



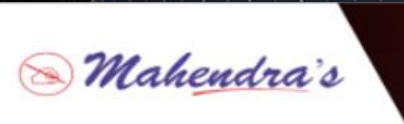
SSC CHSL KI PATHSHALA



ENGLISH

CONCEPT OF ENGLISH

6:00 PM



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LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

Today's topic: **20 Most Important Questions based on Gerunds**



LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

250 Exam Words



EPISODE-19



LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

जब आंखों में अरमान लिया,
मंजिल को अपना मान लिया।
है मुश्किल क्या आसान क्या,
जब ठान लिया तो ठान लिया॥





LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

SMRITI MAHENDRAS

<https://t.me/joinchat/HXtRJEeKHY5a2luNrUUgoQ>





Use of will/shall

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Use of Shall

Rule 1 :

In case a sentence starts with Let us/Let's and the sentence is an Imperative Sentence and Question Tag is used in a sentence, in that sentence Shall is used in the Question Tag



Use of will/shall

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For Example:

1) Let us go together for the event, shall we?

Rule 2 : In an **Interrogative Sentence** in order to give suggestions when **1st person (I/we)** is used as subject then **'shall'** is used.



Use of will/shall

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For Example

1) Shall we talk to the management ?



Use of will/shall

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Generally, it is followed that when

Main Verb -----Present

Helping Verb-----Present

Use “ Will/ Shall”

Main Verb -----Past

Helping Verb-----Past

Use “ Would/Should”



Point to Remember.....

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But this rule does not apply in case of : *Universal Truth, Idioms and Phrases, Habitual Action*. In this case only **Simple Present Tense** is used.



Point to Remember.....

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For Example:

Reporting Verb

**Simple
Present**

1) The teacher said that the sun rises in the east.

Because this sentence shows Universal Truth, the Verb
is given in Simple Present Tense.



Use of “Should”

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Rule 1

1) For Suggestions or Advice ‘should’ is used.

1) You should study English.

2) You should do exercise in the morning.



Use of “Should”

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2) After ‘Lest-----’ ‘should’ is used

Lest -----should + V1 is used

[V1 is used without s/es]



Use of “Should”

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It could also be written as

**Lest ----- V1 (sometimes ‘should’
is not used with V1)**

➤ **Both the structures are correct.**

✓ **Lest + should + V1 (without s/es)**

or

✓ **Lest + V1 (without s/es)**



Use of “Should”

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For Example :

- 1) He ran fast lest he should miss the train.**
- 2) Walk carefully lest you fall.**



Use of “Would”

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Use of ‘Would’

1) ‘Would’ is used to tell the Past habit of a Person.

➤ Past Habit can be written by using following structures :

1) By Using **WOULD**

2) By Using **Simple Past Tense**

3) By Using **“Used to”**



Use of “Would”

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Example : 1) I used to go to school by bus. I would return on foot. I played for hours before returning home.

2) For Preference or choice ‘would’ is used.

In this case with

Would ----- rather

(To show Preference or choice)

1) I would rather take tea.



Use of “Would”

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In some cases,

Would + Rather than (When both the alternatives are given)

1) I **would rather** take tea **than** coffee.



Use of “Would”

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**3) Incase of Imaginary Sentences of Present and Past
‘would’ is used in the Principal Clause.**

1) If I were a bird, I would fly in the sky.

2) If I were the P.M. of India, I would reduce taxes.



Use of “Would”

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In case of Past Imaginary Sentences ‘Would’ is used.

Here ‘had been’ is used to indicate Imaginary Sentence of Past.



Use of “Would”

LIVE AT
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Example :

1) If he had been a doctor, he would have helped them.

Incase of Imaginary Sentences the sentence starts with following words

“ I wish , if, as though, as if , suppose, it is time, it is high time ”



Use of “Would”

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Incase of ‘imaginary sentences’ ‘was’ is not used ‘were’ is used.

**Whether the subject is Singular or Plural
always Helping verb ‘were’ is used.**



Use of “Would”

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4) ‘Would’ is used as a Past form of ‘will’ in
Indirect Speech.

1) He said, “He will go there. **(Direct Speech)**

2) He said that he would go there.

(Indirect Speech)



Use of “Would”

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5. ‘Would’ is used for ‘Probability’

1) He would be sleeping.

6. ‘Would’; is used for ‘wish’ or ‘desire’.

1) I wish, India would become a developed country soon.



Use of “Would”

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7. ‘Would like to’ Phrase is used for ‘wish’ or ‘Desire’.

1) I would like to talk to the manager.

2) I would like to invite on stage the CEO of this company.



Q 32.

**LIVE AT
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It is reliably learnt (A)/ that he will be the (B)/
next President of our professional association.
(C)/ No error (D)

(A) (A)

(B) (B)

(C) (C)



(D) (D)

(E) (E)





Explanation :

LIVE AT
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No Error Part (D)



Q 33.

**LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.**

The competitive (A)/ edge for survival lays in the effective (B)/ use of information technology. (C)/ No error (D)

(A) (A)



(B) (B)

(C) (C)

(D) (D)

(E) (E)





Explanation :

LIVE AT
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Error is in Part (B)

“lays” की जगह “lies” होगा |

Lied, "lie" का Past है , जिसका अर्थ होता है ----- " झूठ बोलना " ; जबकि Laid, "lay" का Past form है, जिसका अर्थ होता है ----- " नींव डालना/ पड़ना/ लेटना " | स्पष्ट है कि वाक्य का अर्थ " नींव डालने " का है |



Q 34.

**LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.**

Rajan abided by (A)/ all the rules which (B)/
were explained to him before the programme.
(C)/ No error (D)

(A) (A)

(B) (B)

(C) (C)



(D) (D)

(E) (E)





Explanation :

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

No Error Part (D)



Q 35.

**LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.**

Being a rainy day, (A)/ Vijay decided to stay at home (B)/ and work further on the problem. (C)/ No error (D)



(A) (A)

(B) (B)

(C) (C)

(D) (D)

(E) (E)





Explanation :

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

Error is in Part (A)

“Being a rainy day” की जगह “It being a rainy day”
होगा , क्योंकि Time, Season, Weather के case में Being के
पहले "It" का प्रयोग होता है ।



Q 36.

**LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.**

The audience still flock (A)/ to his concerts to hear him to sing (B)/ as they perceive a sense of purity and piquancy in his music that is hard to come by today. (C)/ No error (D)

(A) (A)



(B) (B)

(C) (C)

(D) (D)

(E) (E)





Explanation :

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

Error is in Part (B)

“to” का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि "hear + Object + V1" का प्रयोग होता है।

Example:

hear obj. V1

1) I heard him sing.



Q 37.

**LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.**

Our leaders should (A)/ not let the criminal activities to grow (B)/ in our country. (C)/ No error (D)

(A) (A)



(B) (B)

(C) (C)

(D) (D)

(E) (E)





Explanation :

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

Error is in Part (B)

“to” का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि "Let + Subject + V1" का प्रयोग होता है।

Example:

Let + Sub. + V1

1) Let them go.

Similarly,



Explanation :

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

Similarly,

**Subject + watch/ behold/ see/ feel/ make/ hear + Object
+ V1**

is used

Hear (V2) + Bare Infinitive

1) I heard him speak on several subjects.



Q 38.

**LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.**

He complained to the police (A)/ that his
briefcase had been stolen (B)/ and that he was
lifted without any money. (C)/ No error (D)

(A) (A)

(B) (B)



(C) (C)

(D) (D)

(E) (E)





Explanation :

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

Error is in Part (C)

"Left" के बदले "lifted" का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "lift" का अर्थ होता है " उठाना " जबकि "leave" का अर्थ होता है " छोड़ना " |

Present

Past

Past Participle

(i) leave “छोड़ना”

left

left

(ii) lift “उठाना”

lifted

lifted



Q 39.

**LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.**

She stole something from my room and hid it
(A)/ in her recently got bag, so I can't tell you
anything about (B)/ the stolen thing unless or
until I check the room. (C)/ No error (D)

(A) (A)



(B) (B)

(C) (C)

(D) (D)

(E) (E)





Explanation :

LIVE AT
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Error is in Part (B)

“got” के बदले “gotten” का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Past Participle या Present Participle का प्रयोग Verb तथा Adjective के रूप में होता है।



Explanation :

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

Example:

Verb

1) He is running in the field. (Present Participle used as "Verb")

Adj.

Noun

2) The running boy is my younger brother.



Q 40.

**LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.**

Judge everything in the light of what (A)/ the pleaders of both the parties had said, (B)/ the Judge came to the conclusion that the case was false. (C)/ No error (D)



(A) (A)

(B) (B)

(C) (C)

(D) (D)

(E) (E)





Explanation :

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

Error is in Part (A)

“Judge” के बदले “Judging” का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Imperative Sentence (V1) से शुरू होता है किन्तु Participle की तरह “Judging, considering/ viewing/ referring / regarding” etc. का प्रयोग अर्थ के अनुसार किया जाता है।



Explanation :

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ये सारे शब्द जो Participle की तरह कार्य करते हैं Subject of Reference से मुक्त (Free) होते हैं।

Example:

- 1) Considering all the points, the judge gave the decision.
- 2) Considering all the points, the decision was given.



Q 41.

**LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.**

The author mentioned that (A)/ there were many people (B)/ who are deprived of minimum basic facilities. (C)/ No error (D)

(A) (A)

(B) (B)

(C) (C)



(D) (D)

(E) (E)





Explanation :

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

No Error Part (D)



Q 42.

**LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.**

The proposal will be (A)/ passed with a comfortable (B)/ majority if all the members of this group favour it. (C)/ No error (D)

(A) (A)

(B) (B)

(C) (C)



(D) (D)

(E) (E)





Explanation :

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

No Error Part (D)



Q 43.

**LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.**

Generally people have not receptive (A)/ and fail to notice the (B)/ irrelevant answers they got for straight questions. (C)/ No error (D)



(A) (A)

(B) (B)

(C) (C)

(D) (D)

(E) (E)





Explanation :

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

Error is in Part (A) “have not receptive” की जगह “are not receptive” होगा |



Q 44.

**LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.**

Neither the size nor the colour (A)/ of the clothes
which (B)/ he purchased for his younger brother
were right. (C)/ No error (D)

(A) (A)

(B) (B)



(C) (C)

(D) (D)

(E) (E)





Explanation :

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

Error is in Part (C) “were” की जगह “was” होगा ।



Q 45.

**LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.**

She did not (A)/ went there (B)/ to buy good ornaments for her friend. (C)/ No error (D)

(A) (A)



(B) (B)

(C) (C)

(D) (D)

(E) (E)





Explanation :

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

Error is in Part (C) “went there” की जगह “go there”
होगा, क्योंकि Verb "to do" (do/ does/ did) के बाद V1 का
प्रयोग होता है ।



Most Important Rules of Verb

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

Rule : 1

**When Verb is used as an Adjective to tell
the quality of a Noun or Pronoun it is
used in IIIrd Form.**



Most Important Rules of Verb

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

Example:

**1) The Girls watched intently as the model
applied her make up with a practiced
hand. (×)**



Most Important Rules of Verb

LIVE AT
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Practice – Noun

Practise – Verb



Most Important Rules of Verb

LIVE AT
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Verb(3rd Form) = Adjective Noun/ Pronoun

“Practised” will be used in place of “Practice”

Similarly,

Spoken English (✓)

Written Document (✓)

Revised Edition (✓)



Most Important Rules of Verb

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Here, **Verb** : Speak, Write, Revise are
used as Adjective so they are written in
IIIrd Form V3



NOTE :

**LIVE AT
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**When Verb used as an Adjective and the
action is continuous**

**In such case, instead of 'V3' 'V1+ ing'
will be used.**



NOTE :

**LIVE AT
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Example :

- 1) Rising Prices**
- 2) Developing Country**
- 3) Steaming Cup of tea**



NOTE :

➤ When **Verb** is used as a **Noun** it could be used in two forms :

- 1) **Gerund Form** – “ing” form,
- 2) **Infinitive Form** – “to + V1” form



Most Important Rules of Verb

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RULE 2: When Verb is used as a Noun it could be used in two forms it could be used in two forms
Gerund Form – ‘ing’ form, Infinitive Form – to + V1 Form



Most Important Rules of Verb

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RULE 2:

- 1) Smoking is a bad habit.
- 2) Swimming is a good exercise.
- 3) To err is human.



