



Mahendra's



SSC CGL/CPO/CHSL

ENGLISH

VERB

PART-4

LIVE

08:30 PM





VOCAB OF THE DAY



Vocab of the day

⇒ Vocab of the day :-

1. **PLACATE (Verb)** : तसल्ली देना : **Hostile**

Synonym: appease, assuage, conciliate, pacify

Antonym: aggravate, annoy, antagonize, bother, provoke

Usage: The police officer tried to placate the two scared drivers at the scene of the accident.

2. **CONTRITE (Adjective)** : पछताया हुआ : **Repentance**

Synonym: remorseful, repentant, penitent, regretful

Antonym: unrepentant, defiant

Usage: She must be humble and contrite.

3. **DOWNRIGHT (adjective)** : पूर्ण : **Complete**

Synonyms: total, absolute, thorough, perfect, sheer.

Antonyms: inadequate, incomplete, insufficient, unfinished.

Usage: It was downright work for presenting our skills.



VERBS (क्रिया)



ENGLISH GRAMMAR VERBS (क्रिया)

⇒ Prepositions + V1 + ING (Gerund) :-

- Eg :- 1) Don't go there **before completing** this project today.
2) He will call you **for doing** this work.
3) Suresh can help us **after taking** this amount.

⇒ Possessive Adjectives

His, Her,
My, Your,
Our, Its, Their

+ V1 + ING (Gerund) :-

- Eg :- 1) Don't doubt on **my driving** skills now.
2) You have to improve **your reading** strategy.
3) He should help in **their working** report.



ENGLISH GRAMMAR VERBS (क्रिया)

2). Infinitives Verbs :- When we use **first form of verbs** with **preposition 'TO'** for connecting or making relation between two different verbs in the sentences known as **Infinitives Verbs**.

⇒ V1 + TO + V1

⇒ V2 + TO + V1

⇒ V1+s/es + TO + V1

⇒ (V1+ing) + TO + V1

⇒ V3 + TO + V1

Special Formation :- Object + TO + (V1 + ing)

- Examples :-
- (1) Mohan **goes to play** cricket in the ground.
 - (2) They **went to buy** some new clothes.
 - (3) Monu is **coming to invite** us in this function.
 - (4) My friends **decide to help** me now.
 - (5) I am going **there to celebrating** this festival.



ENGLISH GRAMMAR VERBS (क्रिया)

⇒ There are some verbs with which we generally follow infinitives in the sentences :-

Verbs :- Order, Request, Marry, Suggest, See, Watch, Love, Like, Unlike, Go, Come, Decide, Repair, Write, Draw, Cook, Make, Complete, Allow, Permit, Force, Want, Wish, Forbid, Led, Advise.....

- Eg** :-
- (1) They write to complain against him.
 - (2) Ramesh decided to help them now.
 - (3) She comes to complete this assignment.
 - (4) Monika suggest to buy a new house.



ENGLISH GRAMMAR VERBS (क्रिया)

2). Bare Infinitives :- There are some verbs with which we don't use preposition 'TO' in the sentences known as **Bare Infinitives**.

Verbs :- Let, Make, Get, Need, Dare, Had better, Rather, Would rather.....

- Eg :-** (1) You had better to take your medicines on time. (**Incorrect**)
⇒ You had better take your medicines on time. (**Correct**)
(2) I would rather to buy a sedan than an SUV. (**Incorrect**)
⇒ I would rather buy a sedan than an SUV. (**Correct**)

POINT :-

**GET
NEED
DARE**



Don't use 'TO' as a Helping Verb

Use 'TO' as a Main Verb

- Eg :-** (1) He does not need to worry about this.
(2) He need not worry about this.



ENGLISH GRAMMAR VERBS (क्रिया)

3). Participle Verbs :- When we use **different forms of verbs** as an **adjective** in the sentences known as **PARTICIPLE**. It has mainly 3 types.

NOTE :- Participle has mainly 3 types.

⇒ **Present Participle** :- When we use **V1+ing** as an adjective in the sentences known as **Present Participle**.

- Eg :-**
- 1) India is a **developing** country.
 - 2) **Upcoming** exams will decide our future.
 - 3) A **smiling** face gives happiness to others.

More Examples :- Loving Nature, Amazing rides, Exciting offers, Blowing air, Interesting book & so on.....



ENGLISH GRAMMAR VERBS (क्रिया)

⇒ Past Participle :- When we use **last form of verbs** as an adjective in the sentences known as **Past Participle**.

- Eg :-
- 1) America is a **developed** country.
 - 2) A **broken** chair will be given to him yesterday.
 - 3) A **sunkun** ship found in the ocean.

More Examples :- Booked tickets, Listed offers, Excited offers, Known place, Interested magazine & so on.....

⇒ Perfect Participle :- When we want to show two **different conditions** in the sentences known as **Perfect Participle**.

RULE :- Having + v3



ENGLISH GRAMMAR VERBS (क्रिया)

- Eg :-**
- 1) Having completed my graduation, I started teaching English.
 - 2) Having done this project, They got a new assignment.
 - 3) Having driven this car, She called him for telling this issue.

Thank
you

