



SSC CHSL KI PATHSHALA ENGLISH



20 MOST IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

Based On GERUNDS

20/20

अबकी बार SSC पार

MUST WATCH

6:00 PM



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LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

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



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250 Exam Words



EPISODE-16



**LIVE AT
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**The Ladder of Success
is best climbed
by Stepping on the
Rungs of opportunity**



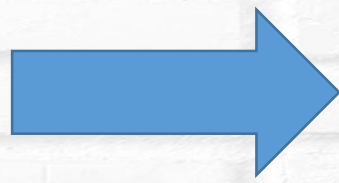


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SMRITI MAHENDRAS

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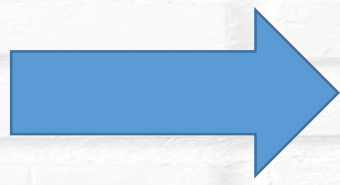


Gerund (Meaning)

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Gerund is that form of Verb which includes **'ing' (Verb+ing)**. It is used as **Noun** and **Verb** both.

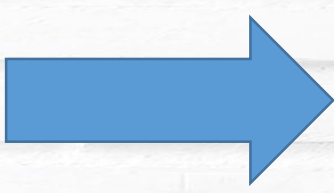
*“Gerund is such **a form of Verb**, the ends in **'ing'** and has the force of a Noun and a Verb”.*



Gerund (Meaning)

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Gerund, verb की एक ऐसी form है जो **Verb** में “**ing**” (**Verb + ing**) लगाने से बनती है एवं **Noun** और **Verb** का कार्य करती है।
Gerund को **Verbal Noun** भी कहते हैं।



Gerund (Meaning)

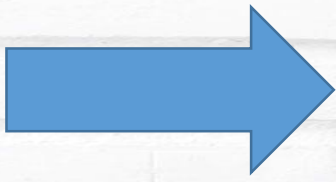
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In short we can say,

Gerund verb में “ing” जोड़ने से बनता है
और Verb तथा Noun का कार्य भी करता है |

Example:

Walking, Running, Reading, Writing



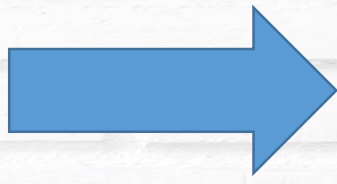
Gerund

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(V1+ ing / V4 is called Gerund)

GERUND

Gerund is used in grammar
in **two ways**:



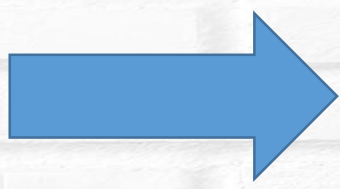
Gerund

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Verb { Just after Helping

Noun

**Verb if V1+ing is
given it is considered
as Verb }**



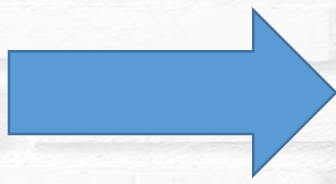
Gerund

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For Example :

{ Gerund Form Verb }

- 1) He is reading a book .
- 2) He is playing chess .



Gerund

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Verb

Noun

{ If without helping
Verb , V1 + ing is
given it is considered
as Noun }

{ Gerund form Noun if we speak in hindi , ends with “ना” }



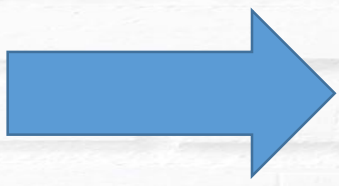
Gerund

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For Example :

{ Gerund Form Noun }

- 1) Reading is a good habit.
- 2) She likes playing chess.



Gerund: Some Specific Uses

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Mainly there are 4 Specific Uses of Gerund:

- **Preposition + Gerund**
- **to + V1+ ing**
- **Possessive Case + Gerund**
- **Certain Verbs + Gerund**



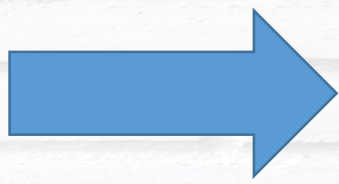
Gerund: Some Specific Uses

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1) to + V1+ing

There are some **Verbs/ adjective/ phrase** after which **“to”** is used,

In this case after **“to”** **“V1”** is not used rather **“V1+ing”** is used



Gerund: Some Specific Uses

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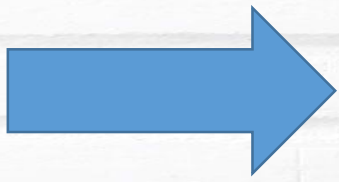
1) to + V1+ing

There are some **Verbs/ adjective/ phrase** after which **“to”** is used,

In this case after **“to”** **“V1”** is not used rather **“V1+ing”** is used

These are as follows:

“to be” form Verb (is/ am/ are/ was/ were/ be/ being/ been) + used to, accustomed to, averse to,



Gerund: Some Specific Uses

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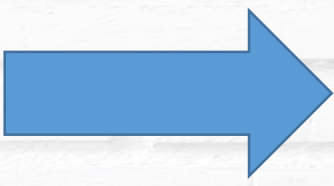
1) to + V1+ing

with a view to, addicted to, devoted to, in addition to, look forward to, object to, owing to, given to, taken to, prone to.