Most Important Rules of Verb

LIVE AT
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RULE 3: Generally, Adverb modifies a Verb

Adverb modifies a **Verb**

- 1) He talks politely.
- 2) She works sincerely.
- 3) She speaks fluently.



Most Important Rules of Verb

LIVE AT
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In some cases there are **some verbs which are related to 5 human senses look, seem, appear, feel, sound, smell, taste.** With these verbs related to 5 human senses **Adverb is not used but Adjective is used to modify a verb.**



Most Important Rules of Verb

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

- 1) He talks politely. (✓)
 - 2) He sounds politely. (✗)
- He sounds polite. (✓)



Most Important Rules of Verb

LIVE AT
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There are some other verbs also with which Adverb is not used Adjective is used.

These verbs are Be, Become, turn, get grow, keep, make, prove.



Most Important Rules of Verb

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

RULE 4: There are some verbs with which
Reflexive Pronoun is used.

➤ Acquit, Avail, Amuse, Absent, reconcile, resign,
avenge, revenge enjoy, exert, apply, adapt, adjust,
pride



Most Important Rules of Verb

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

- These are the verbs with which reflexive pronoun is used.
- There are some Verbs which are used in 2 ways.
 - 1) When '**Acquit**' means **बरी करना** in this case **reflexive pronoun is not used**.
 - 1) The court acquitted him. (**No Reflexive Pronoun**)
 - 2) When '**acquit**' means 'to do better than expected' in this case **Reflexive Pronoun is used**.

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Most Important Rules of Verb

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2) When **'acquit'** means 'to do better than expected' in this case **Reflexive Pronoun** is used.

1) The officers acquitted themselves well during the crisis.



Most Important Rules of Verb

LIVE AT
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Most Important Rules of Verb

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

Reconcile → **सुलह करना (No Reflexive Pronoun)**
→ **to accept a situation reluctantly**
(Reflexive pronoun used)

- 1) He reconciled with his friend after a bitter argument.
- 2) He reconciled himself to the arrogant attitude of his boss.



Most Important Rules of Verb

LIVE AT
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**Apply
Exert**

When “Apply/Exert” means “to work hard on something” in that case **Reflexive Pronoun is used.**



Series 250 words

LIVE AT
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26) DELIRIOUS **SSC CGL (Tier 2) Exam, 2010**

(a) Delicious

(b) Pleasing

(c) Desperate



(d) Excited



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27) DILIGENT **SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2011**



(a) Intelligent

(b) Eminent

(c) Hardworking



(d) Reliable

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28) TEMPEST **SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2011**

(a) Drama

(b) Temperature

(c) Temptation



(d) Storm



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29) INSTANT **SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam,**
2011

(a) Constant

(b) Distant

(c) Immediate



(d) Sudden



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30) PLEASURE **SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2012**



(a) Happiness

(c) Privilege

(b) Comfort

(d) Support



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31) ONUS SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2012

(a) Antipathy



(c) Responsibility

(d) Prudence

(b) Inclination



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32) ESSENTIAL SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2012

(a) Trivial

(c) Obvious

(b) Hidden



(d) Vital



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33) FORTITUDE SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2012

(a) Prudence



(b) Courage

(c) Support

(d) Sincerity



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34) IMPLY SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2012

(a) Conclude

(b) Confirm



(c) Connote

(d) Comply

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35) VIGILANT SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2012

(a) Intelligent

(b) Ambitious

(c) Smart



(d) Watchful

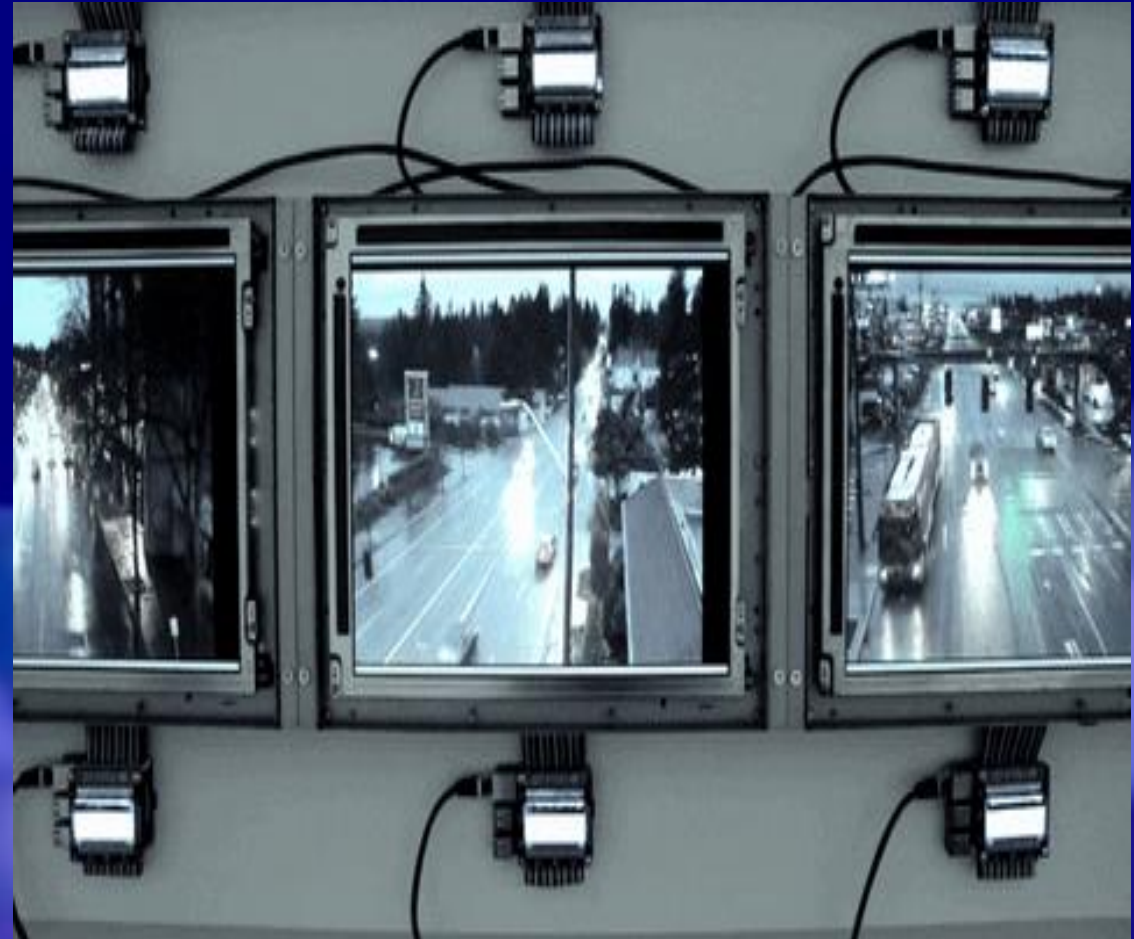


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LIVE AT
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36) ADULTERATE **SSC CHSL (10+2)**

