

ENGLISH (SSC CHSL CLASS 03 MAY 2019)

1. The amount which the company have pay to the dependents of the dead worker was fairly unjustified.

fairly

- 1) A+ fairly + adjective + noun

Example:

a fairly good pen

- 2) Fairly is used with positive degree.

Eg. fairly good

- 3) Fairly is use with pleasant adjective

rather

- 1) A + rather + adjective+ noun

A rather difficult problem

Rather +a/an+ adjective +noun

Rather a difficult problem.

- 2) Rather can be use with positive and comparative.

Eg. Rather bad, rather worse

- 3) Rather is use with unpleasant adjective.

2. When he was under house arrest he was debarred to sent a letter even to his wife.

3. He should refrain to associate himself with any party because people have faith in their integrity.

Rule :

Abstain/ refrain/ debar + from + V(ING)

4. As soon as the peon ring first bell then all the student assembles on the ground for prayer.

Rule :

As soon as, as long as, so long as , they are never followed by "then" or "than", instead use comma(,)

Rule :

Definite article "the" is use before ordinal numbers.

Replace ring by "rings"

Replace assembles by "assemble".

Verb is use according to the subject.

5. The officer was doubtful if some of the clerks of his office were engaged in late night-shift working to complete the project.

6. I am not doubtful that he will come today.

7. Do you doubt that he will come today?

Rule:

Doubt/doubtful-if/whether/that

If sentence is assertive affirmative then use "if"/ "whether"

If sentence is assertive(negative) or interrogative, use "that"

8. The tablet must not be taken before get up in the morning

Rule:

After preposition main verb should be in (ing=v4) form.

9. I am looking forward to meeting you.

Rule:

Verb+ accustomed to/ with a view to/ addicted to/ devoted to/ in addition to/ looking forward to

10. The judge had not given (A)/any decision (B)/ until he had studied the case. (C)/ No Error. (D)

11. The patient (A)/ had died before (B)/ the doctor. (C)/ came. No error (D)

HOMOPHONES

Each of two or more words having the same pronunciation but different meanings, origins, or spelling

FREQUENTLY CONFUSED HOMOPHONES

ACCEPT/EXCEPT

Accept is a verb that means to take or receive.

except is used as a preposition or conjunction to mean but or exclude

AFFECT/EFFECT

Affect is a verb and indicates influence.

Effect is noun and is the result of an action or change.

COMPLIMENT/COMPLEMENT

Compliment means to say something nice about someone or something.

Complement means something that enhances or completes.