



SSC - CHSL

संयुक्त उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर

कर्मचारी चयन आयोग

भाग - 1







अंग्रेजी



SSC - CHSL

ENGLISH

1.	Parts of Speech	
	• Noun	1
	• Pronoun	10
	• Adjective	15
	• Adverb	24
	• Verb	39
	• Conjunction	57
	• Preposition	66
2.	Subject Verb Agreement	96
3.	Articles	103
4.	Tense	108
5.	Conditional Sentences	114
6.	Narration	118
7.	Voice	132
8.	Comprehension	
	• Spotting Error	141
	• Sentence Improvements	152
	• Unseen Passage	172

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fillers	196
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cloze Test	213
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jumbles Sentence/Rearrangement	239
9.	Vocabulary	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Antonyms and Synonyms	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• One Word Substitution	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Idioms & Phrases	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Phrasal Verbs	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Homonyms	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Spelling Test	



दिए गए QR Code को स्कैन करके टॉपर्शनोद्देश अर्चीवर्श ऐप डाउनलोड करें एवं इस ऐप के माध्यम से किताब में दिये गए QR Codes को स्कैन करके विषय संबंधी अतिरिक्त जानकारी प्राप्त कर सकते हैं ।

SSC CHSL- English

अंग्रेजी भाषा में प्रश्न का स्तर सामान्यतया Easy to Moderate होता है। Subject Verb Agreement, Antonyms-Synonyms, Cloze Passage आदि से अधिकतम प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं ।

यहाँ पिछले कुछ वर्षों का परीक्षा पेपर विश्लेषण निम्न है:

Topics	No of Questions
Unseen Passage	0-5
Fill in the blanks	2-3
Cloze test	5
Sentence Improvements	2-3
Sentence Re-arrangement	2-3
Direct-Indirect Speech	1-2
Active & Passive Voice	1-2
Spotting Error	2-3
Synonyms & Antonyms	4
One Word Substitution	2-3
Idioms & Phrases	2-3
Phrasal Verb	0-2
Homonyms	0-2
Spelling Correction	2-3
Maximum Questions	25

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

- किसी भी Sentence में Subject के Number तथा Person के अनुसार Verb का प्रयोग Subject-verb Agreement कहलाता है ।
- Verb एवं Noun के बीच अंतर:-
Noun + s/es → Plural Noun
Verb + s/es → Singular verb

Rules of Subject Verb Agreement

- दो subject को 'And' से जोडा जाए तो verb-Plural होती है ।
E.g.:- Hari and Sohan are playing.
- यदि दो अलग-अलग Noun एक ही व्यक्ति/वस्तु को प्रदर्शित करें तो Singular verb होती है ।
E.g.:- The poet and painter had died.
The clerk and counselor was present in the meeting.
- कुछ वाक्य ऐसे होते हैं जिनमें Singular subject होते हुए भी Plural verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है, जब वाक्य में 'कल्पना' का भाव या प्रायः अशुभ शर्त का भाव प्रदर्शित होता है जैसे -
(a) I wish I were the Prime Minister. (b) I wish I were a bird.
(c) Were he a king! (d) Were she an eagle, she would fly to me.
(e) She ordered as if she were my mother (f) If I were you, I would kill him.
- दो Noun, जो यद्यपि समानार्थक नहीं हैं, लेकिन एक Phrase की तरह प्रयुक्त होती हैं तो भी Verb-Singular लगती है । Actually ये दोनों Noun एक ही idea को व्यक्त करती हैं ।
जैसे -
(a) Bread and butter is a good breakfast.
(b) Slow and steady wins the race.
- जब दो या दो से अधिक Singular noun' or; Either... or, Neither ...nor से जोडे गए हो तो Verb-Singular लगती है । जैसे -
(a) No man or woman was present there.
(b) Either Sita or Ram was present in the party.
(c) Neither he nor she is responsible for this loss.
- जब दो या दो से अधिक subjects; Either... or; Neither ...nor, Or से जोडे गए हो तथा Different persons के हो तो verb अपने पास वाले Person के अनुसार ही लगती है ।
जैसे -
(a) Either you or I am to go there.
(b) Neither he nor you are to attend them.