Exam, 2012

(a) Contaminate

(b) Corrupt

(c) Wash

(d) Stain

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37) VAIN SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2012

(a) Conceited

(b) Egotistic



(c) Arrogant

(d) Proud

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LIVE AT
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38) FORTIFY SSC (CAPF) Exam , 2016

(a) Undermine

(b) Intensify

 (c) Strengthen

(d) Support

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1:00 P.M.

Meaning

Fortify : to strengthen something, esp.
in order to protect it

Example : 1) These reforms are aimed at
fortifying the political system.

Synonyms : Secure

Protect

Surround

Embattle

disney.screenshots.com



Series 250 words

LIVE AT
1:00 P.M.

Antonym of Fortify

Subvert , sabotage , threaten , weaken

Example:

A succession of scandals and revelations has undermined the government over the past year.

disneyscreenshots.com



Series 250 words

LIVE AT
1:00 P.M.



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Series 250 words

LIVE AT
1:00 P.M.

39) MISANTHROPIST **SSC (CAPF) Exam,**
2016

(a) Pedant

(b) Pragmatist

(c) Zealot

 (d) Philanthropist

disneyscreencaps.com



Series 250 words

LIVE AT
1:00 P.M.

Meaning

Misanthropist : a person who dislikes humankind and avoids human society.

Synonyms : sceptic ,churl ,grouch ,grump

Example : 1) Scrooge wasn't the mean-spirited misanthrope most of us believe him to be “**Misanthropist**”

disneyscreencaps.com



Series 250 words

LIVE AT
1:00 P.M.

Antonym

Philanthropist :

a person who seeks to promote the welfare of others, especially by the generous donation of money to good causes.

Example :

1) The trust was founded by an American philanthropist .

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Abridge (verb)



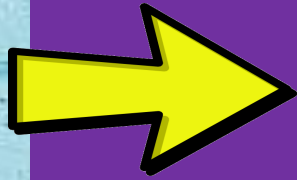
uh·brij



Meaning :

to make a book , play, or piece of writing shorter by removing details and information that is not important

Abridge (verb)

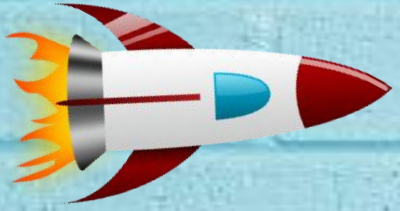


Its Adjective form :
abridged



Usage :

1) The book was abridged for children.



***a simple Trick
to remember***





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By looking at the image, What do you think the meaning of Abridge is :

- 1) Bridge
- 2) Long
- 3) Shorten
- 4) Waste

Right Answer : 3) Shorten



Trick to remember :

a + bridge.....well bridges are meant to reduce the gap between something.....

So , abridging something..... means reducing or shortening something.

Usages :



1) A **bridge** is made to abridge travelling distance

2) His agent told him that he needed to **abridge** some of the content of his novel so that it would be under 400 pages.



Synonyms :

- 1) Compilation***
- 2) Dub***
- 3) Lexicography***
- 4) Proofread***
- 5) Reformulate***
- 6) Anthologist***

***Idioms related
to this word***

***Cut and Paste
Scissors and Paste***

Synonyms :

7) Draft

8) Corrigendum

9) redaction



Antonyms :

- 1) Lengthen***
- 2) Expanded***



Let's memorize through an example :

You have a lot of work to do and little time to read . So how to do read a novel like *War and Peace* ?

1500 odd pages and that too in fine print!

You go for the *abridged* version.

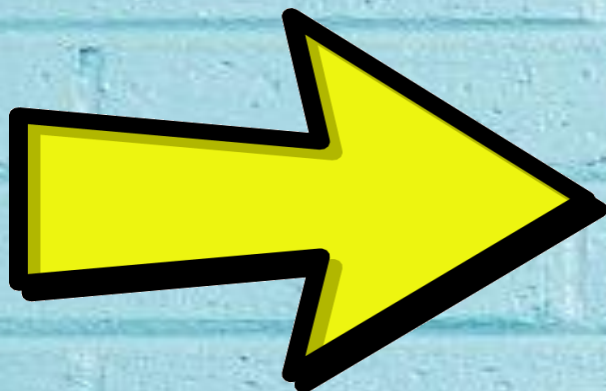
[When you *abridge* something ,you make it shorter .]



- *One of the most common usage of the term “Abridge” is*

Writing a Precis

- **A precis is a condensed restatement of an article roughly $\frac{1}{4}$ the length of the original or less.**
- **Precis Writing / Abridged Note / Art of Condensation are the similar terms.**



Cut your 1000-page book to a 100-page summary - I want you to **Abridge** your book



anneofavonlea

Abridge (कम करना, संक्षेप करना, shorten
(a piece of writing) without losing the sense)

ABRIDGE





Acclaim (transitive verb, intransitive verb, noun)



uh·kleim



Meaning : *praise enthusiastically and publicly.*

Usages :



(Transitive Verb)

EXAMPLE : 1) Critics have **acclaimed** the author's new novel, and many assert it to be her best.

