



SBI

CLERK

PRELIMINARY & MAINS EXAMINATION

भाग - 1

अंग्रेजी



विषयसूची

S No.	Chapter Title	Page No.
1	Time and Tense (समय और काल)	1
2	Noun (संज्ञा)	5
3	Pronoun (सर्वनाम)	11
4	Adjective (विशेषण)	14
5	Adverb (क्रिया विशेषण)	20
6	Verb (क्रिया)	27
7	Conjunction (संयोजक)	34
8	Preposition (उपसर्ग)	40
9	Article (लेख)	57
10	Subject-Verb Agreement (कर्ता क्रिया अनुबंध)	61
11	Sentence Improvements (वाक्य सुधार)	65
12	Voice (वाच्य)	71
13	Narration (कथन)	75
14	Fill in the Blanks (रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करें)	84
15	Antonyms & Synonyms (विलोम और पर्यायवाची शब्द)	91
16	Phrasal Verb (वाक्यांश क्रियाएँ)	103
17	One Word Substitution (एक शब्द प्रतिस्थापन)	112
18	Idioms & Phrases (मुहावरे और वाक्यांश)	135
19	Comprehension Passage (अपठित गद्यांश)	148
20	Cloze Test (परीक्षण टेस्ट)	157

6 CHAPTER

Verb (क्रिया)



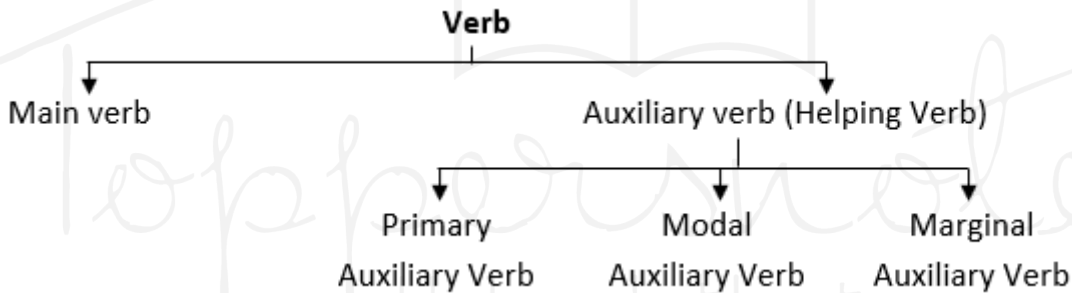
- Verb वह शब्द है, जिससे किसी कार्य के करने या होने का बोध होता है।

Types of Verb

1. Transitive verb (सकर्मक क्रिया)
 2. Intransitive verb (असकर्मक क्रिया)
1. **Transitive Verb** - वह verb है, जो object के संदर्भ में रूपना अर्थ प्रकट करती है।
Eg.:- I opened the gate.
The man killed a snake.
Aditi made a doll.
 2. **Intransitive verb** - वह verb है, जो रूपना अर्थ प्रकट करने के लिए object का सहारा नहीं लेती है।
Eg.:- The man died(v).
The girl smiled(v).
The sun shines (v).

Some Important facts of verb

1. कुछ ऐसे Transitive Verb हैं जो कभी-कभी Intransitive verb की तरह प्रयुक्त होते हैं।
Transitive She eats bread.
The boy broke the glass.
He opened the door.
Intransitive We eat to live.
The glass broke.
The door soon opened.
 2. जब कोई Intransitive verb, preposition के साथ जुड़ती है तो वह Transitive बन जाती है।
Eg.:- He laughed at me.
We take about the affair.
I carried out his orders.
- Verb को पुनः उपयोग के आधार पर दो भागों में बाँटा जा सकता है -



1. **Main Verb**: - वह verb होती है, जो sentence में Main Verb के रूप में प्रयुक्त होती है। ये verb V₁, V₂, V₃, V₄, V₅ के रूप में प्रयुक्त होती है।
Eg.:- I write a letter. [Write - V₁]

- He wrote a letter. [Wrote – V₂]
He has written a letter. [Written – V₃]
He is writing a letter. [Writing – V₄ (V₁+ing)]
He writes a letter. [Writes – V₅ (V₁ + s/es)]

