INFUSION NOTES
WHEN ONLY THE BEST WILL DO

I.B.P.S BANK CLERK



HINDI MEDIUM

LATEST EDITION

HANDWRITTEN NOTES

मुख्य (Mains) परीक्षा हेतु

भाग -1 अंग्रेजी

INFUSION NOTES

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मुख्य परीक्षा हेतु

भाग – I

अंग्रेजी

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प्रकाशकः

INFUSION NOTES

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Chapter – 1

Article

Articles ' **adjective'** के जैसे होते हैं क्योंकि ये सामान्य(general)या विशेष(specific) रूप से noun की विशेषता बताते हैं।
'A', 'An' एवं 'The', 'Articles' कहलाते हैं।
Articles दो प्रकार के होते हैं।

(1). Indefinite articles या general articles (A, An)

"A" ओर "An" indefinite articles होते हैं ये noun के बारे में सामान्य जानकारी देते हैं और जो भी जानकारी दे रहे होते हैं उसकी पहली बार बात की जा रही होती है उसके बारे में पहले से कोई जानकारी नहीं होती है ,ये countable nouns के एकवचन रूप (singular form) के साथ प्रयोग किये जाते हैं।

Ex1 - यह कुर्सी है। = This is a chair.

Ex2 - मुझे पेन की जरूरत है। = I need **a** pen.

Ex3 - एक गाँव था। = There was a village.
Ex4 -सीता ने गाना गाया।= Sita sang a song.

- इस वाक्य में एक सामान्य जानकारी दी जा रही है और यहाँ pen,village,song के बारे में पहली बार जानकारी (first information) दी जा रही है ,इसलिए यहाँ article "a " का प्रयोग किया गया है।
- इन हिंदी वाक्यों में 'एक' नहीं होते हुए भी, इनका अंग्रेजी अनुवाद करते समय हमने 'A / An ' का प्रयोग किया है।
- वाक्यों में Singular Countable Noun से पूर्व,(यदि वह अनिश्चित है) Article 'A / An' का प्रयोग अवश्य किया जाता है। इन वाक्यों का यह अनुवाद गलत है :-

(a). This is chair. (incorrect)
(b). Sita Sang song. (Incorrect)

OTHER EXAMPLE OF INDEFINITE ARTICLES('A','An'):-

1. My daughter really wants **a** dog for Christmas.
2. When I was at the zoo,I saw **an** elephant!

यहाँ EX-1 कोई भी सामान्य से dog की बात की जा रही है और EX-2 में एक सामान्य Elephant की बात की गयी है इसलिए dog और Elephant के पहले article 'a' का प्रयोग किया गया है।

(2). Definite articles या specific articles(The) :-

"The" definite article होता है। ये noun के विशेष रूप (specific form) को दर्शाता है जैसे कोई एक विशेष(unique) वस्तु, ऐसी वस्तु जिसके बारे में वक्ता(speaker) को पहले से जानकारी हो या जिसके बारे में वाक्य में पहले बताया गया हो

Ex-1 –She brought **a** saree.= उसने एक साड़ी खरीदी
यहाँ इस वाक्य में उसने कोई भी एक सामान्य साड़ी खरीदी इसलिए इस वाक्य में saree के पहले indefinite article "a" का प्रयोग किया गया है।
The saree is very costly.=साड़ी बहुत महंगी है।
इस वाक्य में कोई सामान्य साड़ी की बात नहीं हो रही है यहाँ एक ऐसी साड़ी की बात की गयी है जिसकी जानकारी वक्ता (speaker) को पहले से है इसलिए यहाँ साड़ी से पहले The का प्रयोग किया गया है।
ex-2 –**The** sun sets in the west.=सूरज पश्चिम में छिपता है।
यहाँ sun एक विशेष (unique) वस्तु है। और west एक विशेष (unique) दिशा (direction) है इसलिए इनसे पहले the का प्रयोग किया गया है।

Other example of definite article (The)

ex-1 –**The** man who wrote this book is famous.
यहाँ एक विशेष man की बात हुई है जिसने book लिखी है। इसलिए यहाँ man से पहले the का प्रयोग किया गया है।
ex-2-I live in **the** small house with blue door
यहाँ house के बारे में वक्ता (speaker) को पहले से जानकारी है इसलिए house से पहले the का प्रयोग किया गया है।

ARTICLE का प्रयोग कहां होता है?

She is _____ excellent.

- कई लोग ' excellent ' देख तुरंत 'an' का प्रयोग कर देते हैं परंतु इस वाक्य में कोई article का प्रयोग नहीं

To show courage (साहसी होना) के लिए Dare का प्रयोग किया जाता है

Example

उसकी यहाँ आने की हिम्मत थी।

He had courage to come here.

He dared to come here.

उसकी यहाँ आने की हिम्मत होगी।

He wills courage to come here.

He will dare to come here

हमारा दरवाजा खोलने की तुम्हारी हिम्मत कैसे हुई?

How did you have the courage to open our door?

How dare you open our door?

Exercise

Fill in the blanks with shall ,will ,should ,would ,can, may :-

1.....you do me a favour?

2.The wound..... not heal in spite of all the treatment he had.

3. If you .....see him, give him my regards.

4. Had you worked hard ,you .....have passed the examination.

5.When.....I see you again?

6.Usha.....run a hundred yard in ten seconds.

7.As you sow, so.....you reap.

8.....may you live long!

9.....you , please ,stop talking?

10. I.....try again if you wish.

answer:-1.will ,2.would ,3.should ,4.would ,5. shall ,6.can ,7.shall,8.may ,9.will ,10.will

Chapter - 6

Adverb

Adverb:- **adverb** adjective,verb,adverb, preposition,conjunction और sentence की quality(विशेषता) बताता है ।

- An Adverb is a word that modifies a verb , an Adjective, Other Adverb ,a preposition, a conjunction and a sentence also.

Example:-

1.Ram is very smart. (modifing adjective)
Adv. Adj.

2.Shiv dances gracefully.
verb adverb (modifing verb)

3.Aakash speaks really softly.
verb adv adv. (modifing adverb)

4.The medals were hung respectfully on the wall.
adverb pre
(modifing preposition)

5.He treated her badly because she allowed him to.
adverb conjunction
(modifing conjunction)

6.Clearly, she was the dumbest woman.
adverb whole sentence
(modifing sentence)

Kinds of adverb:-

A. **Simple adverbs**:- simple adverb वाले वाक्य simple sentence होते हैं। simple adverb का प्रयोग वाक्य के शुरू में , बीच में ,अंत में , कही भी हो सकता है ।

1. **Adverb of manner**:- An Adverb that shows the mode of an Action is Called Adverb of manner ये adverb , कोई कार्य किस तरीके (in what manner)से सम्पन्न हुआ,को व्यक्त करते हैं । जैसे:- fast , swiftly ,quickly , easily , slowly , loudly ,so ,bravely etc. ये वाक्य में verb के बाद लगाए जाते हैं , लेकिन यदि वाक्य में verb का object भी है तो object के बाद लगाना चाहिए ।

Ex:- He speaks clearly.