Example: 1) He is **addicted to smoking.**

2) I am **looking forward to meeting you.**

3) He was **used to driving on the right when he was in London.**



Gerund: Some Specific Uses

2) Possessive Case + Gerund

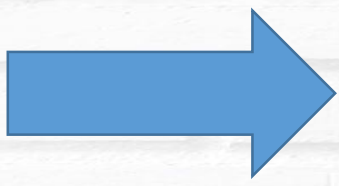
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(Possessive case)

Noun/ Pronoun + Gerund Form Noun

Example :

- 1) I am happy about **you coming** home after so many years. (×)
- 2) I am happy about **your coming** home after so many years. (✓)



Gerund: Some Specific Uses

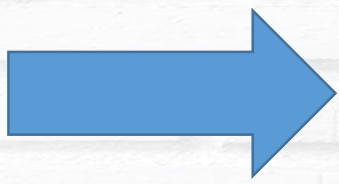
2) Possessive Case + Gerund

LIVE AT
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ERROR is asked in the exam based on this rule:

- 1) He did not approve of his son raising stupid questions and thereby disturbing the family members . (×)

Correct Answer: his son's raising (Because Noun/ Pronoun should be in Possessive Case)



Gerund: Some Specific Uses

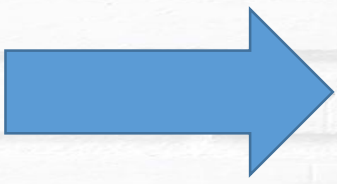
2) Possessive Case + Gerund

LIVE AT
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ERROR is asked in the exam based on this rule:

2) I postponed him going to Delhi this evening as I wanted him to deal with one of the major problems of the Company . (×)

Correct Answer: his going (Because Noun/ Pronoun should be in Possessive Case)



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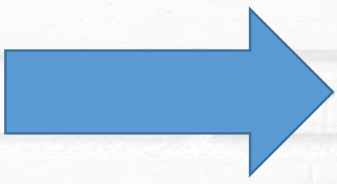
Gerund: Some Specific Uses

3) Certain Verbs + Gerund

There are **certain verbs** which are followed by **GERUND**

These Verbs are:

- Like, dislike, love, hate,
- Dislike का Synonym resent, detest, can't bear, can't help

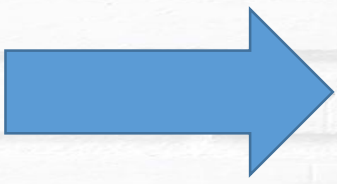


Gerund: Some Specific Uses

3) Certain Verbs + Gerund

LIVE AT
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- can't bear का opposite Resist
- Regret, forgive, excuse, pardon

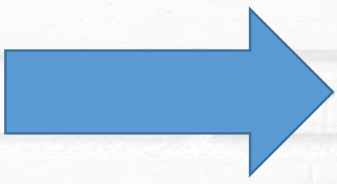


Gerund: Some Specific Uses

3) Certain Verbs + Gerund

LIVE AT
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- stop, defer, postpone,
avoid
- avoid का Antonym: mind

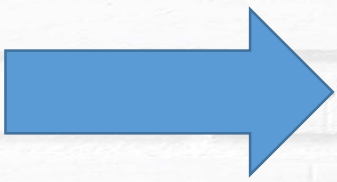


Gerund: Some Specific Uses

3) Certain Verbs + Gerund

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

- Start, enjoy, prefer, propose, consider, practise, worth, finish, stop
- Worth का Antonym: no use/ good



Gerund: Some Specific Uses

3) Certain Verbs + Gerund

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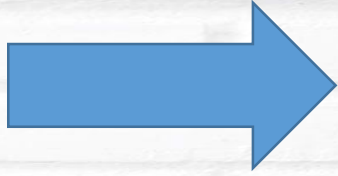
➤ imagine, anticipate

Example:

1) She enjoyed **to ride** on the hills. (×)

➤ Use “riding” in place of “to ride”

Enjoy + Gerund is used



Gerund: Some Specific Uses

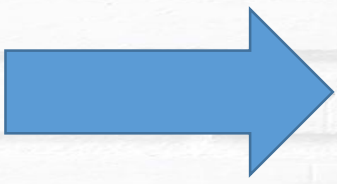
3) Certain Verbs + Gerund

LIVE AT
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2) You should **avoid to spend** extra money. (×)

➤ Use “spending” in place of “to spend”

Avoid + Gerund is used



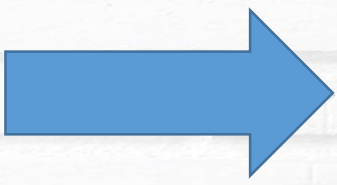
Gerund: Some Specific Uses

4) Preposition + Gerund

LIVE AT
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Gerund is used after **certain verbs/ phrases** that are followed **by Fixed Prepositions** (except “to”)

➤ **Certain Verbs/ Phrases + Fixed Preposition**
(except “to”) + GERUND

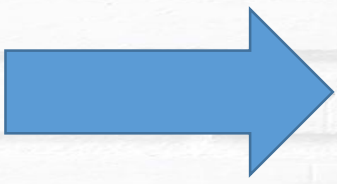


Gerund: Some Specific Uses

4) Preposition + Gerund

LIVE AT
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- Let us study some of them
 - prohibit from
 - abstain from
 - restrain from
 - refrain from



Gerund: Some Specific Uses

4) Preposition + Gerund

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

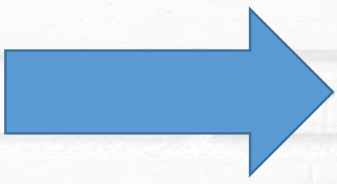
➤ Let us study some of them

debar from

prevent from

Example: 1) I prohibited him **to go** there. (×)

1) I prohibited him **from going** there. (✓)



Gerund: Some Specific Uses

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

4) Preposition + Gerund

➤ Let us study some of them

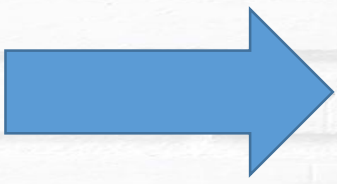
aim at

confident of

confidence in

Example: 1) She is **confident to get** success. (×)

1) She is **confident of getting** success. (✓)



Gerund: Some Specific Uses

4) Preposition + Gerund

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

➤ Let us study some of them
successful in
interested in



Q 1.