Usages :



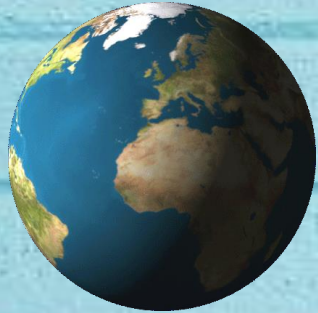
*2) The singer left the building while the audience was still wildly **acclaiming**.*

(Intransitive Verb)

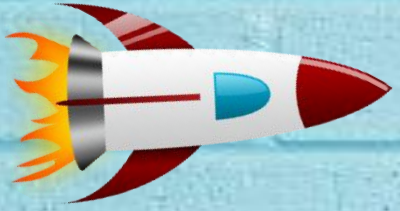
*3) The end of the third act met with thunderous **acclaim** from the audience.*

(Noun)

Usages :



*4) The restaurant received considerable
(Noun)
acclaim from food critics, but customers
felt the food was overpriced.*



***a simple Trick
to remember***





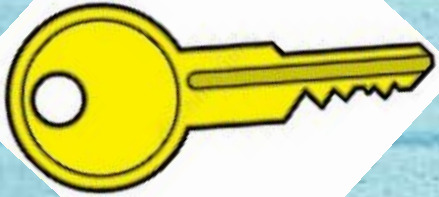


By looking at the image, What do you think the meaning of Acclaim is :

- 1) Bridge
- 2) Crowd
- 3) Applaud
- 4) Irrate

Right Answer : 3) Applaud

Trick to remember :



*A+claim.....imagine you
have claimed to a news channel that
you have designed a super computer ,
so every where people are praising
you for your great invention*



Let's memorize through examples :

Example : (Transitive Verb)

1) A good book receives acclaim both for its original version as well as its abridgment.

(Transitive Verb)

2) The conference was acclaimed as a considerable success.

(Noun)

3) He has won acclaim for his commitment to democracy.



Synonyms :

- 1) Accolade*
- 2) Eulogy*
- 3) Extol*
- 4) Honour*
- 5) Acclamation*
- 6) Eulogize*



Synonyms :

7) Exalt

8) Felicitate

Idioms related to this word

1) A pat on the back

Example :

1) Any shop that gives such a rapid response to a customer's complaint deserves a *pat on the back*.

or

Idioms related to this word

2) Pat somebody on the back

Example :

1) The coach *patted* each player on the back after the game.



Accolade (noun)



a·kuh·leid



Meaning :

a mark of acknowledgment : AWARD

Usages :



**1) During the monthly meeting, the company
(Determiner + Noun)**

**president will present an accolade to the employee of
the month.**

(Determiner

**2) She received a Grammy Award, the
Adjective + Noun)**

highest accolade in the music business.

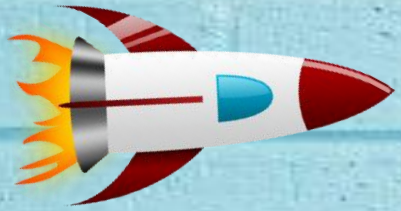
Usages :



*In other words we can also define “accolade” as “**an expression of praise**”*

*1)The Nobel prize has become the ultimate **accolade** in the sciences.*

*2)The Medal of Honor is the highest **accolade** a soldier can win.*



***a simple Trick
to remember***







By looking at the image, What do you think the meaning of Accolade is :

- 1) King
- 2) Quagmire
- 3) Sword
- 4) Strong Praise

Right answer : 4) Strong Praise

Trick to remember :



*it sounds like
chocolate.....
parents **accolade** if kids do
home work properly.*

Usages :

A thumbs-up is one way to give an accolade.





Synonyms :

- 1) Honour*
- 2) Recognition*
- 3) Award*
- 4) Prize*
- 5) Laurels*



Antonyms :

- 1) Rebuke***
- 2) Admonition***
- 3) Reprimand***
- 4) Condemnation***

Idioms related to this word

1) A pat on the back

Example :

**1) Any shop that gives such a rapid response to a customer's complaint deserves a *pat on the back*.
or**



Accomplice (Noun)



uh·kuhm·pluhs



Meaning :

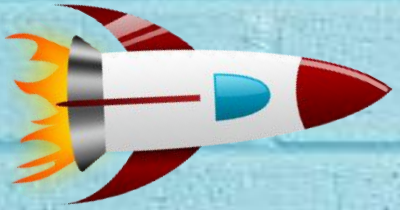
a person who joins with another in carrying out some plan (**especially an unethical or illegal plan**)

Usages :

Example :

*1) The butler was an **accomplice** in the robbery.*

*2) The gunman escaped on a motorcycle being ridden by an **accomplice**.*



***a simple Trick
to remember***





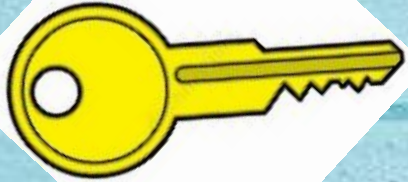


By looking at the image, What do you think the meaning of ACCOMPLICE is

- 1) Hill*
- 2) Partner in crime*
- 3) Heist*
- 4) Thief*

Right Answer : 2) Partner in crime

Trick to remember :



Accompany + Lies (lice)

The person who Accompany in a lie is a criminal . So, a partner in crime is called an **Accomplice**

Or partner in some kind of crime



Synonyms :

- 1) Accessory*
- 2) Abettor*
- 3) Acolyte*
- 4) Ally*
- 5) confederate*



Antonyms :

- 1) Antagonist***
- 2) Enemy***
- 3) Adversary***
- 4) Opponent***

Idioms related to this word

Right hand man :

One's primary or most trusted assistant. Not necessarily a man.

1) Rohan can always rely on Jake to help him—he's been his right-hand man for years now.



Accumulate (Verb)



uh·kyoo·muh·leit



Meaning :

to collect a large number of things over a long period of time

Usages :



Example :

*1) As people **accumulate** more wealth, they tend to spend a greater proportion of their incomes.*

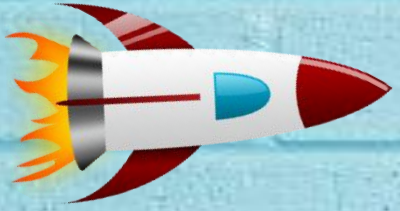
Usages :



Example :

2) Global warming occurs when carbon dioxide and some other gases, such as methane and nitrogen oxides, *accumulate* in the atmosphere.

3) It can be dangerous to let too much soot *accumulate* inside a chimney.