He speaks english fluently.

Formation of adverb of manner

adjective में ly जोड़ने पर adverb बनता है और noun में ly जोड़ने पर adjective बनता है।

adjective + ly = adverb	Noun + ly = adjective
wise+ly= wisely	friend +ly =friendly
honest+ly =honestly	brother+ly =brotherly
careful+ly=carefully	Man+ly =manly
beautiful+ly=beautifully	

- An Adverb of Manner (Adj+) can be replaced by using with+Adj. made Noun.

Ex:- He is speaking honestly.
He is speaking with honestly.

- ध्यान रहे कि First, Fast, Hard तथा Last अपने आप मे ही Adjective और Adverb दोनों की भूमिका निभाते हैं इनको manner बनाने हेतु ly का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Ex. This is a fast train - (✓)
This train runs fastly - (x)
This train run fast - (✓)

- ध्यान रहे कि Daily, Monthly, Early... etc 'ly' से अंत होने के बावजूद adjective तथा Adverb दोनों की भूमिका में आ सकते हैं।

Ex:- (a) This is a daily train
Adj. N
(c) This train arrives daily.
adv

2.**Adverb of Place:**- An Adverb that shows the place for an Action is called Adverb of place.
ये कार्य के स्थान को व्यक्त करते हैं।
जैसे:- Here, There, everywhere, Inside, Outside in the room....etc.
(d) It gives the answer of 'where'.
Ex: He will go there.
Where will he go? - There.
Ex1- she sat **down**.
Ex2- he looked **up**.
Ex3- I searched for him **everywhere.**

3. **Adverb of time**:- An Adverb that shows the time for an action is called Adverb of time.
ये कार्य के संपन्न होने के समय को व्यक्त करते हैं।
जैसे:- Today, Tomorrow, Next Day, Yesterday....etc.
(e) It becomes the answer of 'when'.
Ex:- He will come tomorrow.
When will he come - 'Tomorrow'.
(f) यदि वाक्य में कई adverbs of time का प्रयोग हो तो सबसे पहले ,सबसे छोटा time फिर उससे बड़ा ,फिर सबसे बडे time को रखते हैं। **जैसे :-**
ex1-He came here at 7 O'clock in the morning on monday.
ex2-She was born at 6 O'clock in the evening on sunday in 1987.

4. **Adverb of Degree/Quantity**:- An Adverb that shows the degree of an action is called Adverb of degree. ये adverbs , degree और quantity को व्यक्त करते हैं।
जैसे:-fully, very , rather ,perfectly ,pretty ,almost , Much, So much, To much ...etc.
- It becomes the Answer of ' how much'

Ex:-He speaks too much.
How much does he speak? -Too much.

5. **Adverb of Frequency or Number:** - An Adverb that shows the frequency (Repetition of an action is called Adverb of frequency.
कोई कार्य कितनी बार हुआ यह बताता है adverb of frequency or number.
Ex:- Once , Twice, Thrice, Four time, Five time, Always, Never, hardly ,rarely Often, Seldom,Frequently, again...etc.
Ex:- He came **twice** on the stage.
How often did he come on stage? > Twice.
सामान्यतया ये adverb , verb से पहले प्रयोग किये जाते हैं। जैसे :-
My friends **often** goes to gym.
adverb verb
Ankit **frequently** reads story books.
adverb verb

6. **Adverb of Contrast** :-ये वाक्य में विरोधाभास(contrast) को बताते है। जैसे :- However , though etc.

- A/An + Fairly + adjective + noun.
- **Rather** का प्रयोग bad sense में होता है I Rather + A + adjective.
- दोनों का अर्थ 'मात्रा' को व्यक्त करता है I जैसे :-
- It was rather a good trip.
- The weather is rather hot.
- (इसका अर्थ है : मौसम न पसंद आने वाला गर्म है)
- It was a fairly good trip.
- Coffee is fairly hot.
  (इसका अर्थ है : कॉफ़ी अच्छी गर्म है)

- **In ability-**

In ability-

I.Too+ Adjective is replaced by 'So+Adjective+that'.
2.Now a Pronoun is added according to the Subject.
3.To + vl is replaced by can not , could not+vl.
4.Now the Sentence is given its Proper structure.

Ex:- (a) Ram is too poor to give your money.
- Ram is so poor that he can not give you money.

(b) Raju was too tired to take a single step.
- Raju was so tired that he could not take a single step.

Habit -

I.Too + Adjective is replaced by ' So + Adjective + That'.
2. Noun a Pronoun is added according to the Subject.
3. Too + vl is replaced by will not / would not + vl.

Ex:-

(a)He is too lazy to go there.
-He is so lazy that he will not go there.

(b)Raju was too miser that he would not give a single coin.
-Raju was so miser that he would not give a single coin.

-For non living thing-

I.Too+ Adjective is replaced by ' So + Adjective + that'.
2.Now 'it / they' is added a Pronoun.
3.Too+vl is replaced by can not/ could not + not be + v3.

Ex:- (a) The stick is too hard to break.
- The stick is so hard that it can not be broken.

(b) The distance was too long to cover.
- The distance was so long that it could not be covered.

For Natural thing afferting us-
I.Too + Adjective is replaced by 'So +Adjective + that.
2. Now 'we / one' is added as Pronoun.
3. Too + vl is replaced by can not/could not + vl.
4. Now the Sentence is given its Proper structure.

Ex:-

(a)The Sun is too hot to go out.
- The sun is so hot that we cannot go out.

(b) The Night was too dark to se.
- The Night was so dark that we could not see.

Comparison of adverbs

Adjective की तरह adverb की भी तीन degrees होती है – positive,Comparative and the Superlative degree
अधिकतर वो adverb जो ly से end होते है वो comparative degree बनाते है more के साथ और superlative बनाते है most के साथ **जैसे :-**

positive	comparative	superlative
Happily	more happily	most happily
Kindly	more kindly	most kindly
Loudly	more loudly	most loudly
Noisily	more Noisily	most Noisily

Rules of Adverb

❖ If an Adverb Qualifies an Adjective comes before the Adjective.
Ex:- Ram is highly intelligent.