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

**He goes every (A)/ Sunday to Delhi with a view
(B)/ to buy raw material. (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)

Use “buying” in place of “buy”

Reason: “used to, accustomed to, averse to, with a view to, addicted to, devoted to, in addition to, look forward to, object to, owing to, given to, taken to, prone to” followed by V1+ing.



Q 2.

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

He can't (A)/ help to visit his (B)/ brother every Sunday. (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)

Use “visiting” in place of “visit”

Reason: There are certain verbs which are followed by GERUND

These Verbs are:

- Like, dislike, love, hate,
- Dislike का Synonym resent, detest, can't bear, can't help



Explanation :

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

Reason: There are **certain verbs** which are followed by **GERUND**

- can't bear का opposite Resist
- Regret, forgive, excuse, pardon
- stop, defer, postpone,
avoid
- avoid का Antonym: mind



Explanation :

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

Reason: There are **certain verbs** which are followed by **GERUND**

- Start, enjoy, prefer, propose, consider, practise, worth, finish, stop
- Worth का Antonym: no use/ good



Explanation :

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

Reason: There are certain verbs which are followed by
GERUND

➤ imagine, anticipate

Example:

1) She enjoyed **to ride** on the hills. (×)

➤ Use “riding” in place of “to ride”

Enjoy + Gerund is used



Explanation :

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

Reason: There are certain verbs which are followed by **GERUND**

2) You should **avoid to spend** extra money. (×)

➤ Use “**spending**” in place of “**to spend**”

Avoid + Gerund is used



Q 3.

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

**You should (A)/ always aim to achieve (B)/
higher goal to succeed in life. (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)

Use “at achieving” in place of “to achieve”

Reason:

Gerund is used after certain verbs/ phrases that are followed by Fixed Prepositions (except “to”)



Explanation :

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

Reason:

These include aim at, confident of, confidence in etc.

Example: 1) She is confident to get success. (×)

She is confident of getting success. (✓)



Q 4.

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

She was (A)/ confident to qualify (B)/ the examination. (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)

Use “of qualifying” in place of “qualify”

Reason:

Gerund is used after certain verbs/ phrases that are followed by Fixed Prepositions (except “to”)



Explanation :

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

These include aim at, confident of, confidence in etc.

Example: 1) She is confident to get success. (×)

She is confident of getting success. (✓)



Q 5.

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

The civilians (A)/ were prohibited to attend the
(B)/ shooting competition in the Military area.
(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)

Use “from attending” in place of “to attend”

Reason: Gerund is used after certain verbs/ phrases that are followed by Fixed Prepositions (except “to”)

prohibit from
abstain from
restrain from
refrain from



Explanation :

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

debar from

prevent from

Example: 1) I prohibited him to go there. (×)

I prohibited him from going there. (✓)



Use of will/shall

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

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

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

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

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

For Example

1) Shall we talk to the management ?



Use of will/shall

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

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.....

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

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.....

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

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”

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

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”

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

2) After ‘Lest-----’ ‘should’ is used

Lest -----should + V1 is used

[V1 is used without s/es]



Use of “Should”

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

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”

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

For Example :

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



Use of “Would”

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

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”

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

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”

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

In some cases,

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

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



Use of “Would”

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

**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”

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

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
6:00 P.M.

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”

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

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”

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

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”

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

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 6.

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

Just over a year ago, policymakers were worried
(A)/ about China's tumbling stock markets, (B)/ but
how it is China's property market that causing
worries at home and abroad. (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)

“that causing”

की जगह “that is causing” होगा |



Q 7.

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

Hardly had he entered the building (A)/ when the security guard called and (B)/ informed him that he had left his car door open in the parking lot. (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)

“hardly”

का प्रयोग Subject "he" के पहले होगा क्योंकि जब वाक्य की शुरुआत Adverb Hardly, Rarely, Seldom, No sooner etc. से होती है तो Auxiliary Verb का प्रयोग Subject के पहले किया जाता है। इस तरह के प्रयोग को Inversion कहा जाता है।



Q 8.

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

Could you (A)/ please maintain silence (B)/ for a while. (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 9.

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

Ashish keeps to ask (A)/ me the time and (B)/ I keep telling him to buy himself a watch. (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)

Use “Ashish keeps asking” in place of “Ashish keeps to ask”

Reason: Keep + Gerund is used.



Q 9.

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

After discuss the matter (A)/ for an hour (B)/ the committee adjourned without having reached any decision. (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)

Use “After discussing the matter” in place of “After discuss the matter”

क्योंकि After, on, from, for etc. के बाद Gerund form Verb का प्रयोग होता है |



Q 10.

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

We watched the student's jump (A)/ from a window (B)/ and falling into a blanket held by the people below. (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)

Use “We watched the student’s jumping” in place of

“We watched the student’s jump”

क्योंकि Possessive case के बाद Gerund form Noun is used.



