



SSC CGL/CPO/CHSL

ENGLISH

VERB PART-1



08:30 PM





VOCAB OF THE DAY





⇒ Vocab of the day :-

1. LUDICROUS (ADJECTIVE) : (ऊटपटांग) : absurd

Synonyms: bizarre, comical Antonyms: normal, ordinary

Example Sentence: It was a ludicrous statement made by her.

2. KNAVE (NOUN) : (로만) : fraud

Synonyms: miscreant, rogue

Antonyms: hero, angel

Example Sentence: He is known as a notorious knave of this area.

3. CONSENT (NOUN) : (सहमति) : assent

Synonyms: agreement, permission Antonyms: dissent, disagreement

Example Sentence: Change was made without the consent.



VERBS (第四)



- **Definition** :- The words which are generally used to define an action or describe the tense in the sentences known as VERBS.
 - **Eg**:- 1) He is my new manager in this branch.
 - 3) Sonu plucks mangoes from this garden.
 - 4) She worked in this company.
- **⇒** There are two categories of VERBS :-
- a). FINITE VERBS: These verbs can be changed according to condition.
- b). NON-FINITE VERBS :- These verbs can't be changed in any manner.
 - **Eg**:- 1) He goes{FINITE} to play{NON-FINITE} in the ground.
 - 2) He is going{FINITE} to play{NON-FINITE} in the ground.
 - 3) He will go{FINITE} to play{NON-FINITE} in the ground.



⇒ Types of VERBS :-

- 1). FINITE VERBS :- It has basically four types.
- (a) Transitive Verbs
- (b) Intransitive Verbs
- (c) Linking Verbs
- (d) Phrasal Verbs
- 2). NON-FINITE VERBS :- It has basically three types.
- (a) Infinitive Verbs
- (b) Gerund Verbs
- (c) Participle Verbs



- **⇒** Classification of FINITE VERBS :-
- 1). Transitive Verbs :- It generally follows the objects in the sentences.
 - Eg:- 1) They play cricket in the ground.
 - 2) Some students returned the books.
 - 3) Mansi cooked this food for all of us.
- 2). Intransitive Verbs: It does not follow the objects in the sentences.
 - Eg:- 1) The birds fly in the sky.
 - 2) The students returned in the class
 - 3) I play with these boys.

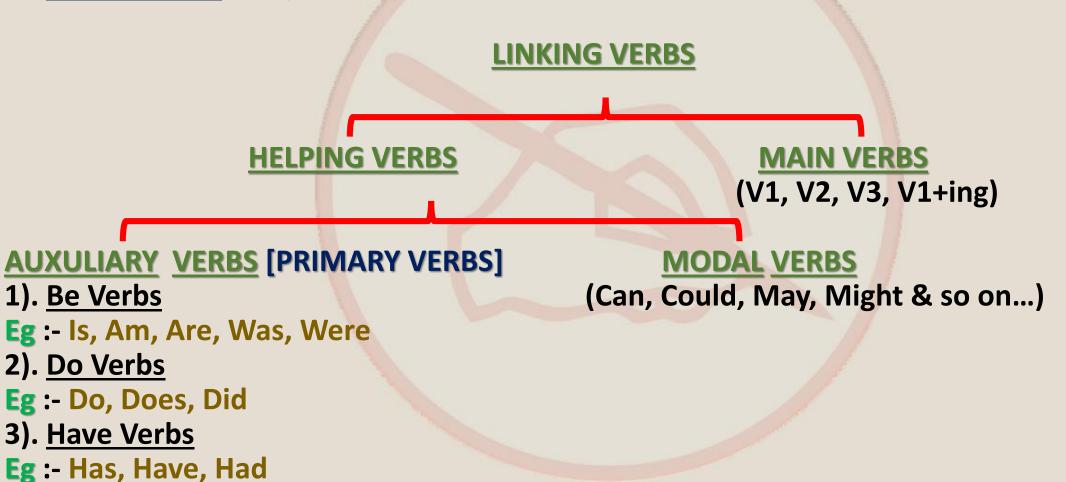


1). Be Verbs

2). Do Verbs

ENGLISH GRAMMAR VERBS (क्रिया)

3). Linking Verbs :- It generally used to describe Tense or Action in the sentences.





⇒ Use of Auxiliary (Primary) Verbs :-

POINT:- These verbs are generally used to identify Tense in the sentences.

- Eg:- 1) He is busy in the meeting. [Present Tense]
 - 2) He was busy in the meeting. [Past Tense]
 - 3) He will be busy in the meeting. [Future Tense]

⇒ Use of Modal Verbs :-

POINT:- These verbs are basically used to define the conditions of the sentences.

1) Will/Shall :- Determination & Promise.

- Eg:-1) I will attend the meeting at any cost. [Determination]
 - 2) You shall have a holiday for us tomorrow. [Promise]



- 2) Would :- It can be used in many ways.
 - **Eg**:- 1) They thought that the teacher would start it. [Past Tense]
 - 2) I would study for several hours when I was in hostel. [Past Habit]
 - 3) This man would be a teacher of this school. [Probability]
 - 4) He would rather study than go out. [Preference]
 - 5) Would you please help me in this project ? [Polite Request]
 - 6) Would you like to take coffee with me? [Proposal]
- 3) Should: It is used to describe advice/suggestion in the sentences.
 - **Eg** :- 1) He should consult a doctor for headache.
 - 2) You should help your friend in this condition.

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