- जब दो या दो से अधिक nouns क्रम-क्रम Number के हो (अर्थात् कोई Plural हो, कोई Singular हो) तो Plural number वाला Noun ही verb के साथ लगाना चाहिए एवं Verb भी Plural ही लगती है।

जैसे -

(a) Neither the Principal nor the teachers were present in the function.

(b) Either Ramesh or his friends have stolen the watch.

- जब एक Collective noun जैसे - Committee, Army, Crowd, Mob, Society, Assembly Parliament, Council, Crew, Staff, Jury, Fleet, Majority इस तरह से प्रयुक्त होती है, जैसे एक Unit (इकाई) में हो तो verb singular लगती है।

जैसे -

(a) The Parliament has passed the bill.

(b) Army was deployed at the border.

(c) The fleet has reached the port.

नोट - लेकिन यदि Collective noun, divided प्रतीत होती है या विलोम शब्दों में एकमत नहीं हो तो Plural verb लगाई जाती है।

(a) The committee are divided over the proposal.

(b) The jury are divided in opinion.

- यदि noun जो देखने में Plural लगते हैं लेकिन अर्थ में Singular होते हैं, ऐसे Noun के साथ Verb Singular लगती है। ऐसे Nouns निम्नलिखित हैं -

Physics, Mathematics, Economics, News, Gallows, Billiards, Innings, Wages, Alms etc.

(a) No news is good news. (b) Physics/Economics/Math is a good subject.

(c) Billiards is a game. (d) First innings was spoiled due to rain.

- यदि noun जो देखने में Singular लगते हैं लेकिन अर्थ में Plural होते हैं उनके साथ Verb भी Plural ही लगती है। ऐसे Nouns निम्नलिखित हैं -

Dozen, Hundred, Million, Cattle, People, Score, Thousand, Gentry, Peasantry, Company, Alphabet, Progeny, Offspring, Clergy, Infantry etc.

E.g.

(a) The cattle are grazing in the field.

(b) Not less than a dozen were injured.

(c) The people were fully satisfied.

- जब दो Subject, Not only ... but also के साथ जुड़े हो तो Verb अपने पास वाले Subject के क्रमशः लगाई जाती है।

जैसे -

- (a) Not only the principal but also the teachers were playing the match.
- (b) Not only the students but also the class teacher was also involved in the discussion.

- जब एक Subject के साथ beside, as well as, and not, in addition to, like, with, together with जैसे जोड़ने वाले Conjunctions से अन्य Subject या कोई शब्द जुड़े हुए हो तो Verb वाक्य में पहले आने वाले Subject के क्रमशः लगाई जाती है।

जैसे -

- (a) Ram and not his friends was present there.
- (b) The house with all its belongings was sold.
- (c) The President as well as the members has come.

- जब किसी वाक्य में Other & Another के बाद कोई Noun आए तो ध्यान रखें other के बाद Plural Noun एवं Plural Verb लगती है तथा Another के बाद Singular Noun एवं Singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

जैसे -

- (a) There are so many other hotels better than this.
- (b) There is another hotel near the Railway station.

- The Poor, The rich, The disabled, The young, The old, The English, The French इत्यादि शब्द पूरी class को व्यक्त करते हैं। इनके साथ Plural verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

जैसे -

- (a) The poor are trustworthy.
- (b) The rich are generally unkind to the poor.

- सामान्यतः All एवं Some के साथ यदि Countable noun आता है तो वह Noun भी Plural होगा एवं verb भी Plural लगाई जाएगी लेकिन यदि All के साथ कोई Uncountable noun आता है तो verb - Singular लगती है।

जैसे -

- (a) All the tigers are wild animals.
- (b) All the money was taken away by the thief.
- (c) Some animals are faithful.
- (d) Some milk is needed.

