



Toppernotes
Unleash the topper in you



SSC-CGL

COMBINED GRADUATE LEVEL

ENGLISH

Contents

1. Part of Speech	
a. Noun	1
b. Pronoun	25
c. Adjective	41
d. Verb	56
e. Adverb	77
f. Preposition	93
g. Conjunction	109
2. Tense	122
3. Articles	144
4. Voice	153
5. Narration	168
6. Conditional Sentences	175
7. Subject Verb Agreement	186

VOCABULARY

1. Synonym & Antonym	204
2. Phrasal Verb	224
3. Idiom & Phrases	238

Objective Part

1. Reading Comprehension	297
2. Close Test	307
3. Rearrangement of Sentence	315
4. Fillers	320
5. Error Detection	327
6. Sentence Improvement	329

NOUN

★ A noun is the name of place, person, thing, idea, action and quality.

Types ⇒

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

Ex- (Akshay, Pooja, Ankita)

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

(Ex- Boy, girl, company etc)

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

Ex- class, Staff, Army, parliament etc)

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

(Ex- Iron, Silver, Gold etc)

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

Ex- Virtue, darkness, kindness, happiness etc)

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

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

★ Countable Nouns ⇒ Are the names of objects, people etc that we can count.
(Ex- Book, Dog, Horse, Apple).

★ Uncountable Nouns ⇒ Are the names of thing which we can't count.

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

⇒ Noun Number

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

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

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

★ Is/es

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

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

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

And correct → crises (✓).

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

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

Ans. Syllabus (x) → Syllabi (✓)

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

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

All* → cacti (✓)
 (plural) (plural)

★ Um - a

Singular

Plural

Datum

→

Data

Medium

→

Media

Memorandum

→

Memoranda

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

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

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

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

★ Important Rules :-

Rule 1 →

- We always use Singular Verb with uncountable nouns.
- plural of these words does not exist.

⇒ Some Examples of uncountable Noun are ⇒

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rule 2

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

They take plural verb form.

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

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

• Aims were given to beggars.

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

Rule 3 ⇒

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

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

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

Ex- three dozens pencils (x)

three dozen pencils (✓)

(number) ↑

इसमें बाद "of" है तो → "s" लगेगा।

(x) Ex: → Thousand of people died of cholera last year.
correct ⇒

Thousands of people died of cholera last year.

• I have seven dozens of Shoes (correct - dozen)

• He has five thousands rupees (correct - thousand)

• It is four years degree course (correct - year)

Rule 5

→ Some nouns are Singular in meaning but are used as plural nouns and Always to a plural Verb. ⇒

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

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

cattle → Are (✓)
 (plural) (plural)

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

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

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

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

NOTE ① people और peoples of difference :-

⇒ people → of some race (समान जाति वर्ग)

⇒ peoples of different race (विभिन्न जाति वर्ग)

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

②. floor → (the flat surface of the room)

Ground → Surface of the Earth.

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

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

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

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

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

Rule 7:-

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

These are called dual Gender Nouns.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rule-8 :-

Some nouns are used for specially for feminine gender only.

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

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

Ex- He is Conquette (X).

she is Conquette (✓)

[Rule 9] ⇒

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Rule 10]

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

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

→ 2) The crew is large

↳ 3) All the crew were saved.

4) One Sheep is grazing

5) Two Sheep are grazing.

[Rule 11]

If the numeral adjective and a fraction are used with a noun, as the used with the numeral and the noun will be Singular.