Present (1st Form)	अर्थ	Past (2 nd Form)	P. Participle (3 rd Form)	- ing Form	s/es Form
Arise	उठना	arose	arisen	arising	arises
Awake	जागना	awoke	awaken	awaking	awakes
Be	होना	was, were	been	being	is/was
Bear	जन्म देना	bore	born	bearing	bears
Bear	सहन करना	bore	borne	bearing	bears
Become	बनना	became	become	becoming	becomes
Begin	आरंभ करना	began	begun	beginning	begins
Bite	दाँत से काटना	bit	bitten	biting	bites

Blow	हवा का चलना	blew	blown	blowing	blows
Bind	बाँधना	bound	bound	binding	binds
Bid	झाड़ा देना	bade	bidden	bidding	bids
Bid	बोली लगाना	bid	bid	bidding	bids
Break	तोड़ना	broke	broken	breaking	breaks
Choose	चुनना	chose	chosen	choosing	chooses
Cling	चिपटना	clung	clung	clinging	clings
Come	जाना	came	come	coming	comes
Dig	खोदना	dug	dug	digging	digs
Do	करना	did	done	doing	does
Draw	खींचना	drew	drawn	drawing	draws
Drink	पीना	drank	drunk	drinking	drinks
Drive	चलाना	drove	driven	driving	drives
Eat	खाना	ate	eaten	eating	eats
Fall	गिरना	fell	fallen	falling	falls
Find	पाना	found	found	finding	finds
Fly	उड़ना, उड़ाना	flew	flown	flying	flies
Forbid	मना करना	forbade	forbidden	forbidding	forbids
Forget	भूल जाना	forgot	forgotten	forgetting	forgets
Freeze	जमाना/जमना	froze	frozen	freezing	freezes
Get	पाना	got	got	getting	gets
Give	देना	gave	given	giving	gives
Grind	पीसना	ground	ground	grinding	grinds
Grow	बढ़ना, उगना	grew	grown	growing	grows
Hang	लटकाना	hung	hung	hanging	hangs
Hide	छिपाना/छिपना	hid	hidden	hiding	hides
Hold	थामना	held	held	holding	holds
Know	जानना	knew	known	knowing	knows
Lie	लेटना	lay	lain	lying	lies
Ride	सवारी करना	rode	ridden	riding	rides
Ring	बजाना/बजाना	rang	rung	ringing	rings
Rise	उठना/उगना	rose	risen	rising	rises
See	देखना	saw	seen	seeing	sees
Shake	हिलाना	shook	shaken	shaking	shakes
Shine	चमकना	shone	shone	shining	shines
Shoot	फोटो निकालना/गोली मारना	shot	shot	shooting	shoots
Shrink	सिकुड़ना	shrank	shrunk	shrinking	shrinks
Sing	गाना	sang	sung	singing	sings
Sink	डूबना	sank	sunk	sinking	sinks
Sit	बैठना	sat	sat	sitting	sits
Slay	वध करना	slew	slain	slaying	slays
Speak	बोलना	spoke	spoken	speaking	speaks

Spit	थूकना	spat	spat	spitting	spits
Stand	खड़ा होना	stood	stood	standing	stands
Steal	चुराना	stole	stolen	stealing	steals
Stick	चिपकना	stuck	stuck	sticking	sticks
Strike	चोट मारना/हडताल करना	struck	struck	striking	strikes
Swear	शपथ लेना	swore	sworn	swearing	swears
Swim	तैरना	swam	swum	swimming	swims
Swing	झूलना	swung	swung	swinging	swings
Take	लेना	took	taken	taking	takes
Tear	फाड़ना	tore	torn	tearing	tears
Wear	पहनना	wore	worn	wearing	wears
Weave	बुनना	wove	woven	weaving	weaves
Win	जीतना	won	won	winning	wins
Wind	चाबी लगाना	wound	wound	winding	winds
Write	लिखना	wrote	written	writing	writes
Wring	निचोड़ना	wrung	wrung	wringing	wrings