❖ **too.....to और so....that**
too and **so** कभी भी एक वाक्य(sentence) में नही हो सकते हैं। अगर ऐसा है तो वो वाक्य पूरी तरह गलत है। too के साथ हमेशा to का प्रयोग किया जाता है। और so के साथ हमेशा that का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
जैसे :-
He is too sick so that he cannot go to office. (x)
He is too sick to go to office. (✓)
He is so sick that he cannot go to office. (✓)

❖ Quite के साथ कभी भी all का प्रयोग नहीं करते हैं।
जैसे :-
He is quite all correct in his opinion. (x)
He is quite correct in his opinion. (✓)

❖ **Else....but**
Else के साथ हमेशा but का प्रयोग होता है than का नहीं जैसे:-
He did nothing else than devote time to studying. (x)
He did nothing else **but** devote time to studying. (✓)

❖ **Use of 'As'**:- adverb 'as' का प्रयोग **Regard, define , describe ,treat ,view ,know** के साथ किया जाता है।
लेकिन **'as'** का प्रयोग **Elect, consider, call, appoint, choose, name** के साथ नहीं किया जाता है। **जैसे:-**

- It is considered as the worst problem of this area. (x)
- It is considered the worst problem of this area. (✓)
- I regard him my family member. (x)
- I regard him as my family member. (✓)

❖ **Use of Enough :-**
Enough का प्रयोग उस शब्द के बाद किया जाता है, जिसे वह qualify करता है। enough से पहले हमेशा positive degree का adjective या adverb रहेगा। Comparative degree के बाद enough का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे :-
She is older enough to earn a living. (x)
She is old enough to earn a living. (✓)
Ram is enough intelligent to solve this question. - (x)
Ram is intelligent enough to solve this question. - (✓)

❖ If an Adverb qualifies an another Adverb comes before the another one.
Ex:- He is speaking enough loudly to be heard. - (x)
He is speaking loudly enough to be heard. - (✓)

❖ If Adverb of manner (Adj. + ly) qualifies a Transitive Verb can be used either before the Verb or after the object the Verb.
Ex:- He clearly writes a letter. - (✓)
He writes a letter clearly. - (✓)

❖ If an Adverb of manner (Adj.+ly) qualifies an Intransitive Verb comes after the Verb.
Ex:- He loudly laughed on the stage. - (x)
He laughed loudly on the stage. - (✓)

❖ If an Adverb qualifies the entire Sentence comes in the beginning of the Sentence.
Ex:- Unfortunately you missed the change.
*If an Adverb of frequency (Always, Never, Seldom, Often, Rarely....etc.) qualifies an Action Verb comes before the Verb.
Ex:- I go never there. - (x)
I never go there. - (✓)

❖ An Adverb of frequency (Always, Never, Seldom, Often, Rarely...etc.) comes after the Auxiliary Verb made Main Verb.
Ex:- He always is busy. - (x)
He is always busy. -. (✓)

❖ ध्यान रहे कि यदि किसी वाक्य में Auxiliary Verb तथा Main verb दोनों मौजूद हो तो ' Adverb of Frequency ' इनके पहले आता है।
Ex:- I used to never go there. - (x)
I never used to go there. - (✓)

father.
Liable to – deserve

29) 'Between' in place of 'to' Likeness between – similarity

30) 'From' in place of 'with'
Part from someone – I parted from my friend in chennai.
Part with something – A miserly person can't be parted with a single penny.

Chapter – 8
Conjunction
(समुच्चय-बोधक अव्यय)

Conjunctions are the words we use to join two or more sentences together or two words within the same sentence. The most common conjunctions in English are and,for, so, but, or, nor, for.
If I say "Ram is good" and then I say "Mohan is also good". I made two sentences. Let me make it one by just saying "Ram and Mohan are good". Using 'and', I shortened the sentence. Hence, 'and' is a conjunction.

दो वाक्यों या किसी वाक्य में दो शब्दों को जोड़ने के लिए प्रयोग में लाये जाने वाले शब्दों को शब्द-योजक या समुच्चय-बोधक अव्यय (conjunctions) कहते हैं । अगर मैं कहूँ राम अच्छा है और फिर कहूँ मोहन भी अच्छा है। जब दोनों अच्छे हैं तो क्यों न ये कहूँ कि 'राम **और** मोहन अच्छे हैं।' ऐसा कहने पर वाक्य छोटा हो जाता है और अर्थ भी नहीं बदलता। जोड़े गये वाक्य में "और" एक **conjunction** है।
Conjunctions are Joining words.
Used to join together separate parts of a sentence.

Types of Conjunctions:-
Conjunctions link together two similar sentences, or link two clauses in a complex sentence.
Conjunctions are categorized as

A. Simple conjunction:- Single word is used to joining words or sentences. दो शब्दों या वाक्यों को जोड़ने वाले एक शब्द को सामान्य शब्द-योजक कहते हैं।
Example: and, but, because, although

B. Correlative Conjunctions:- (surrounding an adverb or adjective). These conjunctions are used in pairs are called Correlative conjunctions. जोड़े के रूप में प्रयुक्त होने वाले शब्द-योजक Correlative conjunctions कहलाते हैं।

Example: either or, neither nor, both and, though... yet

C. Compound conjunctions:- (often ending with as, if or that): Conjunctions which are used in compound expressions are called Compound conjunctions.
समूह के रूप में प्रयुक्त होने वाले शब्द-योजक Compound conjunctions कहलाते हैं।
Example: provided that, as long as, in order that, as if, as well as
Classes of Conjunction:- Conjunctions have two basic functions-

(A) Coordinating Conjunction: -Coordinating conjunctions are used to join two sentence of equal importance. The two parts may be single words or clauses. दो समान महत्व के स्वतंत्र वाक्यों को जोड़ने वाले शब्द Coordinating conjunctions कहलाते हैं।
Example: and, but, for, also, either or, neither nor
Coordinating conjunctions are of four kinds

1. Cumulative or copulative (संयोजक अव्यय):
Such conjunction Joins two statements.
इस प्रकार के समुच्चय-बोधक अव्यय किन्ही दो कथनों को जोड़ते हैं। ये निम्न हैं- and, also, as well as
Example - I like tea and coffee.

2. Adversative (विरोध सूचक अव्यय):- ये दो विरोधी या विपरित अर्थों वाले कथनों को जोड़ने में प्रयुक्त होते हैं। ये निम्न हैं but, yet, still, however, while, only
Example-Though he is poor yet he is honest.

3. Alternative or disjunctive (विकल्प सूचक अव्यय):- It expresses a choice between two alternatives.
सामान्यतया इनका प्रयोग दो में से एक का विकल्प चुनने के लिए किया जाता हैं। ये निम्न हैं-or, either, else, nor, neither, whether.
Example-Either she is laughing or weeping.

4. Illative or casual (अनुमान सूचक अव्यय): it expresses reason cause or conclusions.
सामान्यतया इनका प्रयोग अनुमान लगाने के लिए किया जाता हैं। ये निम्न हैं - for, therefore, hence, then
Example-I cannot give you any money, for I have none.

(B) Subordinating Conjunction:-
Subordinating conjunctions are used to join a subordinate or dependent clause to a main clause.
पूर्ण अर्थ देने के लिए वाक्य को मुख्य वाक्य से जोड़ने वाले शब्द Subordinating conjunctions कहलाते हैं।
Example: after, because, if, that, though, till, before, unless, as, when, where, while, than
Subordinating conjunctions are of following kinds –

1. Conjunctions of time:- when they introduce temporal clauses समय-सम्बन्धी उपवाक्यों को जोड़ने में प्रयुक्त होते हैं। ये निम्न हैं when, before, after, since, as, until, whenever, while, ere, etc.
Example: It was 1995 when he purchased this house.

2. Conjunctions of place:- ये स्थान सम्बन्धी उपवाक्यों को जोड़ने में प्रयुक्त होते हैं। ये निम्न हैं where, wherever, whither(to what place), whence(from what place), etc
Example: Do you know the house where i live.