Q 11.

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

After walk for 3 hours (A)/ we stopped to let (B)/
the others catch up with us. (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)

Use “After walking for hours” in place of “After walk for hours”

क्योंकि After, on, from, for etc. के बाद Gerund form Verb का प्रयोग होता है |



Q 12.

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

I can't help sneezing, (A)/ I caught a cold (B)/
yesterday from sit in a drought. (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)

Use “from sitting” in place of “from sit”

क्योंकि After, on, from, for etc. के बाद Gerund form Verb का प्रयोग होता है।



Q 13.

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

**Without realizing it (A)/ he hindered (B)/ us
instead of help us. (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)

Use “helping us” in place of “help us”



Q 14.

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

I have no intention of (A)/ to go that film, I
couldn't bear to seeing my favourite actress. (B)/
in such a dreadful part. (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)

Use “going that film” in place of “to go that film”



Q 15.

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

He made a lot of money (A)/ by buy tickets in advance and selling them for twice (B)/ the on the day of the final match. (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)

Use “by buying ticket in advance” in place of “by buy ticket in advance”



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
6:00 P.M.

Practice – Noun

Practise – Verb



Most Important Rules of Verb

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

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

LIVE AT
6:00 P.M.

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



NOTE :

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

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

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

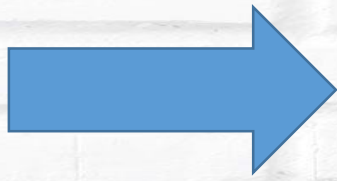


NOTE :

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

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



Series 250 words

LIVE AT
1:00 P.M.

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

(a) Delicious

(b) Pleasing

(c) Desperate



(d) Excited



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Series 250 words

LIVE AT
1:00 P.M.



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Series 250 words

LIVE AT
1:00 P.M.

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



(a) Intelligent

(b) Eminent

(c) Hardworking



(d) Reliable

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Series 250 words

LIVE AT
1:00 P.M.

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

(a) Drama

(b) Temperature

(c) Temptation



(d) Storm



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1:00 P.M.



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Series 250 words

LIVE AT
1:00 P.M.

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

(a) Constant

(b) Distant

(c) Immediate



(d) Sudden

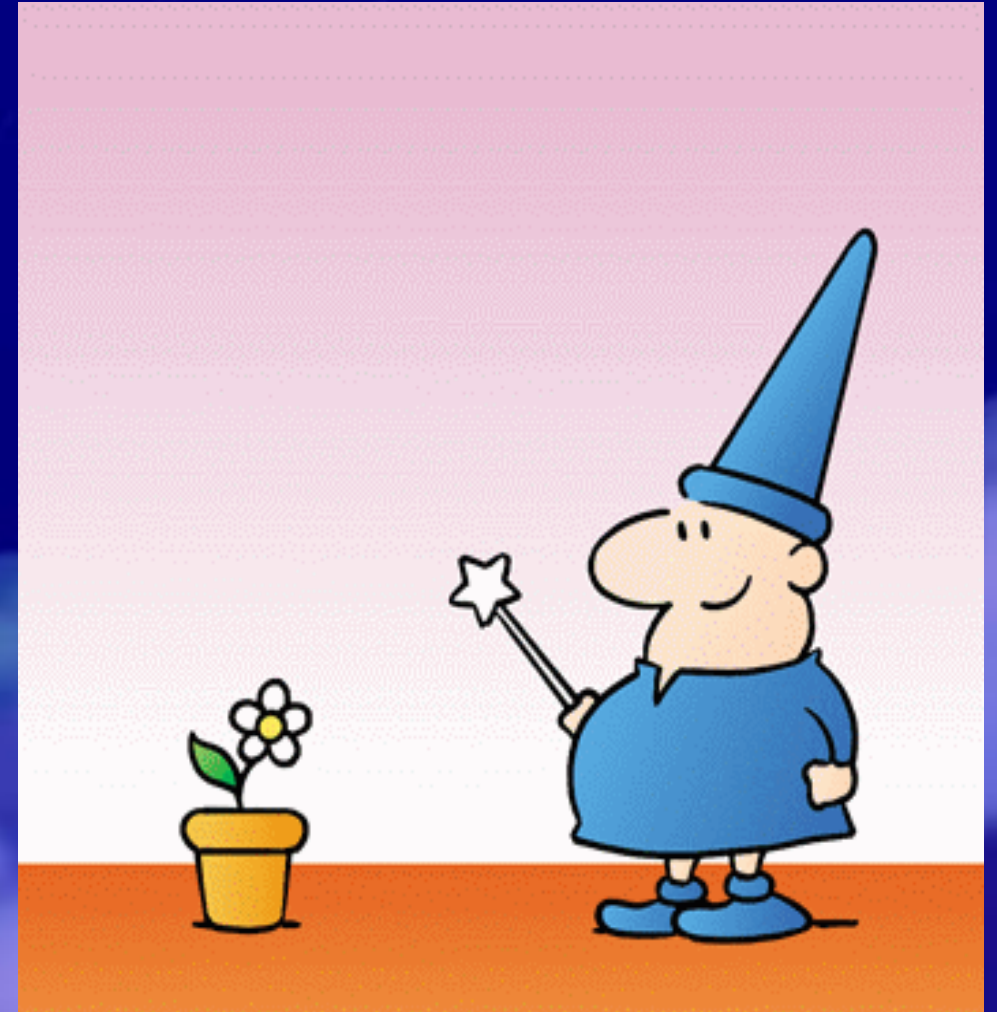


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Series 250 words

LIVE AT
1:00 P.M.

