

Parajumble traps solution:

Good question. The confusion comes from "**measuring**", which looks like a verb but is actually a **present participle** used as an adjective here.

Let's break it down.

Sentence:

An earthquake measuring 7.0 on the Richter scale hit the coastal city early this morning.

Step 1: Find the main subject

Subject: *An earthquake*

Ask: What hit the coastal city?

Answer: *An earthquake.*

Step 2: Find the main verb

Main verb: *hit*

Ask: What did the earthquake do?

Answer: *hit the coastal city.*

So the basic sentence is:

An earthquake hit the coastal city.

This is a complete sentence:

- Subject = **An earthquake**
- Verb = **hit**
- Object = **the coastal city**

Step 3: What is "measuring 7.0 on the Richter scale"?

This is a **participial phrase** (present participle + its object).

It describes the noun **earthquake**.

It is equivalent to:

- **An earthquake that measured 7.0 on the Richter scale hit the coastal city.**

Here, **that measured** is a relative clause.

We shorten it to:

- **An earthquake measuring 7.0 on the Richter scale hit the coastal city.**

So **measuring** is **not the main verb**. It modifies the noun **earthquake**.

Compare

✓ **The boy wearing a red shirt is my brother.**

- Subject: **The boy**
- Main verb: **is**
- **wearing a red shirt** describes **the boy**.

Similarly,

✓ **An earthquake measuring 7.0 on the Richter scale hit the city.**

- Subject: **An earthquake**
- Main verb: **hit**
- **measuring 7.0 on the Richter scale** describes **the earthquake**.

Rule for Parajumbles

When you see a noun followed by a phrase beginning with **-ing**, that phrase often modifies the noun immediately before it.

Examples:

- **A train carrying passengers**
- **A girl singing a song**
- **A river flowing through the valley**
- **An earthquake measuring 7.0 on the Richter scale**
- **The man wearing a blue shirt smiled.**
- **The girl sitting near the window was reading.**
- • **The guard standing at the gate allowed us to enter.**

If an **-ing** word comes immediately after a noun and describes that noun, it is a present participle (adjective).

Example 1

The guard standing at the gate allowed us to enter.

- Noun: **guard**
- **standing at the gate** describes **guard**

It means:

The guard who was standing at the gate allowed us to enter.

So **standing** is a **present participle**.

Example 2

An earthquake measuring 7.0 on the Richter scale hit the city.

- Noun: **earthquake**
- **measuring 7.0 on the Richter scale** describes **earthquake**

It means:

An earthquake that measured 7.0 on the Richter scale hit the city.

So **measuring** is also a **present participle**.

Example 3

The girl singing on the stage is my sister.

- Noun: **girl**
- **singing on the stage** describes **girl**

It means:

The girl who is singing on the stage is my sister.

Again, **singing** is a **present participle**.

But compare this:

Children love playing in the park.

Here,

- Subject: **Children**
- Verb: **love**
- Ask: **Love what?**
- Answer: **playing in the park**

So **playing** is **not** describing **children**. It is the **object** of the verb **love**.

Therefore, **playing** is a **gerund** (a verb form functioning as a noun).

Note: If the **-ing** word comes **after a verb like** *love, enjoy, like, hate, prefer, avoid, keep*, it is usually a **gerund** (object of the verb).

Children love playing in the park. ✓

Easy Test (Very Useful for NDA/CDS/AFCAT)

Test 1: Can you replace it with who is/that is?

✓ The boy running fast won the race.

→ The boy **who is running fast** won the race.

✓ Present participle.

Test 2: Can you ask What? after the verb?

✓ She enjoys reading books.

She enjoys **what?**

→ **Reading books.**

✓ Gerund.

Although – Meaning, Rules, Hindi Meaning, Examples, and Use in Parajumbles

Meaning of "Although"

Although is a **subordinating conjunction**. It introduces a contrast between two ideas.

Hindi Meaning:

- हालाँकि
- यद्यपि
- भले ही

It means "**despite the fact that**" or "**even though**."

Structure

Although + Subject + Verb, Main Clause

or

Main Clause + although + Subject + Verb

Examples:

- Although it was raining, we went out.
 - We went out although it was raining.
-

Hindi and English Examples

1.

English:

Although it was raining, we went for a walk.

Hindi:

हालाँकि बारिश हो रही थी, फिर भी हम टहलने गए।

2.

English:

Although he is poor, he is honest.

Hindi:

हालाँकि वह गरीब है, फिर भी वह ईमानदार है।

3.

English:

Although she studied hard, she failed the exam.

Hindi:

हालाँकि उसने बहुत मेहनत से पढ़ाई की, फिर भी वह परीक्षा में असफल हो गई।

4.

English:

Although they were tired, they continued working.

Hindi:

हालाँकि वे थके हुए थे, फिर भी उन्होंने काम जारी रखा।

5.

English:

Although the road was crowded, we reached on time.

Hindi:

हालाँकि सड़क पर बहुत भीड़ थी, फिर भी हम समय पर पहुँच गए।

6.

English:

Although I invited him, he did not come.

Hindi:

हालाँकि मैंने उसे आमंत्रित किया, फिर भी वह नहीं आया।

7.

English:

Although she is young, she is very intelligent.

Hindi:

हालाँकि वह छोटी है, फिर भी वह बहुत बुद्धिमान है।

8.

English:

Although the movie was long, everyone enjoyed it.

Hindi:

हालाँकि फिल्म लंबी थी, फिर भी सभी ने उसका आनंद लिया।

Important Rule

Although introduces the **dependent clause**.

