



SSC CHSL 2022-23



ENGLISH

MODAL VERBS

अब CLEAR होगा CONCEPT

BY NAMITA MAHENDRAS

🔊 **LIVE** | 07:30 PM



se'cant, sĭ'cant, a. Cutting, especially into two parts; intersecting; dividing; as, a secant line. [*< L. secō, ppr. secantĭ-s, cut.*]

se'cant, 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.

sec'co, sec'cō, [It.] *n.* Literally, dry; in music, performed without accompaniment. *pl. n.* Tempera painting. See TEMPERA. [*fr. secō, seccō.*]

se-cede', se-sid', vĭ. [*SE-CE'DED; SE-CE'DING.*] To withdraw from union, fellowship, or association, especially from a political or religious body; go out; separate; as, to secede from a church.

Thus, in less than three months after the announcement of Mr. Lincoln's election, all the Cotton States had seceded from the Union. [*E. A. COLLARD Lost Cause ch. 5, p. 87. [S. D. T. '66.]*]

[*< L. secēdo, < se-, aside, + cēdo, go.*]

se'ced'er, se-sĭ'd'ēr, n. One who secedes; specifically [*S.*] a member of the Scottish Secession Church. See SECESSION.

se'cen-tin-ĭ-ā, se-tĭs'mō, n. [*It.*] A kind of decadence in literature, art, and science, the 17th century, but sometimes dated back to the 16th century, and sometimes to the 15th century. [*fr. secento, a hundred.*]

se'cern', se-sĕrn', v. [*fr. se-cernere, to distinguish.*] To distinguish; as, to se-cern the good from the evil.

se'cern'ent, se-sĕrn'ēnt, n. A secret; a secret; or capable of secreting; as, a se-cern'ent gland. A secreting organ.

se'cess'ion, se-sĕs'ĭ-ōn, n. [*fr. se-cessio, a withdrawal.*] 1. The act of withdrawing; as, the se-cess'ion of a company. 2. Voluntary withdrawal from fellowship, especially a political or religious fellowship or association; separation. 3. Specifically: (1) *U. S. Hist.* The formal withdrawal of a State from the Union; especially, the attempted withdrawal of Southern States in 1860-'61; also, the doctrine that such withdrawal was constitutional.

I hear with distress and anguish the word 'secession,' especially when it falls from the lips of those who are peaceably disposed. Peaceable secession? Sir, your eyes and mine are never destined to see that miracle. WEBSTER Works, Constitution and Union in 1861, p. 361. [1861, p. 58.]

(2) *Scol. Ed.* The withdrawal in 1733 from the Scottish Episcopal church of a portion of its ministers and laity. [*< L. secessio, < secessus, pp. of secedo.*]

se'cess'ive, se-sĕs'ĭ-vē, a. [*fr. secessivus, pp. of secedo.*] 1. Relating to secession. 2. Relating to the withdrawal of a State from the Union. 3. Relating to the withdrawal of a portion of the ministers and laity of the Scottish Episcopal church in 1733.

se'cess'ion-ist, se-sĕs'ĭ-ō-nĭst, n. One who advocates secession. [*fr. secessio, a withdrawal.*]

se'cess'ion-ism, se-sĕs'ĭ-ō-nĭz-m, n. The doctrine or policy of secession. [*fr. secessio, a withdrawal.*]

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

sec'ohm, sec'ōm, n. *Elec.* The practical unit of self-induction; now officially superseded by henry. See HENRY. [*< sec- (in second²) + OHM.*]

sec'ohm-meter, n. *Elec.* An instrument for measuring self-induction.

sec'ond, sec'und, vĭ. 1. To act as a supporter or assistant of, as a person or his acts; forward; promote; support; 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. [Archaic.] To produce something similar or equal to; as, to second to again or a second time; repeat; as, it would be difficult to second this. 5. [Colloq.] *Mus.* To sing or play second to. 6. [Eng.] To retire temporarily without loss of rank, as members of the Royal Artillery or Engineers when they accept civil employment. [*fr. secundo, < sec-, follow.*]

sec'ond-ly, sec'und-ly, adv. 1. In the second place; as, to be second-ly in rank, as members of the Royal Artillery or Engineers when they accept civil employment. [*fr. secundo, < sec-, follow.*]

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as chemical (as by decomposition) or mechanical (as by pressure); said of cleavage, twinning, and the like. 6. *Ornith.* Of or pertaining to the secondaries. 7. *Elec.* Of, pertaining to, or noting an induced current or its circuit, especially in an induction-coil; as, the secondary 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, sec second, v.*]

sec'ond-ary, sec'und-er-ĭ, n. [*< F. secondaire, < L. secundarius, < secundus, sec second, v.*]

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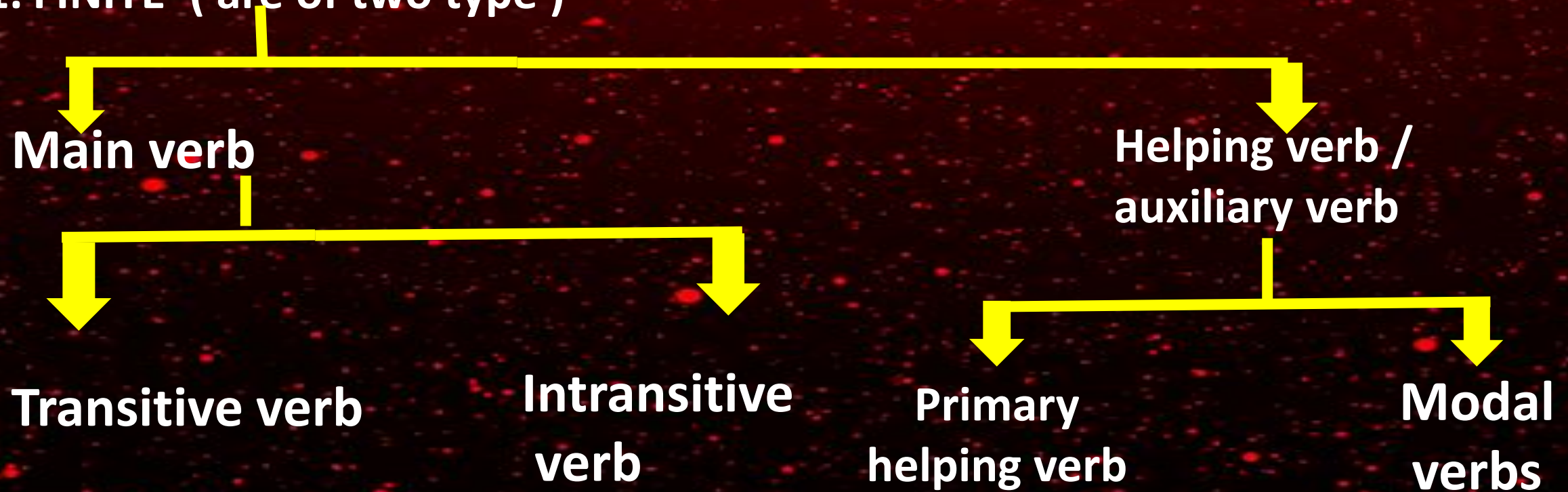
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TRUCULENT

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

TWO TYPES OF VERBS ARE THERE:-

1. FINITE (are of two type)



2. NON-FINITE .



LIST OF ALL MODAL VERBS :-

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

THEY ARE ALWAYS
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



h/v

m/v

➤ 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.

Thank
You!