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



(a) Happiness

(c) Privilege

(b) Comfort

(d) Support



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1:00 P.M.



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Series 250 words

LIVE AT
1:00 P.M.

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

(a) Antipathy



(c) Responsibility

(d) Prudence

(b) Inclination



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Series 250 words

LIVE AT
1:00 P.M.



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Series 250 words

LIVE AT
1:00 P.M.

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

(a) Trivial

(c) Obvious

(b) Hidden



(d) Vital

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Series 250 words

LIVE AT
1:00 P.M.

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

(a) Prudence



(b) Courage

(c) Support

(d) Sincerity

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LIVE AT
1:00 P.M.



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Series 250 words

LIVE AT
1:00 P.M.

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

(a) Conclude

(b) Confirm



(c) Connote

(d) Comply

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Series 250 words

LIVE AT
1:00 P.M.

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

(a) Intelligent

(b) Ambitious

(c) Smart



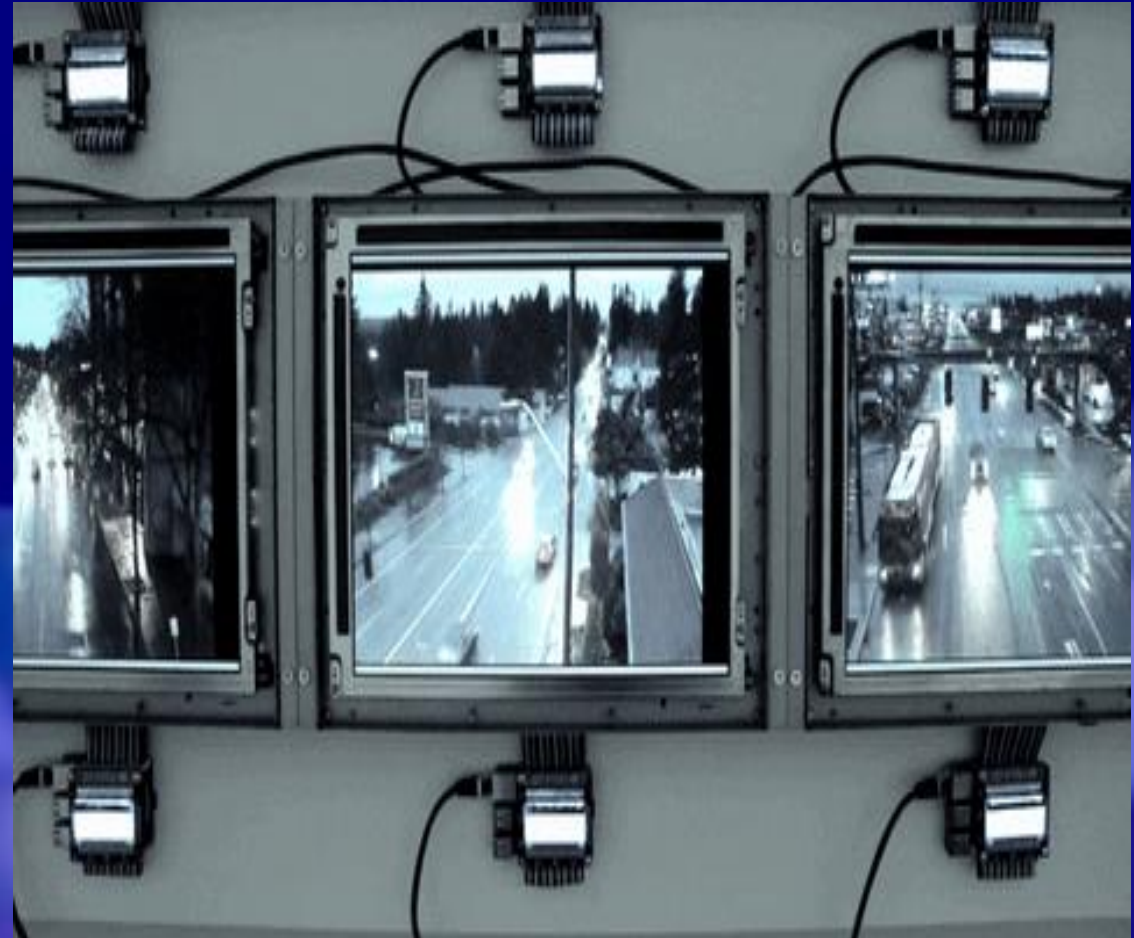
(d) Watchful

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Series 250 words

LIVE AT
1:00 P.M.

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

Exam, 2012

(a) Contaminate

(b) Corrupt

(c) Wash

(d) Stain

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Series 250 words

LIVE AT
1:00 P.M.

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

(a) Conceited

(b) Egotistic



(c) Arrogant

(d) Proud

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Series 250 words

LIVE AT
1:00 P.M.

38) FORTIFY SSC (CAPF) Exam , 2016

(a) Undermine

(b) Intensify



(c) Strengthen

(d) Support

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Series 250 words

LIVE AT
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.

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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

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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**”

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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)



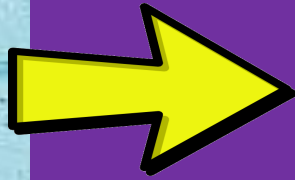
uh·brij



Meaning :

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

Abridge (verb)

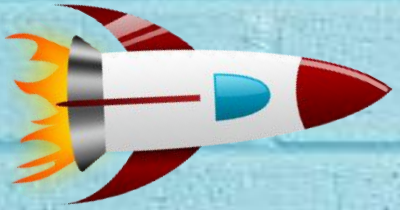


Its Adjective form :
abridged



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.