3. Conjunctions of manner:- when they introduce manner-specific clauses.वाक्य में जब किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु के कार्य करने के तरीके How, As, However, Howsoever. को प्रस्तुत किया गया हो। ये निम्न हैं-

Example: Everyone knows how a poor lives.

4. Conjunctions of cause and reason:- when they introduce causative clauses.
जब वाक्य में कारण सम्बन्धी उपवाक्य सम्मिलित किये गये हों । ये निम्न हैं- Because, since, as, now, whereas, that, seeing, etc.
Example: He does not go to office because he is unwell.

Chapter – 9

Time And Tense

Time (समय) और Tense (काल) दोनों ऐसे शब्द हैं जिनमें संबंध होते हुए भी अंतर है।
Time का प्रयोग सामान्य अर्थ में होता है, जबकि Tense का प्रयोग विशेष अर्थ में Verb के form का निरूपण करने के लिए किया जाता है। चलिए नीचे दिए गए उदाहरणों पर हम लोग विचार करते हैं –

1. Veena goes to the market every Sunday.
2. The plane takes off at 5 p.m. tomorrow.
3. He had no money yesterday.

उदाहरण (1) में Simple Present Tense का प्रयोग किया गया है। लेकिन इससे Past, Present, और Future तीनों का बोध होता है, वीणा Past time में प्रत्येक रविवार को जाती है और आशा है कि Future time में भी प्रत्येक रविवार को जाएगी।

उदाहरण (2) में स्पष्ट होता है कि प्लेन (plane) कल 5 बजे शाम को प्रस्थान करेगा। इस वाक्य में भी Simple Present Tense का प्रयोग किया गया है, लेकिन इससे future time का बोध होता है।

उदाहरण (3) में Simple Past Tense का प्रयोग किया गया है, तथा इससे past time का बोध होता है।
ऊपर दिए गए उदाहरणों से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि Verb के Present Tense में रहने पर भी इस पर Present, Past और Future Time का बोध होता है।
अत; Verb के Tense तथा इसके प्रयोग को सावधानी से समझने की जरूरत है सर्वप्रथम एक प्रश्न उठता है कि Tense क्या है? इस प्रश्न का उत्तर इस प्रकार है :-
Tense : कार्य के समय के मुताबिक Verb के रूप में जो परिवर्तन होता है, उसे Tense कहते हैं।

Kinds of Tense

1. Present Tense (वर्तमान काल)
2. Past Tense (भूतकाल)
3. Future Tense (भविष्य काल)

1. Present Tense : किसी कार्य के वर्तमान समय में होने या करने जैसे- हो रहा है, हो चुका है, या हो गया है तथा एक लंबे समय से होता रहा है, का बोध हो तो उसे Present Tense कहते हैं।
दूसरे शब्दों में - An action which is done at the present time. जैसे -
1.I read a book
मैं पुस्तक पढ़ता हूँ ।
2.I am reading a book
मैं पुस्तक पढ़ रहा हूँ ।
3.I have read a book
मैं पुस्तक पढ़ चुका हूँ।
4.I have been reading a book for an hour
मैं दो घंटे से पुस्तक पढ़ता रहा हूँ।

2.Past Tense : किसी कार्य के बीते हुए समय में होने या करने, हो रहा था, हो चुका था, या हो गया था तथा एक लंबे समय से होता रहा था का बोध हो, तो उसे Past Tense कहते हैं।
दूसरे शब्दों में- An action which is done at the Past time. जैसे -
1.I wrote a letter.
मैं पत्र लिखता था या मैंने पत्र लिखा।
2.I was writing a letter.
मैं पत्र लिख रहा था।
3..I had written a letter.
मैं पत्र लिख चुका था या मैंने पत्र लिखा था
4.I had been writing a letter for two days.
मैं दो दिनों से पत्र लिख रहा था

3. Future Tense : किसी कार्य के आने वाले समय में होने या करने जैसे-हो रहा होगा, होता रहेगा, हो चुका होगा या हो गया होगा तथा एक निश्चित समय से होता आ रहा होगा का बोध हो, उसे Future Tense कहते हैं। जैसे -
1. I shall write a letter.
मैं पत्र लिखूंगा।
2.I shall be writing later.
मैं पत्र लिख रहा हूंगा।
3.I shall have written a letter.
मैं पत्र लिख चुका हूंगा।
4. I shall have been writing a letter.
मैं पत्र लिखता आ रहा होऊंगा।
उपयुक्त उदहारण से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि Present, Past तथा Future Tense के भी चार -चार उपभेद होते हैं।

I. Present Tense

Present Tense के चार उपभेद होते हैं।
1. Present Indefinite Tense /Simple Present Tense (सामान्य वर्तमान काल)
2. Present Continuous / Progressive Tense (अपूर्ण वर्तमान काल / तात्कालिक वर्तमान काल)
3. Present Perfect Tense(पूर्ण वर्तमान काल)
4. Present perfect continuous tense (पूर्णापूर्ण वर्तमान काल / पूर्ण तात्कालिक वर्तमान काल)

I. Simple Present Tense

Structure :
Positive tense :-
Subject +main verb +s/es+Object
Ex-Ram reads books.
Note:- अगर subject singular है (जैसे- he, she, it या किसी व्यक्ति का नाम) तो verb की first form में s या es प्रयोग करेंगें ।
Negative:-
Subject+do/does+not+main verb+Object
Ex- Ram does not read books.
Interrogative:-
1st type:-
Do/does+subj+not+main verb+Object+?

2nd type :-WH words + 1st type
Ex- Does ram read books?
note:-यदि subject एकवचन(He ,She ,It ,name) होगा तो main verb में s या es लगायेंगे और अगर subject बहुवचन(you ,we,they) होगा तो main verb में s या es नहीं लगायेंगे ।
जैसे :-
ram **reads** books.
they **read** books.

Rule (1): Simple Present Tense का प्रयोग habitual, or regular or repeated action (नियमित या स्वाभाविक कार्य) कों express (अभिव्यक्त) करने के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे -
Mukesh goes to bed at 10 P.M.
He always comes here on Sunday.
She reads a newspaper every morning.
He takes tea without sugar.
We work eight hours a day.
I live at Mahendru.
Shweta and Anshu are girls.
I get up at 6 a.m. every morning.

Note : सामान्यतः Time expressing Adverbs (समय सूचक क्रिया विशेषण) जैसे -
always, often, sometimes, generally, usually, occasionally, rarely, seldom, never, hardly, scarcely, habitually, daily, everyday, every night, every morning, every evening, every week, every month, every year, once a week, once a day, once a month, twise a day, twice a week, twice a month आदि का प्रयोग habitual, or regular or repeated action को express करने के लिए किया जाता है। दूसरे शब्दों में कह सकते हैं कि उपरोक्त Adverbs का प्रयोग होने पर Simple Present Tense का प्रयोग होता है जैसे-

He always comes here at night.

He generally comes here at night.