- Most of + Countable noun(plural) के साथ verb (plural) प्रयोग होता है ।
Most of + Uncountable noun के साथ verb (singular) प्रयोग होता है ।
जैसे -
 - (a) Most of the persons are dishonest.
 - (b) Most of apples are rotten.
 - (c) Most of the milk was impure
 - (d) Most of the sugar was wet with water.
- Half of + countable noun (plural) हो तो verb (plural) होगी ।
Half of + uncountable noun हो तो verb (singular) होगी ।
जैसे -
 - (a) About half of the students were present there.
 - (b) He said that half of the hostlers were absent.
 - (c) Half of the milk was spoiled.
 - (d) Half of the land was cultivated and half was uncultivable.
- कुछ nouns जैसे Furniture, Luggage, Information, advice, work, knowledge, equipment, behavior, scenery, traffic, fruit, electricity, music, progress, weather, nonsense, sense इत्यादि । Uncountable noun हैं । इनके साथ हमेशा Singular verb का प्रयोग होता है ।
जैसे -
 - (a) Work is worship. (b) Knowledge is power.
 - (c) His behavior was not proper. (d) His advice in the matter is trustworthy.
 - (e) The scenery of Kashmir is indeed beautiful.
- The following एवं The undersigned का प्रयोग यदि Singular subject के लिए हुआ हो तो Verb-Singular होगी, अन्यथा Verb-Plural का प्रयोग होगा ।
जैसे -
 - (a) The following are the new prices of the items.
 - (b) Undersigned has taken a decision. S.K. jain
 - (c) We, The undersigned request the pleasure of your company, S.K jain and P.K. jain
 - (d) The following is the summary of the discussions held in the meeting.

- कई वाक्यों में Singular noun का Repetition, preposition के बाद होता है, ऐसे वाक्यों में Singular Verb लगती है।
जैसे -
(a) Man after man was coming there.
(b) Ship after ship is arriving regularly.
- कुछ nouns जो दिखने में भी Plural लगती हैं तथा दो भागों में बनी होती हैं। जैसे - Scissors, pants, trousers, binoculars, tongs, spectacles, shorts, breeches, shoes, scales, glasses, goggles इत्यादि। इनके साथ Plural verb का प्रयोग होता है।
जैसे -
(a) My shoes are new.
(b) Her spectacles are beautiful.
(c) The scissors are blunt.
- More than one + noun हो तो verb (singular) का प्रयोग होता है।
जैसे -
(a) More than one worker was absent.
(b) More than one student was killed.
- **Structure** - noun + preposition + noun ऐसे वाक्यों में verb, preposition से पहले आने वाले noun के क्रुशार लगती है।
जैसे -
(a) The quality of these goods is well known.
(b) Financial help from all the countries was received.
(c) The colour of this shirt is liked by all.
- जब वाक्य में निम्न phrases का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे - a number of, lots of, a lot of, plenty of, a quarter, parts of, percent of, proportion, none of, remainder of, two-third, most of, some of, majority of, much of, many of, a good deal of, a great deal of, heaps of इत्यादि हो तो verb, of के बाद आने वाले noun के क्रुशार लगाई जाती है। यदि of के बाद आने वाला noun plural है तो verb भी plural लगेगी।
जैसे -
(a) Plenty of sugar is required.
(b) Plenty of chairs have been purchased.
(c) A lot of books were destroyed in fire.
(d) A lot of milk was sent there.