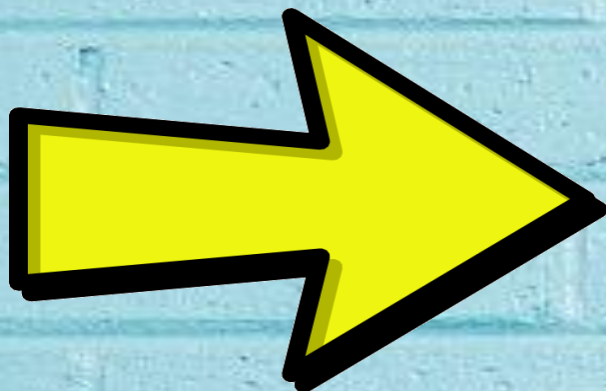
[When you *abridge* something ,you make it shorter .]



- *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



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)

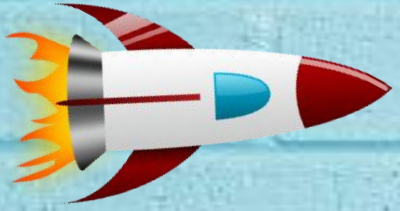
*3) The end of the third act met with thunderous **acclaim** from the audience.*

(Noun)

Usages :



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



***a simple Trick
to remember***





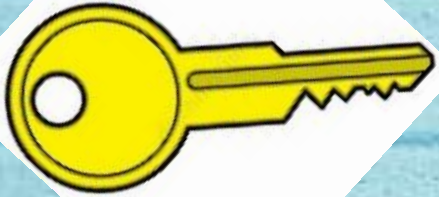


By looking at the image, What do you think the meaning of Acclaim is :

- 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.

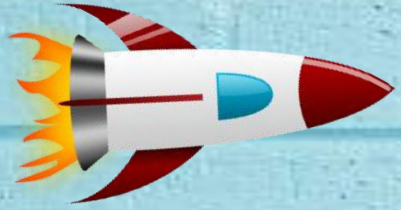
Usages :



*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

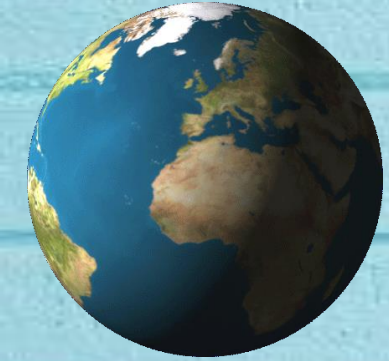
Trick to remember :



*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 :

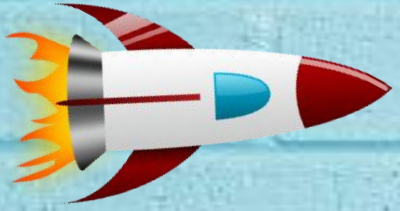
a person who joins with another in carrying out some plan (**especially an unethical or illegal plan**)

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***





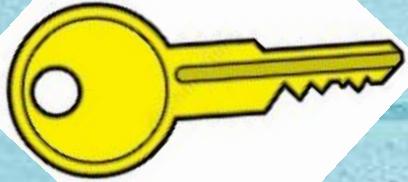


By looking at the image, What do you think the meaning of ACCOMPLICE is

- 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.*

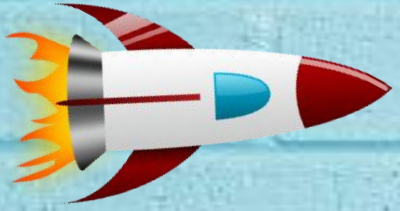
Usages :



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)