He usually comes here at night.

He sometimes comes here at night.

He often comes here at night.

He rarely comes here at night.

He seldom comes here at night.

He never comes here at night.

Rule (2) : इस Tense का प्रयोग Universal truth (सार्वभौमिक सत्य) principal (सिद्धांत) permanent activities (स्थायी कार्य) को express(अभिव्यक्त) करने के लिए किया जाता है जैसे -

The sun rises in the east.

Two and two makes four.

Man is mortal.

Water boils at 100°C.

The Ganges springs from the Himalayas.

Rule (3) : इस Tense का प्रयोग possession (अधिकार) को express (अभिव्यक्त) करने के लिए किया जाता है जैसे -
This pen belongs to me.
I have a car.

3. Present Perfect Tense

Structure:
Positive=
Subject+has/have+MV3 +Object
Ex- I have taken lunch.
Negative=
Subject+has/have+not +MV3+Object
Ex- I have not taken lunch.
Interrogative=
1st type:-
Has/have+Subject+MV3+Object+?
2nd type :-WH words + 1st type
Ex- Have I taken lunch?

Use of Present Perfect Tense :
Rule (1) : Present Perfect Tense का प्रयोग ऐसे (actions)कार्यों के लिए होता है, जो तुरंत समाप्त हुये हो । **जैसे -**
She has written a letter.
I have just bought a pen.
He has gone to Patna market.

Rule (2) : इस Tense का प्रयोग ऐसे Past Actions के लिए होता है, जो Present Time में जारी है। अर्थात जिसका प्रभाव Present Time में है।
जैसे -
He has cut his finger.
उसने अपनी उंगली काट ली है, अर्थात् खून बह रहा है।
She has finished her work.
उसने अपने कार्य समाप्त कर लिया है, अर्थात् अब वह कार्य से मुक्त है।
My daughter has eaten all the apples.
मेरी पुत्री सब सेब खा गई है, अर्थात् वह एक भी सेब दूसरे के लिए नहीं छोड़ी है।
उपरोक्त वाक्यों से स्पष्ट है कि कार्य - past में हुए हैं, लेकिन उसका प्रभाव वर्तमान में जारी है।

Rule (3) : इस Tense का प्रयोग ऐसे past actions के लिये होता है, जो past में शुरू हुआ हो और अब भी जारी है। ऐसे actions के साथ for / since का प्रयोग जरुरत के मुताबिक होता है। जैसे -
I have lived in the house since 1999.
मैं 1999 ई० से इस घर में रह रहा हूँ अर्थात् मैं अभी भी इस घर में रह रहा हूँ।
He has taught in the school for five years.
वह पाँच वर्षों से इस स्कूल में पढ़ा रहा है, अर्थात् वह अभी भी इस स्कूल में पढ़ा रहा है।
She has been ill since Friday.
वह शुक्रवार से बीमार है, अर्थात् वह अभी भी बीमार है।

Rule (4) : इस Tense का प्रयोग ऐसे past actions के लिए होता है जो past में समाप्त हुआ है, लेकिन उसका समय निश्चित रूप से अज्ञात है। जैसे -
She has gone to America.
Have you read 'The Arabian Night' ?

Rule (5) : Present Perfect Tense के साथ past time expressing words - last year, last week, last month, yesterday, the other day,ago etc. का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे -

I have seen him last year.	(x)
I saw him last year.	(✓)
He has arrived last week.	(x)
He arrived last week.	(✓)
She has come the other day.	(x)
She came the other day.	(✓)

Rule (6) : Present Perfect Tense के साथ नीचे दिए गए Adverbs or Adverbial pharases का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे -

	Adverbs	Meanings
1.	ever	कभी
2.	never	कभी नहीं
3.	always	हमेशा / सदा
4.	occasionally	कभी-कभी
5.	often	प्रायः / अक्सर
6.	several time	अनेक बार
7.	already	पहले से ही
8.	yet	अब तक /अभी तक (बोलने के समय तक)
9.	just	तुरन्त
10.	lately	हाल में
11.	recently	हाल में
12.	so far	अब तक / जहाँ तक
13.	up to now	अभी तक
14.	Up to the present	वर्तमान समय तक
15.	since	से
16.	for	से
17.	during the last	अंतिम कुछ सप्ताहों

few weeks के दौरान
18. during the last अंतिम कुछ वर्षो/सालों
few years के दौरान

He has come recently. (✓)
She has not gone yet. (✓)
He has worked here for five hours. (✓)
The train has already left. (✓)
Mukesh has not completed his work up to now. (✓)
He came recently. (x)
She did not go yet. (x)
He worked here for five hours. (x)
The train already left. (x)
Mukesh completed his work up to now.(x)
उपर्युक्त Adverbs में से कुछ का प्रयोग Simple Past Tense में भी होता है।

4. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Structure:-
positive:-
sub+has/have+been+Ving+obj+since/for +.....
Ex-He has been playing for two hours.
Negative:-
sub+has/have+not+been+Ving+obj+since/for+.....
Ex- He has not been playing for two hours.
Interrogative:- 1st type :-
Has/have+sub+been+Ving+obj+since/for+.....?
2nd type :-WH words + 1st type
Ex- Has he been playing for two hours?

Use of present perfect continuous tense:-
1.जब कोई कार्य past से लगातार चला आ रहा हो और present में भी चल रहा हो तो present perfect continuous tense का प्रयोग करते है।
जैसे:-
He has been studying for two hours.
वह दो घण्टे से पढाई कर रहा है ।

Note : Since / for का प्रयोग Present perfect tense, Present Perfect Continuous Tense, Past Perfect Tense, तथा Past Perfect Continuous Tense में होता है।
अतः हम लोग since / for के प्रयोग पर विचार करते है।
सभी परीक्षाओं के लिए for / since महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि इससे संबंधित प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं।

Use of 'for' and 'since':-
(A) **Uses of 'for' :** for is used before indefinite / uncertain period of time
'for' is used before -
Rule (1) : Numeral Adjective + minutes
जैसे -for thirty minutes
for many minutes
for twenty minutes
for several minutes
Rule (2) : Numeral Adjective + hours
जैसे - for two hours
for many hours
for three hours
for several hours
Rule (3) : Numeral Adjective + days
जैसे - for five days
for many days
for two days
for several days
Rule (4) : Numeral Adjective + weeks
जैसे - for two weeks
for many weeks
for three weeks
for several weeks
Rule (5) : Numeral Adjective + months
जैसे - for two months
for many months
for six months
for several months
Rule (6) : Numeral Adjective + years
जैसे- for three years
for many years
for five years
for several years

Chapter - 10

Spotting Error

1. The following sentence has three parts 1, 2 and 3. Find the part that has an error in it. If there is no error, choose 4 (Ignore the er ror of punctuation, if any)

(1) The man

(2) can not live

(3) by bread alone.

(4) No error

Ans. (1)

2.The following sentence has three parts labeled 1,2 and 3. Find the part that has an error in it. If there is no error, choose option 4

(1) Rohini proved

(2) to be the

(3) best dancer than Rani.