- The number of + singular verb [The number का अर्थ होता है 'बहुत' (many)] तथा A number of + plural verb का प्रयोग होता है ।
जैसे -
 - (a) The number of students opted English in Administrative Services is generally small.
 - (b) The number of candidate appeared in SSC this year was very large.
 - (c) A number of English books are available in library.
 - (d) There were a number of students waiting for their turn.
- यदि किसी वाक्य का Subject, कोई Relative pronoun जैसे - who, which, that हो, तो verb, इस Relative Pronoun के Antecedent के अनुसार लगती है । (Antecedent का अर्थ पहले आने वाला होता है ।)
जैसे -
 - (a) It is I who have telephoned you.
 - (b) It is he who is responsible for this loss.
 - (c) The book that is here is mine.
 - (d) The books that are here are mine.
- यदि दो Singular nouns के पहले 'No' का प्रयोग हो तो Singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है । जैसे -
 - (a) No boy and no girl was present in the party.
 - (b) No man and no woman was swimming at that time.
- जब अंकगणितीय figures, and से जोड़े जाते हैं, तो Singular verb भी हो सकती है और plural verb भी हो सकती है ।
जैसे -
 - (a) Four and four is eight.
 - (b) Four and four are eight.
- Everyone, Everybody, Nobody, Somebody, No one, Each one, Someone के साथ singular verb लगेगी
जैसे -
 - (a) Everyone was happy to get this news.
 - (b) Somebody is coming here.
 - (c) Each one was given a gift.
- Each of, Either of, Neither of + Noun (plural) हो तो verb (singular) आएगी ।
जैसे -
 - (a) Each of the students was given a gift.
 - (b) Either of the magazines is useful.
 - (c) Neither of the books is cheap.

(d) Neither of the girls was beautiful.

- कुछ verbs के बाद 'as' अवश्य लगता है। ये verbs निम्न हैं – regard, describe, represent, portray, depict, mention, define, treat इत्यादि।

जैसे –

(a) You ought to have regarded him as your brother.

(b) He was described by his wife as the most harmless man.

(c) He portrayed him as a typical country farmer.

(d) Someone has defined genius as an infinite capacity for learning.

- कुछ verbs के बाद 'as' नहीं लगता है। ये verbs निम्न हैं – name, call, think, consider, nominate, appoint इत्यादि।

जैसे –

(a) The chairman nominated Hari secretary of the society.

(b) Ram called him a fool, a rogue and a crook.

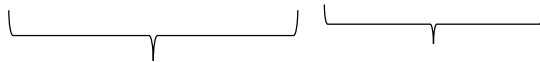
(c) Ram calls his wife 'Situ'.

(d) I think him an intelligent man.

Conditional Sentences

- जब एक कार्य का होना दूसरे, कार्य के होने पर निर्भर करे तब वाक्य conditional sentence कहलाता है ।
- Conditional Sentences में कुछ शर्तशुचक शब्द अवश्य ही दिखते हैं :-
 1. If
 2. provided
 3. As soon as, No sooner than
 4. When
 5. Unless, Until
- Conditional Sentences के दो भाग होते हैं :-
 1. If clause
 2. Main clause

जैसे - If I come to Jaipur, I will meet you.



If clause Main clause

Conditional Sentence के प्रकार :- ये मुख्यतः निम्नलिखित प्रकार के होते हैं-

Conditional Sentence type	Usage	If clause verb tense	Main clause verb tense
Zero	सामान्यतः सत्य कथन	Simple present	Simple present
Type – 1	संभावित स्थिति एवं संभावित परिणाम	Simple present	Simple future
Type – 2	एक काल्पनिक स्थिति और इसका संभावित परिणाम	Simple past	Present conditional or present continuous conditional
Type- 3	असत्य भूतकाल स्थिति और भूतकाल में इसका संभावित परिणाम	Past perfect	Perfect conditional
Mixed type	असत्य भूतकाल की स्थिति और वर्तमान में इसका संभावित परिणाम	Past perfect	Present conditional

1. The zero conditional :- इसके अन्तर्गत सामान्यतः General Truth, Scientific facts आदि आते हैं । जैसे :-

If clause

If + simple Present

If this thing happens

If you heat ice

If it rains

Main clause

Simple Present.

That thing happens.

It melts.

The grass gets wet.

Examples :-

- If you heat ice, it melts.
- Ice melts if you heat it.
- When you heat ice, it melts.
- Ice melts when you heat it.
- If it rains, the grass gets wet.
- The grass gets wet if it rains.
- When it rains, the grass gets wet.
- The grass gets wet when it rains.

2. Type-1 conditional :- ऐसे Conditional Sentence में 'If clause' Simple present में और 'Main clause' Simple future में होता है ।

If clause

If + simple Present

If this thing happens
 If you don't hurry
 If it rains today

Main clause

Simple Future

That thing will happen.
 You will miss the train.
 You will get wet.