***a simple Trick
to remember***







Synonyms :

- 1) amass*
- 2) collect*
- 3) compile*
- 4) Hoard*
- 5) conglomerate*



Antonyms :

1) Dissipate



Acoustic (Adjective)

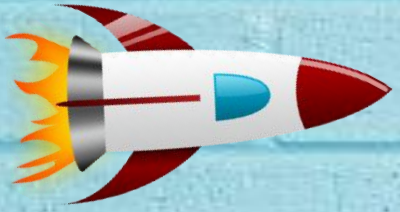


uh·koo·stik



Meaning :

An acoustic instrument is one whose sound is natural and not made louder by electrical apparatus.



***a simple Trick
to remember***







Meaning : That means ,
An **ACOUSTIC** musical instrument is one whose sound is natural and is not made louder by electrical equipment.

These include :



1) String instruments :





2) Wind instruments

Flute





3) *Percussion*

Drum





3) *Percussion*

Kettledrums





3) *Percussion*

Congas





3) *Percussion*

Bongos





4) *Keyboard instruments*

Piano



Synthesizer





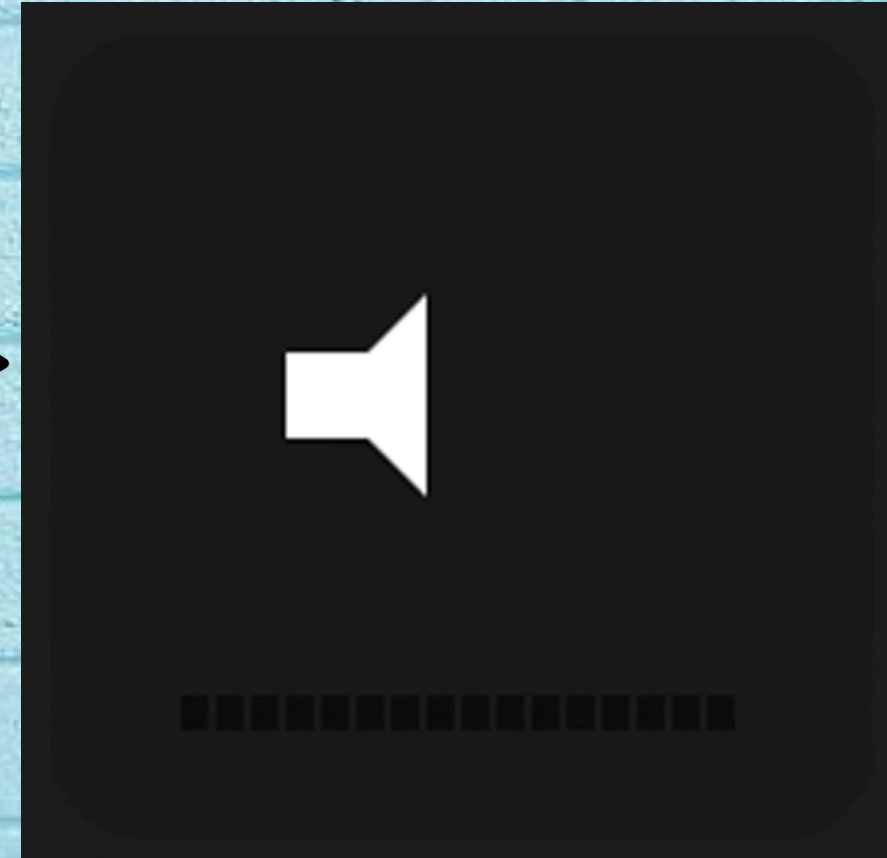
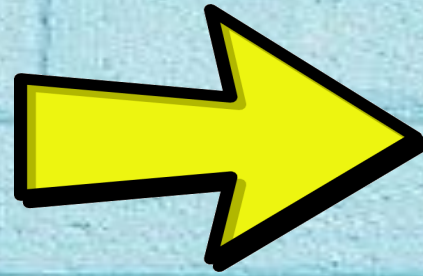
4) *Keyboard instruments*

Organ





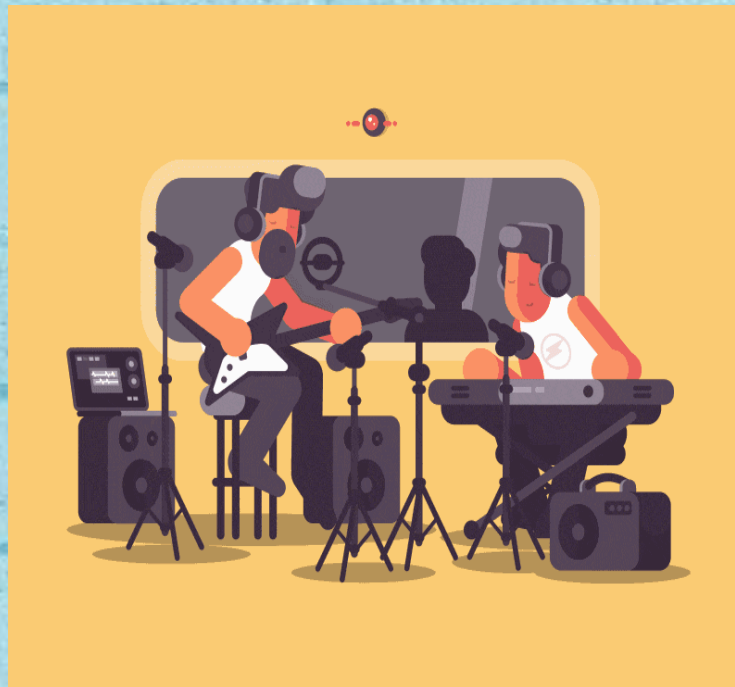
Acoustics :
Acoustics is
the study of
physics of
sound .





*A scientist who works in the
field of acoustics is an
Acoustician
someone working in the
field of acoustics
technology is called an
Acoustical Engineer*





Acoustics : The application of acoustics is present in almost all aspects of modern society with the most obvious being the **Audio and Noise control industries** .



Acoustics of a Space :
The acoustics of a space are its structural features which determine how well you can hear speech or music in it.



Acoustics in Buildings

Acoustics in building concerns controlling the quality and amount of sound inside a building.

It is used to allow for Pleasant sound in a Concert hall and to reduce echoes and noise within an office building.

Acoustics also concerns suppressing sound coming from outside the building , such as Apartments.



Acrid (Adjective)



a·kruhd



Meaning : An acrid smell or taste is strong and bitter and causes a burning feeling in the throat.