(4) No error

Ans.(3)

3.The following sentences have three part labeled 1,2 and 3. Find the part that has a grammatical error in it. If there is no error, choose option 4 (Ignore the error of punctuation, if any)

(1) She spends money

(2) as though she

(3) would be very rich man

(4) No error

Ans.(3)

4.The following sentences have three part labeled 1,2 and 3. Find the part that has a grammatical error in it. If there is no error, choose option 4 (Ignore the error of punctuation, if any)

(1) If I would have spoken

(2) to my father as you spoke to me

(3) he would have beaten me

(4) No error

Ans. (1)

Directions: Read the sentence given below to find out any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter (1), (2), (3) & (4) indicating that part is the answer:

(1) The Manager put forward/

(2) a number of critereons/

(3) for the post. /

(4) No error

Ans. (2)

(1) The Railways have made/

(2) crossing the tracks/

(3) a punished offence.

(4)No error

Ans. (3)

(1) A member shall be required/

(2) to pay inter est at such rate/

(3) as is fixed by committee. /

(4) No error

Ans. (3)

(1) On last Sunday /

(2) I met my friend /

(3)accidentally./

(4) No error.

Ans. (3)

(1)He ate/

(2) nothing/

(3) since yesterday./

(4)No errer

Ans. (1)

Sol. Use **'themselves'**. Error in noun-pronoun agreement.

Q23. In each question, a sentence is given in five parts, one of which is erroneous. Mark the option that has the error.
(a) The reason is
(b) because of suits being so
(c) expensive, it is relatively economical
(d) to buy casual wear
(e) in India

Ans.(b)
Sol. Do not repeat **'because'** if you have said 'reason'

Directions (24-28): In the question given below the parts of the sentence which are highlighted are grammatically correct. Choose that part of the sentence which is not highlighted and is grammatically incorrect. Ensure that the meaning of the statement remains unchanged.

Q24. GDP is really not a comprehensive **measure of economic development,** because the primary method of measuring **GDP is based on absurd calculations** that include some values and completely, rather arbitrarily, excludes any other consideration of distribution of income.

(a)GDP is really not a comprehensive
(b)because the primary method of measuring
(c)that include some values and completely, rather arbitrarily
(d)excludes any other consideration of distribution of income
(e)No error
Ans. (d)
Sol. There is an error in the part (d) of the sentence. The verb "**excludes**" should be replaced by its plural form "**exclude**" to comply with the subject-verb agreement. It is to be noted that the subject of the verb "**exclude**" is in plural "**absurd calculations**" which should be followed by the similar form of the verb. Hence option (d) is the correct choice.

Q25 . The National Health Policy 2017 has been proposed to increase the public spending on health care from a dismal 1 per cent **to a meagre 2.5 per cent of GDP by 2020,** which in itself is well below the world average of 5.99 per cent.

(a)The National Health Policy 2017 has been proposed
(b)to increase the public spending
(c)on health care from a dismal 1 per cent
(d)which in itself is well below the world average of 5.99 per cent
(e)No error
Ans. (a)
Sol. There is an error in the part (a) of the sentence. The use of "**been**" is incorrectly matched with the structure of the sentence. The sentence simply follows the Present Perfect Tense with "**The National Health Policy 2017**" as the subject. The correct expression should be "**The National Health Policy 2017 has proposed**" to make the sentence grammatically correct. Hence option (a) is the correct choice.

Q26. The fact of the matter must be that while a large section of the populace has been confronting the repressive dictator, the forbidden challenge of the ISIS emanates from its anxiety **to step into the vacuum.**

(a)must be that while a large section
(b)of the populace has been confronting the repressive dictator
(c)the forbidden challenge of the ISIS
(d)emanates from its anxiety
(e)No error

Ans. (c)
Sol. There is an error in the part (c) of the sentence. The adjective "**forbidden**" doesn't

Chapter – 15

Cloze Test

Cloze Test, जिसे fill in the blanks भी कहा जाता है, एक वाक्य समापन टेस्ट है जहां आपको कुछ रिक्त स्थानों वाले पैराग्राफ दिये जाते हैं। असल में यह Fill in the blanks और comprehension भरने का एक संयोजन है।यह परीक्षा आपकी समझ का विश्लेषण करती है, अर्थात् पढ़ने की समझ, एक ही समय में शब्दावली और व्याकरणिक कौशल का मूल्यांकन करना होता है।

Cloze test के बारे में सबसे अच्छी बात ये है कि यह अंग्रेजी भाषा अनुभाग का एक बहुत ही शानदार हिस्सा है और अगर आप इसमें मास्टर हैं, तो आप आसानी से अच्छे अंक प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। इसके बारे में एक अच्छा पहलू यह है कि क्लोजिंग का एक प्रश्न हल करने के लिए औसतन 30 सेकंड से भी कम समय लगता है, जिसमे पैराग्राफ को पढने का 1-2 मिनट का समय सम्मिलित नहीं है। आप सभी से अंग्रेजी भाषा और अच्छी व्याकरण के साथ-साथ इंग्लिश शब्दावली पर अच्छी पकड़ की अपेक्षा की जाती है।

किसी भी Cloze test के प्रश्न को हल करने का पहला चरण है- धीरे धीरे पढ़ना और समझना कि यह किसके बारे में है। यह आपको विषय के बारे में एक विचार विकसित करने में मदद करेगा। यही कारण है कि, धीरे धीरे कम से कम दो बार पैराग्राफ को पढ़ें। यह आपको पैराग्राफ के विषय को समझने में मदद करेगा। एक बार पाठ का विषय स्पष्ट हो जाए, तो बाकि सब नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों से हल हो जायेगा। ऐसा करने के बाद, आप दिए गए विकल्पों में से सबसे उपयुक्त शब्द चुन सकते हैं।

Examples

Directions (Q. 1-10) : fill the the blanks in the passage below with the most appropriate word from the options given for each blanks :

Each species has its special place or habitat. An (1) .....bird-watcher can look at (2) .....forest, meadow, lake, swamp or field and (3) .....almost exactly what birds he (4) .....find there (5) .....birds are found all over the world ; other (6) .....themselves to certain areas. Still (7) .....migrate from one country to another in (8) .....in search of warmth and (9).....and then return in spring (10) the season in more favorable.

(1) (a) experience (b) expert
(c) advanced (d) active

(2) (a) the (b) some
(c) a (d) certain

(3) (a) predict (b) suggest
(c) prophesy (d) calculate

(4) (a) should (b) must
(c) might (d) will

(5) (a) more (b) some
(c) most (d) all

(6) (a) keep (b) entrust
(c) confine (d) involve

(7) (a) some (b) other
(c) few (d) all

(8) (a) winter (b) summer
(c) spring (d) autumn

(9) (a) seeds (b) crops
(c) fruit (d) food

(10) (a) while (b) until
(c) after (d) when

Directions – 2 (Q. 1-10) : In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words:

New industries supported by foreign interests (1).....offer (2).....salaries to their employees at all levels of responsibility then (3).....locally-owned industries. They need (4).....people and are (5) .....to pay high wages to (6).....them local industries often (7) ..... The high salaries. Offered by foreign-supported industries, seeing the sharp (8) .....raise all wages to an excessive level. Workers in local industries, seeing the sharp (9).....in job-pay will agitate for an improvement in their salaries. This eventually will drain the resources and (10).....their profitability.