नीचे दी गयी Verbs की तीनों Forms समान होती है।

Present (1 st Form)	अर्थ	Past (2 nd Form)	Past Participle (3 rd Form)
Bid	बोली लगाना	bid	bid
Bet	शर्त लगाना	bet	bet
Burst	फटना	burst	burst
Cast	फेंकना / डालना	cast	cast
Cost	मूल्य लगाना	cost	cost
Cut	काटना	cut	cut
Hurt	पीड़ा पहुँचाना	hurt	hurt
Let	करने देना	let	let
Put	रखना	put	put
Read	पढ़ना	read	read
Set	अस्त होना	set	set
Shed	बहाना / त्याग देना	shed	shed
Shut	बंद करना	shut	shut
Spread	फैलाना	spread	spread
Thrust	ढूँसना / थोपना	thrust	thrust
Quit	छोड़ना	quit	quit

CONFUSING PAIR OF VERBS

1.	Bear	bore	born	→	पैदा करना
	Bear	bore	borne	→	बर्दाश्त करना
2.	Fall	fell	fallen	→	गिरना
	Fell	felled	felled	→	गिराना
3.	Find	found	found	→	पाना

	Found	founded	founded	→	स्थापित करना
4.	Grind	ground	ground	→	पीसना
	Ground	grounded	grounded	→	जमीन पर लाना / उड़ान भरने पर पाबंदी लगाया
5.	Hang	hanged	hanged	→	फांसी पर चढ़ाना
	Hang	hung	hung	→	टांगना, लटकाना
6.	Lie	lied	lied	→	झूठ बोलना
	Lie	lay	lain	→	लेटना
	Lay	laid	laid	→	क्षैतिज (Horizontally) रखना न्यौछावर करना Hens lay eggs- अंडे देना
7.	Rend	rent	rent	→	चीरना / फाड़ना
	Rent	rented	rented	→	किराये पर देना
8.	Rise	rose	risen	→	उगना, बढ़ना, उठना, तरक्की करना
	Raise	raised	raised	→	उठाना (मुद्दा, प्रश्न इत्यादि)
	Raze	razed	razed	→	ध्वस्त करना
9.	See	saw	seen	→	देखना
	Saw	sawed	sawed/sawn	→	आरी से चीरना / काटना
10.	Wind	wound	wound	→	मोड़ना / लपेटना / चाबी लगाना
	Wound	wounded	wounded	→	घायल करना
11.	Fly	flew	flown	→	उड़ना
	Flow	flowed	flowed	→	बहना

2. Auxiliary Verb - वह verbs होती हैं, जो क्रिय verb के साथ प्रयुक्त होकर Sentence को Interrogative तथा negative बनाती हैं तथा tense को बताने के साथ-साथ possibility तथा willingness को express करती हैं।

(1) **Primary Auxiliary Verbs** - Be, Do, Have.

(2) **Modal Auxiliary Verbs** - Can, Could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, ought to.

(3) **Marginal Auxiliary Verbs** - Used to, Need, Dare.

Some Rules for Auxiliary Verbs -

1. Modal Auxiliary Verb का प्रयोग Main Verb के रूप में नहीं होता है।

Eg.:- You can (H.V.) help me.
It may (H.V.) rain today.

2. Be Verb का प्रयोग continuous tense में V₄ के पहले होता है।

Eg.:- He is taking coffee.

I was playing cricket.

3. Do/ does/ did का प्रयोग simple present and simple past tense में negative sentence बनाने में होता है।

Eg.:- He does not want to tell a lie.

4. Do का प्रयोग Imperative sentence को Negative/ Emphatic बनाने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg.:- Don't go there.
Do sing it again.

5. Is/ am/ are/ was/ were/ have/ has, had etc. के बाद infinitive का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Eg.:- I am to see her tomorrow.

I have to move the furniture myself.

6. Have + infinitive – Forced action के sense में-

Eg.:- I have to work hard.
She had to leave her job.

Use of Modal Auxiliary Verb

1. Can का प्रयोग

(i) Power, ability, capacity आदि के भाव में-

Eg.:- I can swim across the river.

You can speak English.

(ii) Permission के भाव में -

Eg.:- You can go now.

Can I see your diary?

(iii) Theoretical possibility

(शैक्षणिक संभावना) को व्यक्त करने में -

Eg.:- Everyone can make a mistake.

Electricity can be dangerous.