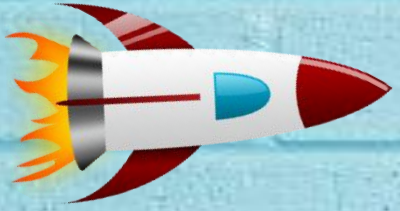


uh·koo·stik



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





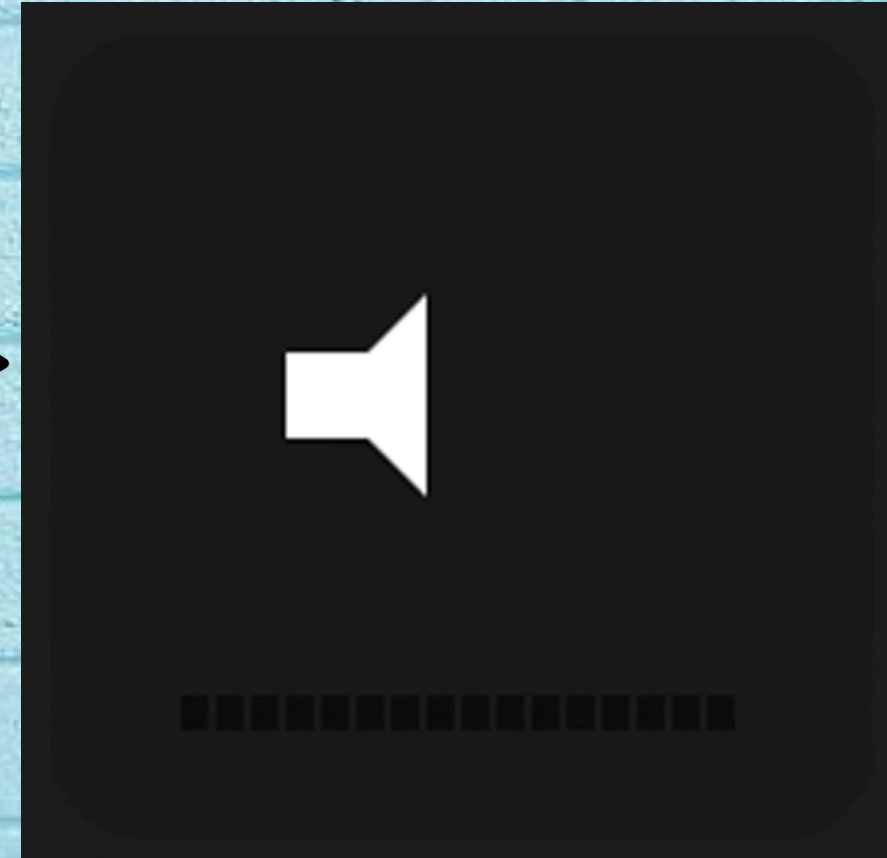
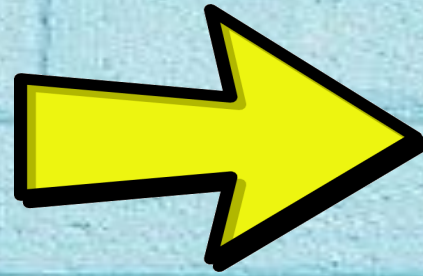
4) *Keyboard instruments*

Organ





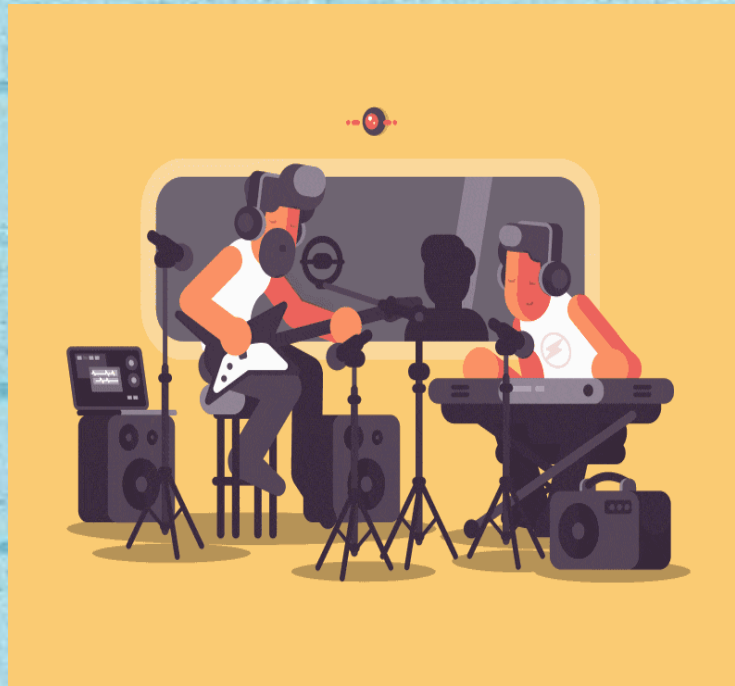
Acoustics :
Acoustics is
the study of
physics of
sound .





*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.*

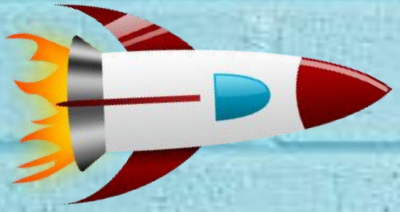


Usages :



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***





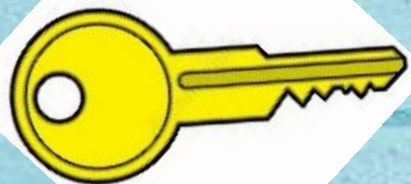


By looking at the image, What do you think the meaning of ACRID is :

- 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)
:

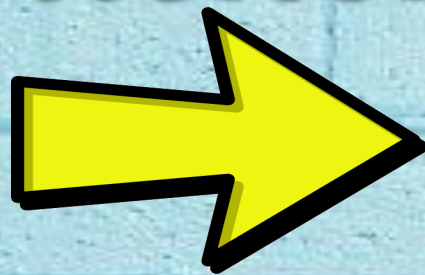
denoting a product that
releases a smell when scratched

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 :

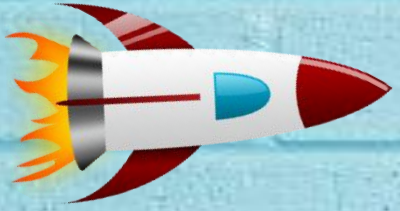
anger, argument, and bad feeling



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.*



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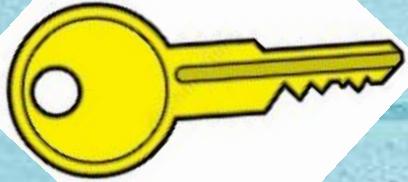
By looking at the image the meaning of the word “*Acrimony*” will be very clear.