Examples:-

- If it rains, you will get wet.
- You will get wet if it rains.
- If sally is late again, I will be mad.
- I will be mad if sally is late again.
- If you don't hurry, you will miss the bus.
- You will miss the bus if you don't hurry.

3. Type-2 conditional :- ऐसे वाक्य 'Improbability' व्यक्त करते हैं यानि 'If clause' में जिसे कार्य का उल्लेख है वह नहीं हुआ होता है ।

If clause

"If + simple Past"

If this thing happened

 If you went to bed earlier
 If it rained
 If I spoke Italian

Main clause

"Present conditional or present continuous conditional"

That thing would happen. (but I'm not sure this thing will happen) or That thing would be happening.
 You would not be so tired.
 You would get wet.
 I would be working in Italy.

Examples :-

- If it rained, you would get wet.
- You would get wet if it rained.
- If you went to bed earlier, you wouldn't be so tired.
- You wouldn't be so tired if you went to bed earlier.
- If she fell, she would hurt herself.
- She would hurt herself if she fell.
- I would be working in Italy if I spoke Italian. (But I don't speak Italian, so I am not working in Italy)
- She wouldn't be living with Jack if she lived with her parents. (But she is living with Jack and not with her parents.)
- You wouldn't be smiling if you knew the truth. (But you are smiling because you don't know the truth.)

4. **Type-3 conditional** :- ऐसे वाक्यों में 'If clause' में जिस कार्य का उल्लेख होता है उस कार्य का न होना दर्शाया जाता है ।

If clause

"If + Past Perfect"

Main clause

'Perfect conditional or Perfect continuous conditional'

If this thing had happened

That thing would have happened. (but neither of those things really happened)
or That thing would have been happening.

If you had studied harder

You would have passed the exam.

If it had rained

You would have gotten wet.

If I had accepted that promotion I would have been working in Milan

Examples :-

- If it had rained, you would have gotten wet.
- You would have gotten wet if it had rained.
- You would have passed your exam if you had worked harder.
- If you had worked harder, you would have passed your exam.
- I would have believed you if you hadn't lied to me before.
- If you hadn't lied to me before, I would have believed you.

5. Mixed Type conditional :- ऐसे वाक्य जो भूतकाल के किसी समय को दर्शाते हैं जिनका अर्थ वर्तमान में चल रहा है या कोई स्थिति अभी वर्तमान में संबंधित है ।

If clause

“If + Past perfect or simple past”

If this thing had happened

If I had worked harder at school

If we had looked at the map

If you weren't afraid of spiders

Main clause

“Present conditional or Perfect conditional”

That thing would happen. (but this thing didn't happen so that thing isn't happening)

I would have a better job now.

We wouldn't be lost.

You would have picked it up and put it outside.

Examples :-

- If I had worked harder at school, I would have a better job now.
- I would have a better job now if I had worked harder at school.
- If we had looked at the map, we wouldn't be lost.
- We wouldn't be lost if we had looked at the map.
- If you had caught that plane, you would be dead now.
- You would be dead now if you had caught that plane.

➤ कुछ अन्य **conditional** वाक्य :-

(1) If + Subject + were, Subject + Would + V₁

Eg. :- if I were a bird, I would fly in the sky.

- काल्पनिक Past के लिए सभी Subjects के साथ 'were' का प्रयोग होता है ।

Narration

Narration

└───┬───┘
Direct Speech

Indirect Speech

- **Direct Speech** :- जब कोई श्रोता किसी वक्ता के कथन को उसी के शब्दों में व्यक्त करता है ।
जैसे – Sweta said, “I am busy.”
- **Indirect Speech** :- जब कोई श्रोता किसी वक्ता के कथन को अपने शब्दों या भाषा में व्यक्त करता है । जैसे- Sweta said that she was busy.

- **Direct speech** के दो भाग होते हैं :-

He said, “I am hungry.”



