

## SSC CHSL 2022-23@



### **ENGLISH**

## MODALVERBS अब CLEAR होगा CONCEPT

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((•)) ●LIVE | 07:30 PM



se'cant, sî'cant, a. Cutting, especially into two parts; intersecting; dividing; as, a secant line. [ < L. seco, ppr. secan(t-)s, cut.

se'camt, n. Math. 1. A straight line that intersects a curve or figure. 2. One of the trigonometrical functions, or its representation as a line. See TRIGONOMETRICAL.

from a political or religious body; go out; separate; as,

Thus, in less than three months after the announcement of Mr.

B. A. Polljard Lost Cause ch. 5, p. 87, [E. B. T. "96.]

[< L. secedo, < se., aside, + cedo, go.]
se-ce'der, se-si'der, n. One who secedes; specifically
[S-], a member of the Scottish Secession Church. See

me"cen-tis

tis'mō, z. meterized by - serress-s artists of the b

me-cern', sg-sern' also, to distingu - MEN-CHENTY/1114

se-cern'ent, se or capable of se A secreting organ

se-cesh', sg-sesh

- se-cesh'er. z se-ces'sion, sesu voluntary withdrawal political or religious fellowship or association; separation. 2. Specifically: (1) U. S. IRst. The formal withdrawal of a State from the Union; especially, the attempted withdrawal of Southern States in 1860-'61; also,

I hear with distress and anguish the word 'secession,' especially when it falls from the lips of those who are patriotic. . . . Seces-gion! Fearcable secession! Sir, your eyes and nine are nevor destined to see that miracle. WEISTER Works, Constitution and Union in,

st. The (2) Scot. Eb rawal in 1733 from the ed churc portion of its ministers and laity. (i-), < secessus, pp. of se-

(U. S. Hist.), the ordi - ordina of seces

of secession me-ces'sion-i in or favors secession; in the United State tains the right of a State to withdraw from the Union: applied specifically to those who aided or favored the Southern States in 1860-'65: used also adjectively. 2. One of the new Munich school of "impressionist" artists.

se-ces'sivet, a. Detached; separate.
sochet, v. & v. To suck. seket.
se-chi'ne, seki'n, v. [It.] A sequin. See corn.
se"chiste', se'shist', n. One who executes engraved plates endrely with the dry-point. [< F. \*secher\*, dry, < \*sec\*; see

Se'chi-um, sî'ki-um or sê'ki-um, n. Bot. A monotypic genus of half-hardy climbing perennial herbs of the gourd shaped fruit about 4 inches long, called chayotes or choco in the West Indies, and the root, often weighing 20 pounds, resembles a yam in appearance and use. The plant is said to be native in the West Indies, but has been intro-

Antiq. A part of an aviary in which were confined birds to be killed or sold.

sec'olum, sec'om, n. Elec. The practical unit of selfinduction: now officially superseded by henry. See HEN-RY. [ < sec. (in second2) - ohm.]

- sec'olim-me"ter, n. Elec. An instrument for

sec'co, sec'co. [11.] I. a. Literally, dry; in music, performed without accompaniment; plain. II. a. Tempera sec'oud, sec'und, vt. I. To act as a supporter or assistanting. See rempera. fresco seccet. ant of, as a person or his acts; forward; promote; supported or specifically, to render chief assistance to in a duel or other contest; as, to second a person's efforts; to second a duelist. 2. In deliberative bodies, to support formally, as a motion, resolution, etc., as a prerequisite to discussion or adoption.

The rule is if a member proposes anything or makes a motion, that some one else must 'second' it, before the chairman can allow talking about it. C. F. Dole American Citizen pt. 1, ch. 4, p. 19. [D. C. H. '91.]

3. [Archaic.] To follow in the next place; follow up; succeed; as, sin seconded by sin. 4. duce something similar or equal to; al o again or a second time; repeat; as, it would be ult to second sec'ond-ar"y, n. this. 5. [Colloq.] Mus. To sing or p |Eng.] To retire temporarily without econd to. 6. ess of rank, as members of the Roya illery or Engiers when they accept civil seconder, <

supports, or oposed by an-

rdinate; as, a

nly to St. Peter's to any thing

TWAIN Innocents Abroad ch. 18, p. 189 3. Identical in character with another or preceding one; 3. Identical in character with another; as, a second Washington; habit is a extensive one and productive of local thunder-stoling another; other; as, a second washington; habit is a extensive one and productive of local thunder-stoling to second-class. (a. Ranking next below the second nature.

4. Mus. Lower in pitch, or rendering a second-class, as second-class ranking to a second-class panel, as, a second-class ranking the second-class.

second nature. 4. Mus. Lower in pitch, or rendering a lower part than a principal part, voice, or instrument; as, a second violin. 5t. Inclined to favor or aid; favorably disposed. [F. < L. secundus; see second, v.]
— at second hand, as having been received through some agency from the original source of authority.— s. accomplishment, see Accomplishment, see Accomplishment, see adventually and wenture the second in quality.

