



Mahendra's



SSC CGL/CPO/CHSL

ENGLISH

VERB

PART-1

LIVE

08:30 PM





VOCAB OF THE DAY



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)** : (दुष्ट) : 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 (क्रिया)



ENGLISH GRAMMAR VERBS (क्रिया)

⇒ **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.



ENGLISH GRAMMAR VERBS (क्रिया)

⇒ 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



ENGLISH GRAMMAR VERBS (क्रिया)

⇒ 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.



ENGLISH GRAMMAR VERBS (क्रिया)

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

LINKING VERBS

HELPING VERBS

MAIN VERBS

(V1, V2, V3, V1+ing)

AUXILIARY VERBS [PRIMARY VERBS]

MODAL VERBS

(Can, Could, May, Might & so on...)

1). Be Verbs

Eg :- Is, Am, Are, Was, Were

2). Do Verbs

Eg :- Do, Does, Did

3). Have Verbs

Eg :- Has, Have, Had



ENGLISH GRAMMAR VERBS (क्रिया)

⇒ 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**]



ENGLISH GRAMMAR VERBS (क्रिया)

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.

Thank
you