(Reporting Verb) (Reported speech)

- यहाँ said reporting verb है ।

- **Kinds of Sentences** :-

1. Assertive Sentence :- ऐसे वाक्य जिनसे हाँ या ना का बोध होता है ।

Eg:- He is a student. (Yes sense)

I did not go there. (No sense)

2. Interrogative Sentence :- ऐसे वाक्य जिनमें प्रश्न पूछा जाता है ।

(a) Yes-No Question

Q: Are you tall?

A:- Yes, I am tall.

(b) **Wh- Question** :- Wh-word से शुरू होने वाले प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य ।

Eg:- What is your name ?

How are you?

(Wh- word:- what, why, how, where, when etc.)

3. Imperative Sentence :- ऐसे वाक्य जिनमें आज्ञा, सलाह, प्रार्थना आदि का बोध होता है ।

Eg:- Bring me a glass of water.

Help the poor.

4. Optative Sentence:- ऐसे वाक्य जिनमें ‘इच्छा’ का बोध होता है ।

Eg:- May you live long!

May god save the king!

ये वाक्य सामान्यतः ‘May’ से स्टार्ट होते हैं ।

5. Exclamatory Sentence :- ऐसे वाक्य जिसमें मानसिक भावनाओं जैसे - दुःख, सुख, आश्चर्य, शंका, घृणा, प्रशंसा आदि का बोध होता है।

Eg:- He said, "Alas! I am ruined."

He said, "What a nice film it is."

Direct speech से Indirect speech में बदलने के नियम :-

- (1) Inverted commas व comma हटा दिये जाते हैं व conjunction 'That' का प्रयोग करते हैं।
- (2) Reporting verb यदि Present या future tense में है तो Reported Speech के tense में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं करते, यदि Reporting verb 'past tense' में है तो आगे दिए नियम अनुसार परिवर्तन होंगे।

(3) Person में परिवर्तन :-

1st person – R.V. के subject के अनुसार

2nd person – R.V. के object के अनुसार

3rd person – No change

Person का number एवं case नहीं बदला जाता है। Pronoun का परिवर्तन निम्नानुसार होता है -

Persons	Nominative Case	Objective case	Possessive case	
			Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronouns
First person	I	Me	My	Mine
	We	Us	Our	Ours
Second person	You	You	Your	Yours
Third Person	He	Him	His	His
	She	Her	Her	Hers
	It	It	Its	×
	They	Them	Their	Theirs

(4) Reporting Verb में निम्न परिवर्तन करें -

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Say, Says, will say, said,	Say, says, will say, said
Say, says, said + to	Tell, tells, told

(5) Change of tenses :-

- Universal truth, proverb, mathematical fact, historical fact, habitual fact, या morality आदि का भाव हो तो tense में परिवर्तन नहीं होगा ।

जैसे-

1. He said, "The sun sets in the west."
He said that the sun sets in the west.
2. He said, "Man is mortal."
He said that the man is mortal.
3. The teacher said, "India became Republic on 26 January 1950."
The teacher said that India became Republic on 26 January 1950.
4. She said to me, "Honesty is the best policy."
She told me that Honesty is the best policy.
5. He said, "London is the capital of U.K."
He said that London is the capital of U.K.
6. She said, "Two and two is four."
She said that two and two is four.
7. He said, "Mr. Narendra Modi is the P.M. of India."
He said that Mr. Narendra Modi is the P.M. of India.
8. He said, "Kashmir is in the north of India."
He said that Kashmir is in the north of India.
9. He said to me, "I go for a walk daily."
He told me that he goes for a walk daily. (Habit)
10. Ram said to me, "I get up early in the morning daily."
Ram told me that he gets up early in the morning daily. (Habit)
11. Radha said to her, "I go to office at 10 o'clock."
Radha told her, that she goes to office at 10 o'clock.

(6) Change in other part of speech :-

	Direct Narration	Indirect Narration
1.	This	That
2.	These	Those
3.	Here	There
4.	Hence	Thence
5.	Hither	Thither
6.	Now	Then