See Second Second in quality. see Cousin. s. eut, a. See seco File, a. S. day, a. Monday: so derivative, difference, t.), a derivative, etc., obtained by ative, etc., the same operation by the original function—s. dist THE RESERVE DISTANCE.— s. estate | Eng pr. the floor above the first. housemaid .- s. intent ught or s. thoughts, red to come off s. best

ed in a contest. otism. 2. An attendant r; as, a second in a duel. chandise of second grade or inferior quality; as, seconds in flour. 4. Mus. (1) The interval between any note and the next above or below on the diatonic scale. See SCALE. (2) A note separated by this interval from any other, con- sec'ond-hand" sidered in relation to that other; specifically, the second a clock or a watch.

note above the key-note. (3) Two notes at this interval second-inet, n. Bot. as SECUNDINE.

written or sounded together; the resulting dissonance. second-ly, second-ii, adv. In the second place in or-(4) A second or subordinate part, instrument, or voice; a second; in popular language, analto. 5. Theat. The part second or succession. second language analto. 5. Theat. The part second or succession. second language analto. 5. Theat. The part second or succession. second language analto. 5. Theat. The part second or succession. second part in concerted music, especially in a planoforte duet; also, the person, especially an inferior; a substitute. 8. pl. The middle grade of seed-leaf tobacco, used for binders in manufacturing cigars. 9t. Assistance; aid; succor. — augmented second, major s., minor s. (Mus.),

seck, sec, a. Barren; profitless; unenforceable by distress; as, rent-seck. See nent, n. [< F. sec (< L. siccus), dry.]

seck/el, sek/el, n. A variety of pear. See pear. [< Mr. Seckelof Pennsylvania, its introducer.] sick/le:pear\*;

sec'clet, n. A century. sie'clet.
sec'clet, n. A century. sie'clet.
clude, sg-clude, cg-clude, C. E. S. (-clind, T. W. Wr.), nl. [seculture second since of time, equal to 1/60 of a minute of an angular measure.

sec'clet, n. A century. sie'clet.
sec'clet, n. A century. sie'clet.
sec'clude, sg-clude, C. E. S. (-clind, T. W. Wr.), nl. [seconds second since of the symbol () used to designate second since of the from intersection of the companionship of others; cut off from intersection.

sec'cond-mark of time, equal to 1/60 of a minute of an angular measure.

sec'clet, n. A variety of pear. Sec pear. [< Mr. Nr. Seconds. Seconds.

as chemical (as by decomposition) or mechanical (as by pressure): said of cleavage, twinning, and the like. Of or pertaining to the secondaries. circuit. 8. Geol. Belonging to or occurring in the Mesozoic era, the Paleozoic having been formerly called the primary era. [ < F. secondaire, < L. secundarius, < secundus; see second, v.] sec'ond-ar"let.
Synonyms: see Accessory.

synonyms: see ACCESSORY.
—secondary axis (Optics), in a mirror, any straight line passing through the center of curvature but not the center of the mirror; in a lens, such a line through the center of the lens but not through the center of curvature.

s. battery (Elec.), a storage-battery.—s. circle, a circle passing through the poles of another circle. See illus. under CIRCLE.—s. color, a color formed by mixing two so-called primary pigments: usually given as green (blue and yellow), orange (red and yellow), and purple (red and blue).—s. properties of matter, see MATTER, 3.—s. quills (Ornith.), the secondaries.—s. fint, a tint of less conspicuous color than another; a subdued that.

[-IES, pt.] secondary or subordinate capacity ssistant. cer, second in rank or position; especially in a cathedral; a deputy or deleg

secondary.

2. Anythin dent on a primary. 3. Astron (2) A secondary planet: a of a bird's wing. 6. Geol. The formed; the Mesozoic. See secondary, a. A subsidiary cyclone traveling on the border of a more

boarding-house. Compare First-class.

— second-class mail-matter [U. S.], according to the law of 1500, periodicals, as newspapers, etc., published at regular intervals, and sent from the publishing-office.