(iv) Friendly request करने वाले प्रश्नात्मक

वाक्यों में -

Eg.:- Can I take your scooter?

2. Could का प्रयोग

(i) Past ability/ power/ capacity को व्यक्त करने में -

Eg.:- He could pass the board examination last year/in 2020.

When I was young, I could outrun him.

(ii) Polite request/ permission के भाव में-

Eg.:- Could I smoke here?

Could I borrow your notebook for two days?

(iii) Remote possibility व्यक्त करने के लिए-

Eg.:- There could be a bomb under your seat.

3. May का प्रयोग

(i) संभावना/ अनिश्चितता के भाव को व्यक्त करने में -

Eg.:- It may rain tonight.

She may come late today.

(ii) अनुमति देने/ लेने के भाव में - (Formal Permission)

Eg.:- Q. May I use your mobile?

Ans. Yes, you may.

You may go now.

(iii) Wish/ pray/ bless/ curse को express optative sentence करने में -

Eg.:- May you live long !

May you succeed in life!

(iv) Principal clause, Present Tense में हो तथा subordinate clause that/ so that/ in order that Is प्रारंभ हो तो may (Purpose के संदर्भ में) का प्रयोग -

Eg.:- We eat so that we may live.

I work hard so that/in order that I may succeed

4. Might का प्रयोग

(i) Less possibility के भाव को व्यक्त करने में-

Eg.:- It might rain today. (न के बराबर संभावना)

She might come late.

(ii) Polite request/permission के भाव में-

Eg.:- Might I ask a question?

You might make a little noise.

(iii) Suppositional sentence- I wish, we wish, he wishes, she wishes, as though, if only, suppose आदि के भाव व्यक्त करने वाले वाक्यों में-

Eg.:- If you worked hard, you might succeed.

I wish he might have seen 'Mother India'.

5. Shall का प्रयोग

(i) I/we के साथ future की किसी घटना को व्यक्त करने में-

Eg.:- I shall go to Delhi tomorrow.

We shall go there tonight.

(ii) Suggestion को express करने वाले interrogative वाक्यों में-

Eg.:- Shall I open the gate?

Shall we talk to the headman?

(iii) Orders, Instructions तथा Speculations (अनुमानों) को express करने वाले - Interrogative Sentence में-

Eg.:- What shall I do for your children, Sir?

What shall I do in a month?

6. Should का प्रयोग

(i) नैतिक दायित्व (Moral obligation), कर्तव्य (duty) के भाव को express करने में -

Eg.:- We should not tell a lie.
You should come to school in time.

(ii) Suggestion तथा advice देने के भाव में -

Eg.:- You should study English.
You should not laugh at his mistakes.

(iii) Less possibility को express करने वाले conditional clause में -

Eg.:- If he should come, ask him to wait for me.

(iv) Formal notice or instruction को express करने के लिए -

Eg.:- Candidates should answer all the questions.
Your applications should reach before 26th Jan. 2021.

(v) Unread situation को express करने वाले वाक्य के principal clause में polite advice or improvement के लिए -

Eg.:- If he were you, he should not do it.
If I were you, I should not cheat him.

7. Will का प्रयोग

(i) I, we के साथ determination, promise, threatening, willingness को express करने में -

Eg.:- I will not surrender before the judge.
I will kill him.

(ii) Invitation, request, instruction orders तथा inevitability आदि के भाव में -

Eg.:- Will you come to dinner?
Will you help me?
The poor will be poor.

8. का प्रयोग

(i) Preference (प्राथमिकता) या choice को व्यक्त करने के लिए -

Eg.:- He would rather die than stay.
He would as soon die as beg.

(ii) Police request, wish, probability, determination आदि को व्यक्त करने में -

Eg.:- Would you like to have a cup of tea? (Polite request)
Would that I were a bird. (Wish)
He would be a farmer. (Probability)
He would have his own way. (Determination)

(iii) Present या Past की कल्पना को व्यक्त करने में -

Eg.:- If I were a bird, I would fly in the sky.

(iv) Refusal (इंकार) के भाव को express करने में -

Eg.:- The machine wouldn't start.

9. Must का प्रयोग

(i) Compulsion को व्यक्त करने में -

Eg.:- Candidates must write in ink.