Pattern:

Although + Clause + , + Main Clause

Example:

Although he was ill, he attended the meeting.

- Dependent clause → Although he was ill
 - Main clause → he attended the meeting
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Difference Between Although and But

 Incorrect:

Although he is rich, **but** he is unhappy.

 Correct:

Although he is rich, he is unhappy.

OR

 He is rich, but he is unhappy.

Remember:

- **Although** and **but** express the same contrast.
 - **Do not use them together in the same sentence.**
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Use of "Although" in Parajumbles

Whenever you see **although**, remember:

Rule 1

The clause beginning with **although** usually comes **before or after** the main clause.

Example Parts:

P: although it was raining

Q: we went out

Correct:

Although it was raining, we went out.

or

We went out although it was raining.

Rule 2

The **although** clause is incomplete by itself.

✗ Although he was tired.

It needs another clause.

✓ Although he was tired, he finished his work.

Rule 3

Look for a contrasting idea.

Example:

P: although he is old

Q: he runs very fast

Correct:

Although he is old, he runs very fast.

NDA/CDS/AFCAT Type Examples

Example 1

P: he continued playing

Q: although he was injured

Correct:

Although he was injured, he continued playing.

Example 2

P: although she is busy

Q: she always helps others

Correct:

Although she is busy, she always helps others.

Example 3

P: the match continued

Q: although it was raining

Correct:

Although it was raining, the match continued.

Example 4

P: although the question was difficult

Q: everyone solved it

Correct:

Although the question was difficult, everyone solved it.

Example 5

P: although the train was late

Q: we reached safely

Correct:

Although the train was late, we reached safely.

Parajumble Tips for "Although"

Whenever you see **although**:

1.  It introduces a **dependent clause**, so it cannot stand alone.
 2.  Look for the **main clause** that completes the sentence.
 3.  Expect a **contrast** between the two clauses.
 4.  Do **not** use **but** with **although**.
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Quick Revision Table

Word	Hindi Meaning	Function	Example
Although	हालाँकि, यद्यपि	Shows contrast	Although he is poor, he is honest.
Though	हालाँकि	Shows contrast (more informal)	Though it was late, we stayed.
Even though	भले ही, हालाँकि	Stronger contrast	Even though it rained, they played.
But	लेकिन	Joins two independent clauses	He is poor, but he is honest.

As Soon As – Meaning, Rules, Hindi Meaning, Examples, and Use in Parajumbles

Meaning of "As Soon As"

As soon as is a **subordinating conjunction**. It means that **one action happens immediately after another action**.

Hindi Meaning

- जैसे ही
 - ज्यों ही
 - तुरंत बाद
-

Structure

Pattern 1 (Most Common)

As soon as + Subject + Verb, Subject + Verb

Example:

As soon as I reached home, it started raining.

Pattern 2

Subject + Verb + as soon as + Subject + Verb

Example:

I called my mother as soon as I reached home.

Hindi and English Examples

1.

English:

As soon as the teacher entered the class, the students became silent.

Hindi:

जैसे ही शिक्षक कक्षा में आए, छात्र शांत हो गए।

2.

English:

As soon as the bell rang, the students left the classroom.

Hindi:

जैसे ही घंटी बजी, छात्र कक्षा से बाहर निकल गए।

3.

English:

As soon as I saw him, I recognized him.

Hindi:

जैसे ही मैंने उसे देखा, मैंने उसे पहचान लिया।

4.

English:

As soon as the rain stopped, we started our journey.

Hindi:

जैसे ही बारिश रुकी, हमने अपनी यात्रा शुरू कर दी।

Unless – Meaning, Rules, Hindi Meaning, Examples, and Use in Parajumbles

Meaning of "Unless"

Unless is a **subordinating conjunction**. It introduces a **condition** and means:

- if...not
- except if

Hindi Meaning

- यदि...नहीं
- जब तक...नहीं
- अगर...नहीं

Example:

Unless you study, you will not pass.

Hindi:

यदि तुम पढ़ाई नहीं करोगे, तो तुम पास नहीं होगे।

It is equivalent to:

If you do not study, you will not pass.

Structure

Pattern 1 (Most Common)

Unless + Subject + Verb, Main Clause

Example:

Unless you work hard, you cannot succeed.

Pattern 2

Main Clause + unless + Subject + Verb

Example:

You cannot succeed unless you work hard.

Hindi and English Examples

1.

English:

Unless you study hard, you will fail.

Hindi:

यदि तुम मेहनत से पढ़ाई नहीं करोगे, तो तुम असफल हो जाओगे।

2.

English:

Unless it rains, we will play cricket.

Hindi:

यदि बारिश नहीं होगी, तो हम क्रिकेट खेलेंगे।

3.

English:

Unless you hurry, you will miss the train.

Hindi:

यदि तुम जल्दी नहीं करोगे, तो ट्रेन छूट जाएगी।

4.

English:

Unless she apologizes, I will not forgive her.

Hindi:

यदि वह माफी नहीं माँगेगी, तो मैं उसे माफ़ नहीं करूँगा।

5.

English:

Unless we leave now, we will be late.

Hindi:

यदि हम अभी नहीं निकलेंगे, तो हमें देर हो जाएगी।

Whenever you see:

- The reason
- The fact
- The truth
- The problem

they are often followed by a clause before the verb:

- **The reason he failed is that he didn't prepare.**
- **The fact that she won surprised everyone.**
- **The problem is that we are running out of time.**

Tip for competitive exams (NDA, CDS, AFCAT, SSC): If one part contains a noun and another starts with an **-ing** phrase that logically describes that noun, they usually stay together. This is a common parajumble pattern.