Usages :

Example :

- 1) Clouds of **acrid** smoke issued from the building.*
- 2) Because the firemen wore masks, they did not have to deal with the **acrid** fumes coming from the burning building.*

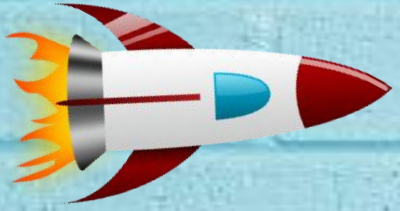


Usages :



Example :

*3) Because I am bothered by the **acrid** odor of burning cigarettes, I do not allow people to smoke inside my home.*



***a simple Trick
to remember***







By looking at the image, What do you think the meaning of ACRID is :

- 1) Girl*
- 2) Bitter*
- 3) Glass*
- 4) Wine*

Right Answer : 2) Bitter

Trick to remember :



***Sounds like ACID.....all acids are
bitterly pungent and corrosive***



Synonyms :

- 1) Anosmic***
- 2) Bergamot***
- 3) Frowsty***
- 4) Lemony***
- 5) Putrid***
- 6) Sniff***



Synonyms :

7) Stinky

8) Ripe

9) Scratch and sniff (Adjective)
:

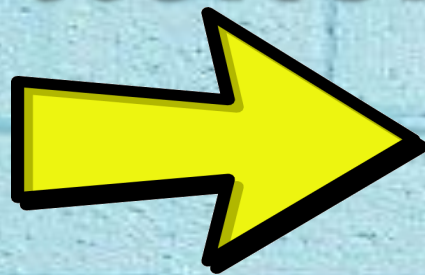
denoting a product that
releases a smell when scratched

Scratch and sniff (Adjective) :

For Example :

- 1) A scratch 'n' sniff postage stamp**
- 2) scratch 'n' sniff stickers**
- 3) scratch 'n' sniff T-shirts**
- 4) scratch 'n' sniff technology**

1) Scratch and sniff stickers



Idioms related to this word

1) sniff someone or something out

: to locate someone or something using one's sense of smell.

Almost exclusively said of dogs.

Usages :



- A **noun or pronoun** can be used between “sniff” and “out”



Usages :

- 1) We've sent a pack of dogs to **sniff** the fugitive **out**.*
- 2) The police use specially trained dogs to **sniff out** drugs and bombs.*
- 3) The dog **sniffed** the intruder **out** and the police captured him.*



LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

Important Point to remember :

➤ As we Know , **Acrid** means **unpleasant smell or taste**. The word **Acrid** could also be used to express someone's remarks or comments that are unpleasant.

For Example : 1) Politicians often make **acrid** remarks against the members of the other parties.



Acrimony (Noun)



a·kruh·muh·nee



Meaning :

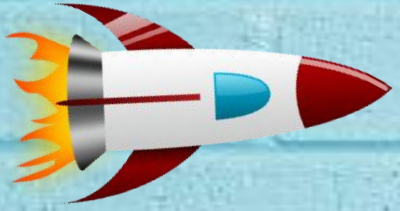
anger, argument, and bad feeling



Usages :

Example :

- 1) The decision was reached without **acrimony** or controversy.*
- 2) This book review was written with **acrimony**.*
- 3) There is an **acrimony** between India and Pakistan on Kashmir issue.*



***a simple Trick
to remember***







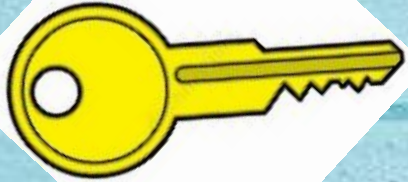
By looking at the image the meaning of the word “*Acrimony*” will be very clear.

- **Many times we have seen *acrimonious exchanges* between the *BJP* and *Congress* leaders.**
- **If you remember at the *Rafale Fighter Jet deal* , *Mumbai Court* has summoned *Rahul Gandhi* for calling PM Modi “*Commander-in-thief*”**



**Now , his recent “*danda remark*”
against Modi adds to *BJP-Congress*
acrimony.**

Trick to remember :



***'A' 'CRIME' 4 'MONEY' is always
rough and bitter !!!***



Synonyms :

- 1) *Bitterness*
- 2) *Acerbity*
- 3) *Tartness*
- 4) *Virulence*
- 5) *Animosity*
- 6) *Sarcasm*



Synonyms :

7) Rancor

8) Resentment

9) Asperity



Antonyms :

- 1) Goodwill***
- 2) Kindness***
- 3) Courtesy***
- 4) Benevolence***



Urbane (*Adjective*)



uh·bein



Meaning :

notably polite or polished in manner



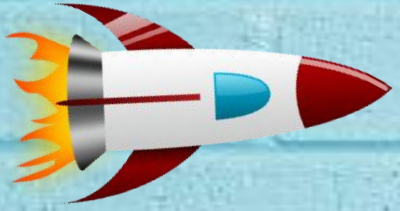
(CDS)
(SSC – 2015)

Usages :