(ii) Duty (कर्तव्य) को व्यक्त करने में -

Eg.:- A soldier must fight for his country.

(iii) प्रबल संभावना (strong possibility) को express करने में -

Eg.:- He must be a robber.
He must be hungry after his long walk.

10. Ought to का प्रयोग

(i) Moral obligation या duty को व्यक्त करने के लिए -

Eg.:- We ought to love our country.
One ought not to abuse a beggar.

(ii) Logical Necessity (तार्किक आवश्यकता) को व्यक्त करने में -

Eg.:- Aditi ought not to be late.

Aditya ought to start at once.

(iii) Ought to + have + V₃ का प्रयोग past obligation को express करने में -

Eg.:- You ought to have seen the film.

You ought to have helped her.

11. Used to का प्रयोग

(i) Past habit/ situation को व्यक्त करने के लिए -

Eg.:- He used to study till 10 PM.

(ii) Verb + used to के बाद V₁ + ing का प्रयोग habitual action को दर्शाने के लिए होता है-

Eg.:- I am used to getting up late in the morning.

She is used to working in a noisy room.

12. Need का प्रयोग

(i) आवश्यकता होने या पढ़ने के अर्थ में -

Eg.:- He needs my help.

They need to do their homework.

(ii) Need not/ needn't के बाद infinitive with 'to' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है -

Eg.:- He need not go there.

I needn't help you.

Dare का प्रयोग

(i) साहस करने या हिम्मत करने के अर्थ में -

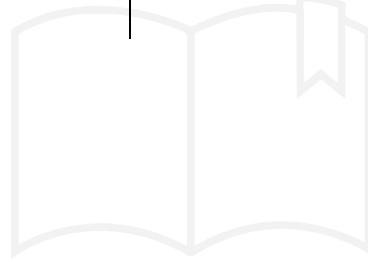
Eg.:- He dares to go there.

They dare to come here.

(ii) चुनौती देने या ललकारने के अर्थ में हो तो इसके ठीक बाद object का use होगा।

Eg.:- He dared me to get success.

I dared him to win the match.



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7 CHAPTER

Conjunction (संयोजक)



शब्द जो दो या दो से अधिक words, phrases, clauses या sentences को जोड़ते हैं।

Eg. – Ram and Shyam went to garden.



(Conjunction)

Give me tea or coffee.



(Conjunction)

Conjunction को निम्न भागों में बाँटा गया है –

1. Coordinating Conjunction :- इनका प्रयोग दो समान rank के शब्दों, phrases, clauses तथा sentences को जोड़ने के लिए किया जाता है। and, but, or, nor, for, yet, so, as well as, both....and, etc. इस श्रेणी में आते हैं।

Co-ordinating Conjunctions

<p>Cumulative or copulative conjunctions</p> <p>As – and, both ... and, as well as, no less than, Not only ... but also.</p>	<p>Alternative or, Disjunctive conjunctions as – or, either... or, Neither ... nor, otherwise, else.</p>	<p>Adversative conjunctions as – but, still yet, nevertheless, whereas while, only.</p>	<p>Illative conjunction as –for, therefore, so, consequently.</p>
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(1) Cumulative Conjunctions (संचयी संयोजक)

‘And’, ‘also’, ‘both ... and’, ‘as well as’, ‘now’, ‘too’, ‘no less than’.

इन Conjunctions के द्वारा एक sentence को दूसरे sentence से या दो Noun, दो pronoun को या दो adjectives इत्यादि को जोड़ा जाता है।

Eg. –

(a) He is rich (adj.) and happy (adj.).

(b) Ram(noun) as well as shyam(noun) is coming.

(2) Alternative Conjunction (वैकल्पिक संयोजक) :-

‘Either ... or’, ‘neither ... nor’, ‘else’, or, ‘otherwise’.

इन Conjunctions के द्वारा दो ऐसे sentence, noun, pronouns इत्यादि को जोड़ा जाता है, जिनसे दो विकल्पों में से एक को चुनने का बोध होता है।

Eg.–

(a) Either sit quietly or go away.

(b) You must run fast else you will miss the train.

(3) Adversative Conjunction (विरोध सूचक संयोजक) :-

‘but’, ‘yet’, ‘still’, ‘only’, ‘however’, ‘nevertheless’, ‘while’, ‘whereas’.