(1) (a) hardly (b) reluctantly
(c) seldom (d) never
(e) usually

(2) (a) disproportionate (b)better
(c) proportionate (d) comparable
(e) unreasonable

(3) (a) did (b) could
(c) do (d) their
(e) does

(4) (a) local (b) several
(c) more (d) talented
(e) less

(5) (a) willing (b) bound
(c) forced (d) reluctant
(e) authorized

(6) (a) Entertain (b) retain
(c) enrich (d) hire
(e) bribe

(7) (a) uphold (b) imitate
(c) protest (d) pay
(e) accept

(8) (a) hardly (b) considerable
(c) not (d) unreasonably
(e) artificially

(9) (a) Difference (b) cut
(c) hike (d) decrease
(e) injustice

(10) (a) augment (b) fulfil
(C) enhance (d) lower
(e) check

Directions-3 (Q. 1-6) : In the following sentence sentences at certain points you are given a choice of three words one of which is most appropriate. Choose the best word out of the three words--one of which is most appropriate. Mark the letter, (a), (b), (c), relating to this word :

Smallpox, the most devastating and feared pestilence in human history , is making its last stand in two remote areas of Ethiopia, one in the desert and one in the mountains.

As of the end of august (1) .....five villages had experienced cases (2) .....the preceding eight weeks. More (3) .....necessary, the oneset of the last (4).....case was on 9th august. (5) .....man is the only known (6).....of the smallpox virus, the disease should be eliminated forever when the last infected person recovers.

(1) (a) rarely (b) the
(c) only

(2) (a) in (b) about
(c) of

(3) (a) necessary (b) important
(c) urgent

Chapter – 18

One Word Substitution

S. No.	Statement	OWS with Hindi meaning
1.	Words inscribed on the tomb	Epitaph / समाधि- लेख
2.	A Fear of closed / dark places	Claustrophobia / संवृत- स्थान - भीति
3.	Something no longer in use	Obsolete / अप्रचलित
4.	A remedy for all diseases	Panacea / रामबाण
5.	One who is indifferent to pleasure or pain	Stoic / वैरागी
6.	One who is difficult to please	Fastidious / तुनुक मिजाज
7.	One who is concerned with the welfare of other	Altruist / परोपकारी
8.	The thing that can be easily broken	Brittle / नाजुक
9.	An animal that lives in a group	Gregarious / झुंड में रहने वाला
10.	That which cannot be easily read	Illegible / पठनीय
11.	Incapable of being corrected	Incorrigible / असुधार्य
12.	That which cannot be avoided	Inevitable / अतिनिष्ठावान
13.	A method which never fails	Infallible / अचूक
14.	One who hates women	Misogynist / महिलाद्वेषी
15.	A state where no law and order exits	Anarchy / अराजकता
16.	A study of ancient things	Archaeology / पुरातत्व विज्ञान
17.	A lover of books	Bibliophile / पुस्तक प्रेमी
18.	One who eats human flesh	Cannibal / नरभक्षी
19.	People living at the same time	Contemporaries / समकालीन

20.	To free completely from blame	Exonerate / निर्दोष ठहराना
21.	A speech made without preparation	Extempore / बिना तैयारी के करना या बोलना
22.	The act of killing whole group of people, especially whole race	Genocide / जनसंहार
23.	Easily duped or fooled	Gullible / भोला - भाला
24.	Extreme fear of water	Hydrophobia / जलभीति
25.	A voice that cannot be heard	Inaudible / अश्राव्य
26.	That which cannot be called back	Irrevocable / अटल
27.	Detailed plan of a journey	Itinerary / यात्राक्रम
28.	Favouritism granted in politics or business to relatives	Nepotism / भाई-भतीजावाद
29.	A person who is well known in an unfavorable way	Notorious / कुख्यात
30.	That which cannot be seen through	Opaque / अपारदर्शी
31.	A person who looks at the bright side of things	Optimist / आशावादी
32.	To give up the throne	Abdicate / त्यागना
33.	An associate in crime	Accomplice / सह-अपराधी
34.	A list of thanks to be discussed in a meeting	Agenda / कार्यसूची
35.	One who is able to use both hands	Ambidextrous / उभयहस्त
36.	Capable of being interpreted in two ways	Ambiguous / अनेकार्थी
37.	General pardon for offences against the state	Amnesty / राज-क्षमा
38.	One who lives both on land as well as in water	Amphibian / उभयचर
39.	A sea or stretch of water having many islands	Archipelago / द्वीप समूह

Chapter – 23
Fillers / Fill in the blanks

विभिन्न competitive examination में english section में Fillers or double fillers से questions पूछे जाते हैं single fillers में एक blank space दिया होता है जबकि double fillers में दो blank space को fill करना होता है इन questions कम समय में solve करने और सही तरीके से समझने के लिए आपको अपनी vocabulary और word power को अच्छी तरह पढना होगा जितनी ज्यादा आपकी words की knowledge होगी उतना ही आसान होगा आपको fillers and बाकि questions को हल करना ।

Single Fillers:-

Income support goes a long way in providing security to those left out of the.....

(A) Mainstream
(B) Slow
(C) Growing
(D) Growth

Correct option : A

केवल Mainstream ही ऐसा word है जो grammatically और contextually fit होगा ।

Double Fillers :-

The document is still a vague ,open – ended mess that says very little while asking a ton of..... giving the commission leeway to do more-or-less whatever it wants when the commenting.....closes in a few months.

(A) Questions ,period
(B) Comments ,time
(C) Monday ,window
(D) time ,website
(E) Questions ,window

Correct option : A

'Question' gives proper meaning to the sentence when put in the first blank and **'period'** refers to a length of time.

Tripple Fillers :-

The politician saw the other party as a .....and the supporters of the opposition became a .....and he .....the group with all of his heart and wanted to remove them as soon as possible.

(A) Apothegm ,tribulation, goaded
(B) Empathy ,Penury ,hindered
(C) Abomination,menace,despised
(D) Apothegm,tribulation,hindered

Correct option : C

Abomination = something that is hated
menace = threat (धमकी)
despised = hated (नफरत)

Same Filler in two sentences :-

(A) International women's day is an event to celebrate the..... made by different women over the course of history.

(B) Despite the long history of women's oppression , many strong willed women have made important.....to history and overcome the barriers in their way.

(A) Ramifications
(B) Delays
(C) Contributions
(D) Accusations
(E) Creations

Correct option : C

'Contributions' दोनों blank के लिए most suitable option है ।

Exercise

Single Fillers

(Q.1) The police are _____ with enforcement of law and order.