se-conde', se-gond', n. [F.] Fencing. A thrust, parry, or other movement downward toward the left: perhaps

originally the second position of defense. se-goom's see'ond-hand', z. I. Having been previously owned or used by another; not new; as, a scond-hand implement; second-hand clothes. 2. Rea. 3. Emstore. 4. Of

id-hand Napoleon. Villa Franca st. 2, Withe

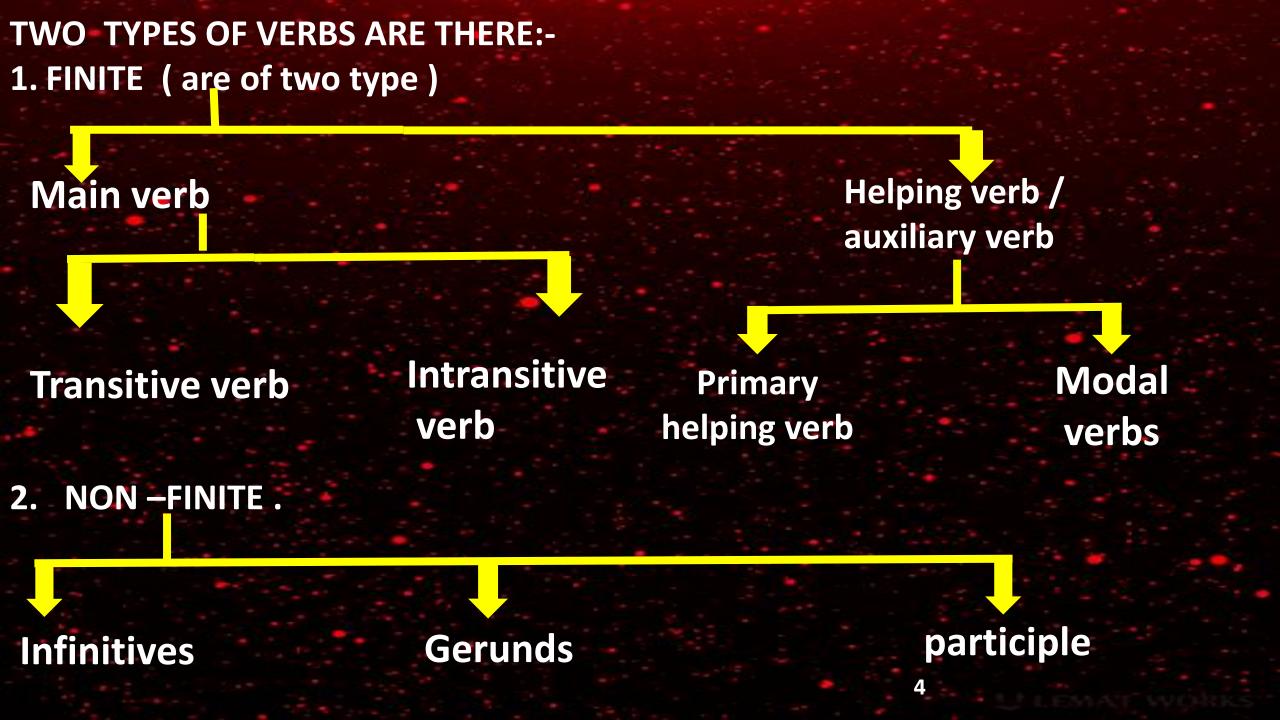
n has been used or

v, p. 150. [B. & SCR. '50.]

second sight. A faculty akin to clairvoyance, attrib-uted to or claimed by certain persons, and alleged to enable them to foretell the future and to discern events

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> The Indian government adopted a truculent stance after the scandal in The Gambia.



#### **LIST OF ALL MODAL VERBS:-**

- ❖ CAN,
- COULD,
- **❖** MAY
- **❖** MIGHT
- SHALL
- **❖** SHOULD
- ❖ WOULD
- **OUGHT TO**
- MUST
- ❖ WILL
- ❖ NEED
- DARE
- USED TO

THEY ARE ALWAYTS
FOLLOWED BY:BASE FORM OF VERB [
V1]

- no s/es is used with them

#### it has no relation with the subjects :-

> He can clear exam



> They can clear exam.

#### **Use of Modal:-**

1. Should - चाहिए

☐ To give a piece of advice

You should work hard if you want to get success in life.

☐ To show moral duty —

We should defend our country.

#### To show purpose –

Walk fast lest you should miss the train.

Note - lest must always be followed by should not by not.

#### In place of If -

•Should you come here, we shall welcome you.

#### 2- Use of Would -

As the past of will or shall -

•He said that he would go to Delhi the next week.

To show polite request –

•Would you please help me?

Note - To show politeness, you will use the words please or kindly.

To show unreal condition, supposition etc.

- Would that I were a bird!
- Would that he knew me!

#### To show habit in the past –

- •My grandfather would go to temple everyday when he was alive.
- •My grandfather used to go to temple everyday when he was alive.

#### 3.CAN

- ☐ Self ability/capacity in present
- ☐ Friendly request Offer Order/permission
- ☐ Can't— (prohibition/inability)
- ☐ To show possibility (90% or more than 90%)

Ex:- Anyone can do this mistake.

#### 4-COULD (past of -can)

> Polite Request

Ex:- Could you please help me?

> Ability/capacity in past

Examp:- 1. His grandfather could cross this river when he was young.

2. I could have helped him but couldn't.

> To show possibility (future).

You could win good prizes.

Could have- Nonperformance of action in past

☐ To give permission (Past)

He told me that I could go.

