas	→ pants	→ tweezers
→ Tongs	→ Earrings	→ Scales	→ Savings.
→ pincers.	→ trousers.	→ tights	
→ Thanks	→ Socks.	→ wages.	

Ex → Where are my pants?
Where are the tongs? } Plural

• Aims were given to beggars.

• She forgot her Spectacle here. (correct → Spectacles)

Rule 3 ⇒

There are some nouns that indicate → Length, Measure, money, weight or number. When they are preceded by a numeral, they remain unchanged in form.

⇒ foot, Meter, pair, Score, dozen, head, year, hundred, thousand, million, billion, trillion.

[NOTE] :- इसमें पहले Number है तो → "s" नहीं लगेगा।

Ex- three dozens pencils (x)
three dozen pencils (✓)
 (number) ↗

इसमें बाद "of" है तो → "s" लगेगा।

Ex: → Thousand of people died of cholera last year.
connect ⇒

Thousands of people died of cholera last year.

- I have seven dozens of shoes (connect - dozen)
- He has five thousands rupees (connect - thousand)
- It is four years degree course (connect - year)

Rule 5 → Some nouns are singular in meaning but are used as plural nouns and always to a plural Verb. ⇒

[cattle] gentry, Vermin, peasantry, Artillery, people, clergy, company, police].

*ex → ① The cattle is grazing in the ground.
(x)

cattle → Are (✓)
(plural) (plural)

②. police (has) controlled the situation. (have)

③. The children are playing in the field. (✓)

④. On large forms, cattle are usually marked with brand.

(cattle (Noun) plural है इसलिए plural → forms (✓)
(form होता तो गलत होता)

NOTE ① people और peoples of difference :-

⇒ people → of some race (समान जाति धर्म)

⇒ peoples of different race (विभिन्न जाति धर्म)

②. _____ of world must unite (peoples/people)

② floor → (the flat surface of the room)

Ground → Surface of the Earth.

③. Envy → A wish to possess that the other person has (compete.)

Jealousy → A feeling that arises out of fear of losing that you're.

- (4). Skill → We Acquire it by learning.
Talent → A Natural Ability.

Rule 6:- Some nouns like → Mathematics, physics, dynamics, ethics, linguistics, ability, metal physics, optics, Economics, News, politics, Mumps, Measles, Rickets, Athletics, Mechanics etc. are in plural forms but used as a Singular Noun.

- Ex
- (1) Mathematics is the Science of Quantity.
 - (2) Bad News travels fast.
 - (3) Mumps has been nearly eradicated in our country. +ing
 - (4) Billiards is my favourite game.

Rule 7:-

Some nouns are known as Common gender nouns. That can be used for either sex → Male or female

These are called Dual Gender Nouns.

- (ii) Such nouns are → teacher, student, child, clerk, candidate, Advocate, Worker, writer, Author, leader, musician, politician, Enemy, client, president, person, ~~high~~ neighbour. etc.

★ When these are used in Singular, we think of person Singular masculine (his) pronoun with them.

Ex → (a). Every candidate should write his (not her) name.

(b). Every person should perform his (not her) duty.

⇒ Each, Either, Everyone, Everybody, no one, no body, neither, anybody are also common gender pronoun.

(c). The student forgot her Spectacles at home. (his) ✓

(d). Teacher was not present in her office (his) ✓

(e). The doctor suggested her patient to take medicines properly (his). ✓

Rule- 8 : →

Some nouns are used specially for feminine gender only.

i.e. blonde, maid, mid wife, Conquette, Virgin etc.

Now a days nouns 'bachlor' and 'Virgin' are being used for masculine and feminine gender as well.

Ex- He is Conquette (X)

she is Conquette (✓)

Rule 9 ⇒

If the same noun is repeated after preposition, the noun will be Singular.

[Noun (s) + preposition + Noun (s)]

Ex: - (a) Town after town was/were devastated (was)
(N) (N)

(b) Row upon row of pink marble look / looks beautiful.
x ✓

(c) He was Reading pages after pages of the books

(d) Trees after trees was/were being cut.
x ✓

Rule 10

⇒ Some nouns like → [Deer, Sheep, Series, fish, crew, team, Juny, aircraft counsel etc.]
take the same form both in Singular and plural.

Ex: - 1) This cricket team is best for T-20 matches.

→ 2) The crew is large

↳ 3) All the crew were saved.

4) One Sheep is grazing

5) Two Sheep are grazing.

Rule 11

If the numeral adjective and a fractions are used with a noun, is the used with the numeral and the noun will be Singular.

to objects remarkable for their strength.
Ex Sun, Time, Death, Winter etc.

⇒ Sometimes it is treated as feminine :->

feminine gender to objects remarkable for their beauty and gratefulness etc.

*Ex:- Earth, Moon, Nature etc.

Ex ①. The sun was shining on the sea, shining with all his night.

The Sun ^{इसलिए} → his का use सही है। अगर her का use masculine होता है वी गलत है।

②. Mother Earth (feminine).

Rule 14 → Don't say "family members / cousin brother" "cousin sister" but say:-

→ The members of the family (✓)

→ He one She is my cousin. (✓)

→ He is my English teacher. (✓)

→ He is my teacher of English. (✓)

→ He is my mathematic teacher. (x)

He is my teacher of Maths. (✓)

Grammar Rules for possessive Nouns

Rule #1 Making Singular Nouns possessive → Add an
Apostrophe.

y + u
s

To most Singular.

Nouns and to plural nouns that don't end in "s"

Ex:- Singular Noun → Kitten's toy, Joe's car, James's book
James Nouns

Plural Not Ending in s :- women's dresses, Sheep's pasture.

Rule #2 Making plural Noun possessive :-

Add Just an apostrophe to plural Nouns that Already
End in "s".

- Ex →
- ① The companies' workers went on strike together.
 - ② You need to clean out the houses' stalls.
 - ③ The two countries' armies assembled on the border.

Rule #3 → Making hyphenated nouns and compound nouns plural :-