- **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



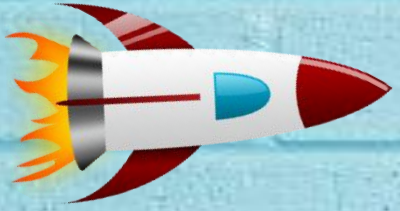
(CDS)
(SSC – 2015)

Usages :



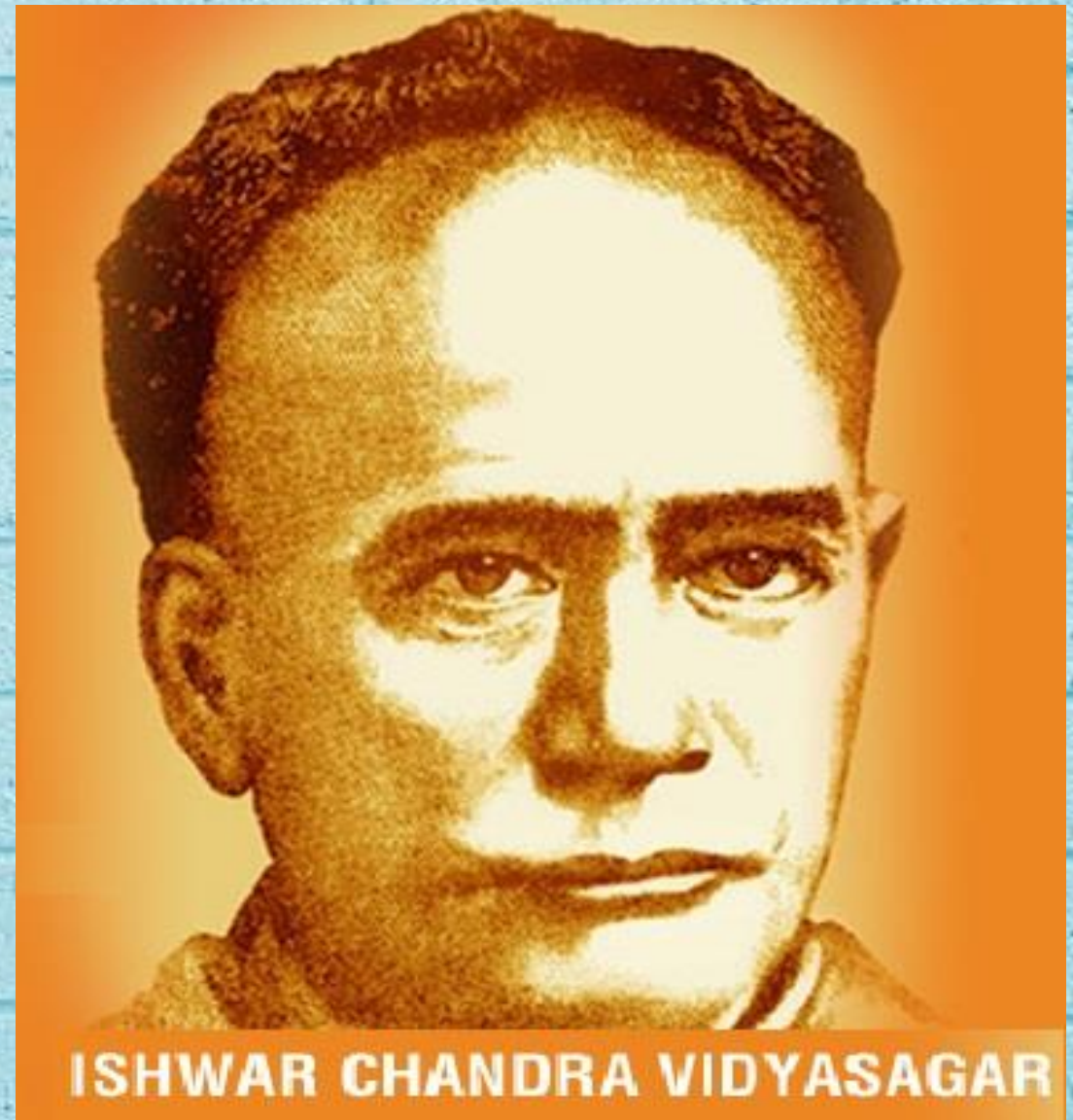
EXAMPLE :

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



***a simple Trick
to remember***





ISHWAR CHANDRA VIDYASAGAR



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)



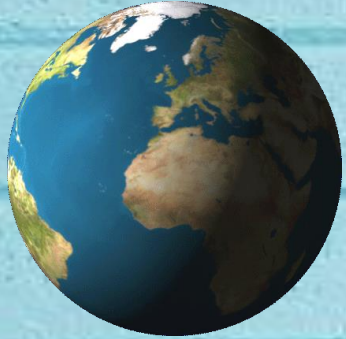
eh·luh·kvnt



Meaning :

giving a clear, strong message

Usages :



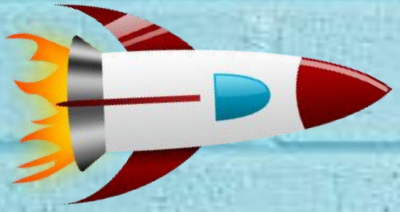
EXAMPLE :

- 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 ”



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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 :

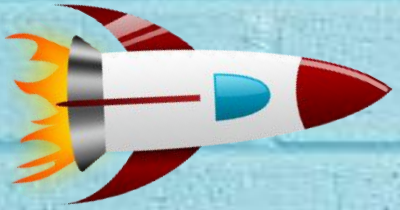
- 1) *The large public piazza is the **raison d 'etre** of the development.*
- 2) *The **National Register of Citizens (NRC)** is a register of all Indian citizens*

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
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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***

Good News !!! For all Aspirants

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