इन Conjunctions के द्वारा दो ऐसे sentence, noun, pronouns इत्यादि को जोड़ा जाता है, जो एक-दूसरे के विपरीत हो।

Eg. -

- (a) He is rich but he is not happy.
(b) He is industrious still he does not get good marks.

(4) Illative Conjunction (परिणामसूचक संयोजक)

इन Conjunctions के द्वारा दो ऐसे sentence को जोड़ा जाता है, जिनमें से एक वाक्य दूसरे वाक्य का परिणाम हो।

Eg. - I was ill so I could not come.

2. Subordinating Conjunctions - इनका प्रयोग

Subordinatic clause को principal clause से जोड़ने के लिए किया जाता है।

As, because, since, if, though, although, before, after, till, until, whether, in case, so that etc. इस श्रेणी में आते हैं।

Kinds of Subordinating conjunctions

- Conjunctions of Time
- Conjunctions of Cause or Reason
- Conjunctions of Result or Consequence
- Conjunctions of Purpose
- Conjunctions of Condition
- Conjunctions of Concession or contrast
- Conjunctions of Comparison
- Conjunctions of Extent or Manner

(i) Conjunctions of Time:- जो Adverb Clauses of Time को introduce करते हैं,

Eg.

- Before : She had died before she reached twenty five.
After : The doctor came after the patient had died.
Since : Many things have happened since I saw you.

Till/until : Wait here till/until I return.

As soon as : I will leave as soon as you come.

While : Make hay while the sun shines.

So long as : His name will live so long as the world lasts.

When : It happened when I was in Delhi.

As : He found it as he was walking to college.

Whenever : He comes to me whenever he needs money.

(ii) Conjunctions of Cause or Reason :-

जो Adverb Clauses of Cause or Reason को introduce करते हैं।

Eg.

Because : I love her because she loves me.

Since : He will go there since you desire it.

As : As he was not there, I spoke to his brother.

(iii) Conjunctions of Result or

Consequence - जो Adverb Clauses of Result or Consequence को introduce करते हैं।

Eg. - That : He was so intelligent that he won the first prize.

(iv) Conjunctions of Purpose: - जो Adverb Clauses of Purpose को introduce करते हैं।

Eg.

That : We eat that we may live.

So that	:	He worked hard so that he might pass.
Lest	:	Walk carefully lest you should fall.
In order that:		He works hard in order that he may become rich.
After	:	The doctor came after the patient had died.

(v) Conjunctions of Condition - जो Adverb Clauses of Condition को introduce करते हैं।

Eg.

If	:	He will dismiss you if you are late again.
As if	:	She behaves as if she were mad.
Unless	:	He cannot be pardoned unless he confesses his fault.
Provided/	:	I agree to these provided that terms provided / provided that you agree to mine.

(vi) Conjunctions of concession or contrast - जो Adverb Clauses of concession or contrast को introduce करते हैं।

Eg.

Although	:	He is an honest man although he is poor.
Though	:	He is not contented though he is poor.
However	:	He will never pass however hard he may try.

(vii) Conjunctions of Comparison:- जो Adverb Clauses of comparison को introduce करते हैं।

Eg.

As	:	He is as clever as I.
	:	He loves me as much as you.
Then	:	She likes me no less than you.
	:	He is taller than you.

(viii) Conjunctions of Extent or Manner:-

जो Adverb Clauses of Extent or Manner को introduce करते हैं।

Eg.

As	:	Men will reap as they sow.
	:	He loves me as much as you.

According to : He chose the candidates according to their fitness.

3. Correlative Conjunctions - जो pair में प्रयुक्त होते हैं।

Eitheror, Neither ... nor, not only ... but also, both ... and, no sooner....then, Hardly/scarcely ... when etc. इस श्रेणी में आते हैं।

4. Compound Conjunctions - जब शब्दों का समूह हो तो वह Compound Conjunction होते हैं।

In order that : The announcement was made in order that all might know the new date of exam.

On condition that : I will give you money on condition that you will not misuse it.

Even if : She will succeed in life even if she faces some initial failures

So that : We eat so that we may live.