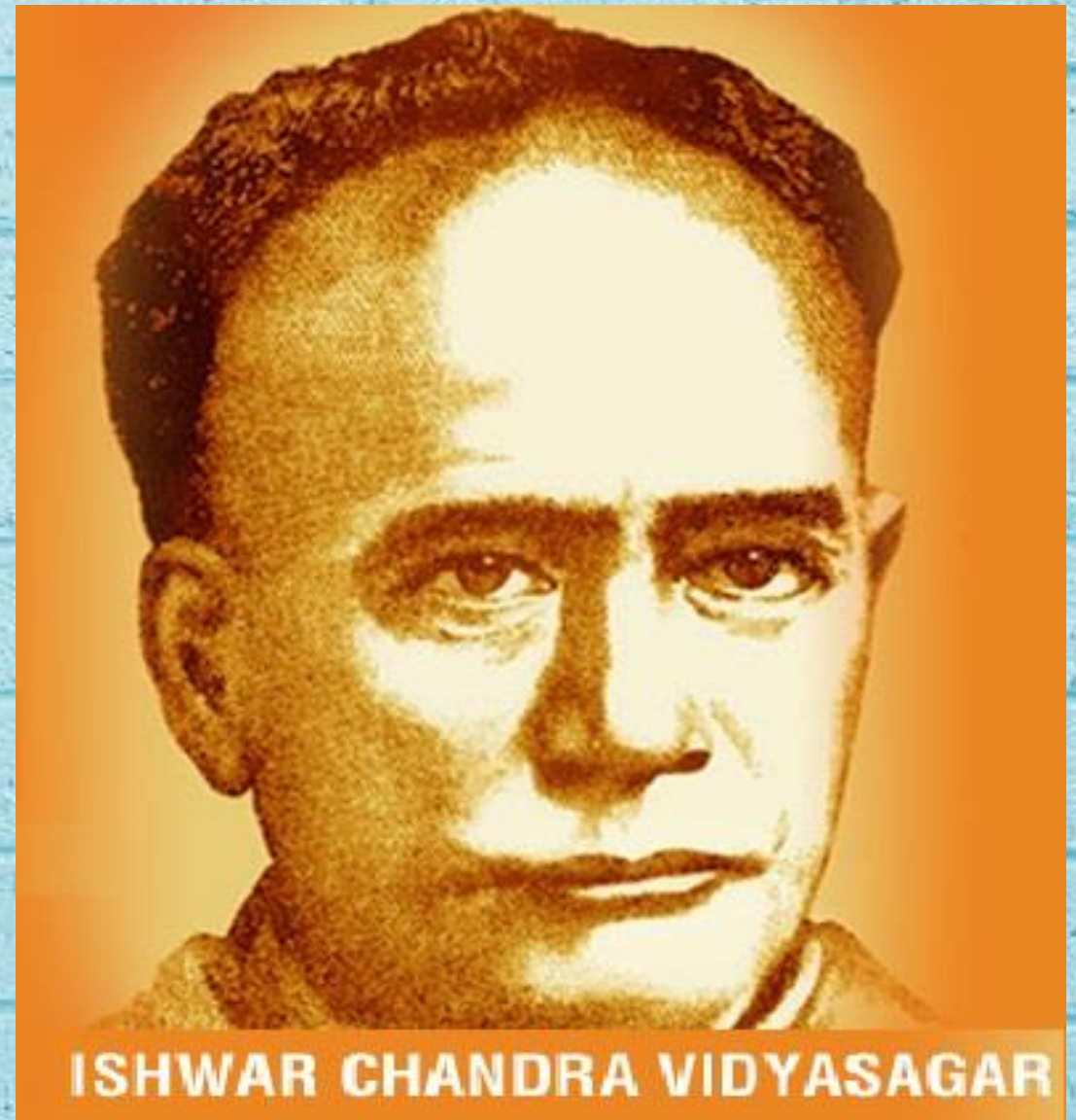
EXAMPLE :

***1) The dialogue was witty and
urbane.***



***a simple Trick
to remember***





ISHWAR CHANDRA VIDYASAGAR



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1) Ishwar Chand Vidya Sagar was a well known writer , intellectual , Social reformer , Philanthropist and a person of **progressive thinking** . He was the best example of an **Urbane**.



Synonyms :

- 1) Debonair***
- 2) Smooth***
- 3) Sophisticated***
- 4) Suave***
- 5) Svelte***



Antonyms :

- 1) Boorish***
- 2) Churlish***
- 3) Clownish***
- 4) Uncouth***



Eloquent (Adjective)



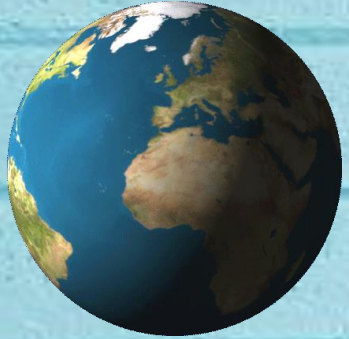
eh·luh·kvnt



Meaning :

giving a clear, strong message

Usages :



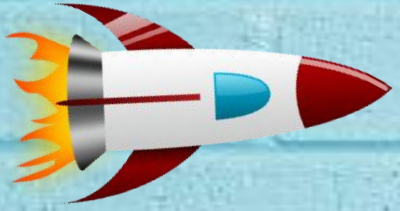
EXAMPLE :

- 1) He made an **eloquent** appeal for action.*
- 2) The pictures were an **eloquent** reminder of the power of the volcano.*



Meaning :

In other words , we can also say that Eloquent refers to “using language to express ideas or opinions clearly and well, so that they have a strong effect on others ”



***a simple Trick
to remember***







Let's memorize :

1) Swami Vivekananda was an **Eloquent Speaker** .

Swami Vivekananda
created history by his soul
stirring address at **World
Parliament of Religions in
Chicago , 1893**



***Through his address,
Swami Vivekananda drew
the entire world's
attention to our Nation's
rich history & strong
cultural roots.***



Synonyms :

- 1) Articulate***
- 2) Fluent***
- 3) Well spoken***
- 4) Expressive***



Antonyms :

1) inarticulate



Raison d'etre (Noun)



re-zawn dey-ta



Meaning : a reason for existence

In other words ,
the purpose that justifies a thing's
existence

Usages :



EXAMPLE :

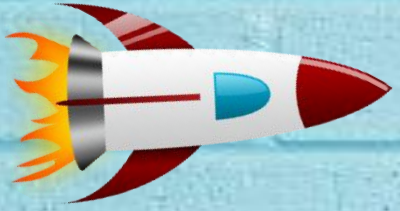
- 1) *The large public piazza is the **raison d 'etre** of the development.*
- 2) *The **National Register of Citizens (NRC)** is a register of all Indian citizens*

Usages :



whose creation is mandated by the 2003 amendment of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

*Its **raison d 'etre** is to document all the legal citizens of India so that the illegal migrants can be identified and deported.*



***a simple Trick
to remember***





1) Our **tagline** “
Your Success
is our
Success”
defines our
RAISON D’
ETRE clearly.





We believe that the maximum we explore from a student's mind , the maximum positive outcome we receive. Hence , to ensure your success , we constantly focus on **excavating the best out of you because “ Your success is our success ”**



Synonyms :

- 1) goals and purposes***
- 2) Ambition***
- 3) Objective***
- 4) orientation***



Synonyms :

5) Aspiration

6) Utility



Antonyms :

- 1) Inadequacy***
- 2) Futility***
- 3) Frivolity***
- 4) Ineptness***

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