(A) responsible
(B) entrusted
(C) Accountable
(D) Necessary
(E) ensured

Answer: (b)

(Q.2) Canada does not require that US citizens obtain passports to enter the country and _____

(A) Mexico does neither
(B) Mexico doesn't either
(C) neither Mexico does
(D) either does Mexico

Answer: (b)

(Q.3) The airline was unable to give us a reason for the _____ departure delay.
(A) Indivisible
(B) Invincible
(C) invisible
(D) inexplicable
Answer: (d)

(Q.4) The chairman as well as the members _____ to blame for this misfortune.
(A) Are
(B) Were
(C) Is
(D) has
Answer: (c)

(Q.5) There was an _____ response for the marathon.
(A) Overwhelming
(B) Overriding
(C) Excessive
(D) extreme
Answer: (a)

(Q.6) The principal complied _____ the student's request.
(A) On
(B) At
(C) With
(D) For
(E) all
Answer: (c)

(Q.7) Before attempting to solve any problem, we must try to _____ its root cause.
(A) Identify
(B) Question
(C) Ignore
(D) Attack
(E) improve
Answer: (d)

(Q.8) There is no need of any proof because everything is very _____
(A) Obvious
(B) Uncertain
(C) Definite
(D) Regular
(E) essential
Answer: (a)

(Q.9) When the thief entered the house the inmates _____in the hall.
(A) were slept
(B) were sleeping
(C) slept
(D) had been sleeping
Answer: (b)

Double Fillers

(Q.1) Population growth tapers off with _____ literacy, access to contraception, and social and economic _____ .
(A) increased, progress
(B) decreased, progress
(C) improved, regress
(D) stagnant, duress
(E) mediocre, brevity
Correct Option: A
The statement wants to convey that population growth will decrease if people become more aware and educated. In the context of the sentence, "increased" or "improved" can fit the first blank and this eliminates options B, D and E. Further, as population growth will also decrease if social and economic conditions are improved, "progress" is the most appropriate choice for the second blank. Thus, option C gets eliminated as well.

(Q.2) It is now important for the central bank to _____ that the discipline in the system does not _____.
(A) command, wrecked
(B) notice, week
(C) maintain, exist

(D) ensure, slacken
(E) None of the above
Correct Option: D
In option A, "wrecked" is grammatically incorrect because it uses the past participle form of verb as well as does not fit the context.

In option B, week is contextually incorrect.

In option C, "exist" is exactly opposite to what is being required. RBI is a governing authority and it would try to maintain discipline rather than removing it.

Both the words of option D suit the context as well as fulfill the grammar rules.

(Q.3) It is possible that this piece of _____ is likely to be used against him by his electoral _____.
(A) advice, clans
(B) information, rivals
(C) garbage, opponents
(D) paper, allies
(E) None of the above
Correct Option: B
Clans means group of kin, which is simply not related to the context. Thus option A is eliminated.

Any information can be misused by the opponents only, thus both the words of option B absolutely fit to the blanks.

In option C, garbage is completely wrong.

In option D, allies is just opposite to the context, allies means friends, which will not do anything a

(Q.4) While the practice _____ food security it does not _____ adequate cash for the families.
(A) assure, retain
(B) provide, demand
(C) allows, require
(D) ensures, provide
(E) improves, outsource
Correct Option: D
Option A – "Assure" is grammatically incorrect, With singular subject verb should also be singular.

Option B – Due to the above mentioned reason "Provide" is also incorrect.

Option C – "Allows" does not fit in the first blank as it brings absurdity to the context of the sentence.

Option D- Both the words are grammatically as well as contextually correct.

(Q.5) he traditional practices of yoga lay great _____ on the importance of _____ in the form of pranayama.
(A) emphasis, breathing
(B) stress, exercise
(C) faith, controlling
(D) motion, body
(E) strength, games
Correct Option: A
"Pranayama" is a 'breathing exercise' whose importance is greatly 'highlighted' by the "traditional practices of yoga" Hence, options C, D and E can be eliminated as they are contextually unfit. The only words that can fit the first blank are either "emphasis" or "stress". For the second blank "breathing" is most appropriate as it specifies the type of exercise that "pranayama" is categorized under. So, it negates the possibility of option B as well.

Q6. With borrowing costs set to rise and global trade tensions adding to

नोट – *प्रिय पाठकों , ये हमारे नोट्स का एक सैंपल ही है , यदि आपको हमारे नोट्स के* ***सैंपल अच्छे लगे हों*** *तो कम्पलीट नोट्स खरीदने के लिए नीचे दिए गये* ***हमारे संपर्क नंबर पर कॉल करें*** *, हमें पूर्ण विश्वास है कि ये नोट्स आपकी "****IBPS BANK CLERK (मुख्य परीक्षा)****" की परीक्षा में पूर्ण संभव मदद करेंगे, धन्यवाद /*

संपर्क करें – 9887809083, 8504091672, 9694804063, 8233195718

प्रिय दोस्तों, अब तक हमारे नोट्स में से अन्य परीक्षाओं में आये हुए प्रश्नों के परिणाम –

EXAM (परीक्षा)	DATE	हमारे नोट्स में से आये हुए प्रश्न
RAS PRE. 2021	27 अक्तूबर	74 (cut off- 64)
SSC GD 2021	16 नवम्बर	68 (100 में से)
SSC GD 2021	30 नवम्बर	66 (100 में से)
SSC GD 2021	01 दिसम्बर	65 (100 में से)
SSC GD 2021	08 दिसम्बर	67 (100 में से)
राजस्थान S.I. 2021	13 सितम्बर	113 (200 में से)
राजस्थान S.I. 2021	14 सितम्बर	119 (200 में से)

FREE SAMPLE

राजस्थान S.I. 2021	15 सितम्बर	126 (200 में से)
RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021	23 अक्टूबर (1st शिफ्ट)	79 (150 में से)
RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021	23 अक्टूबर (2nd शिफ्ट)	103 (150 में से)
RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021	24 अक्टूबर (1st शिफ्ट)	95 (150 में से)
RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021	24 अक्टूबर (2nd शिफ्ट)	91 (150 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	27 दिसंबर (1st शिफ्ट)	59 (100 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	27 दिसंबर (2nd शिफ्ट)	61 (100 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	28 दिसंबर (1st शिफ्ट)	56 (100 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	28 दिसंबर (2nd शिफ्ट)	57 (100 में से)
U.P. SI 2021	14 नवम्बर 2021 1st शिफ्ट	91 (160 में से)
U.P. SI 2021	21नवम्बर2021 (1st शिफ्ट)	89 (160 में से)

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दोस्तों, इनका proof देखने के लिए नीचे दी गयी लिंक पर क्लिक करें या हमारे youtube चैनल पर देखें –

RAS PRE. – https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p3_i-3qfDy8&t=136s

VDO PRE. – https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gXdAk856W18&t=202s

Patwari – https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X6mKGdtXyu4&t=103s

अन्य परीक्षाओं में भी इसी तरह प्रश्न आये हैं Proof देखने के लिए हमारे youtube चैनल (Infusion Notes) पर इसकी वीडियो देखें या हमारे नंबरों पर कॉल करें।

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