SAFALTA CLASS ™
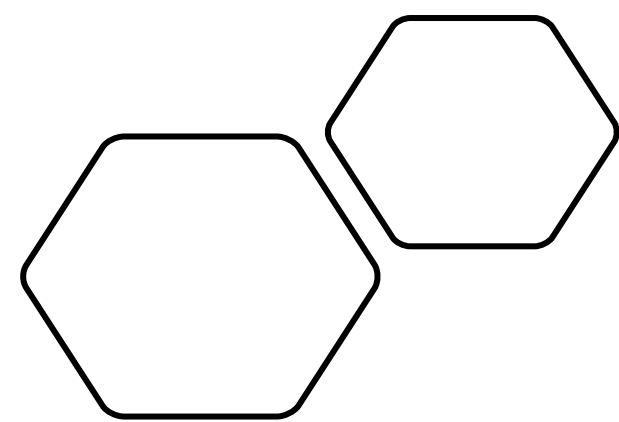
An Initiative by अमरउजाला

PARTS OF SPEECH

ENGLISH

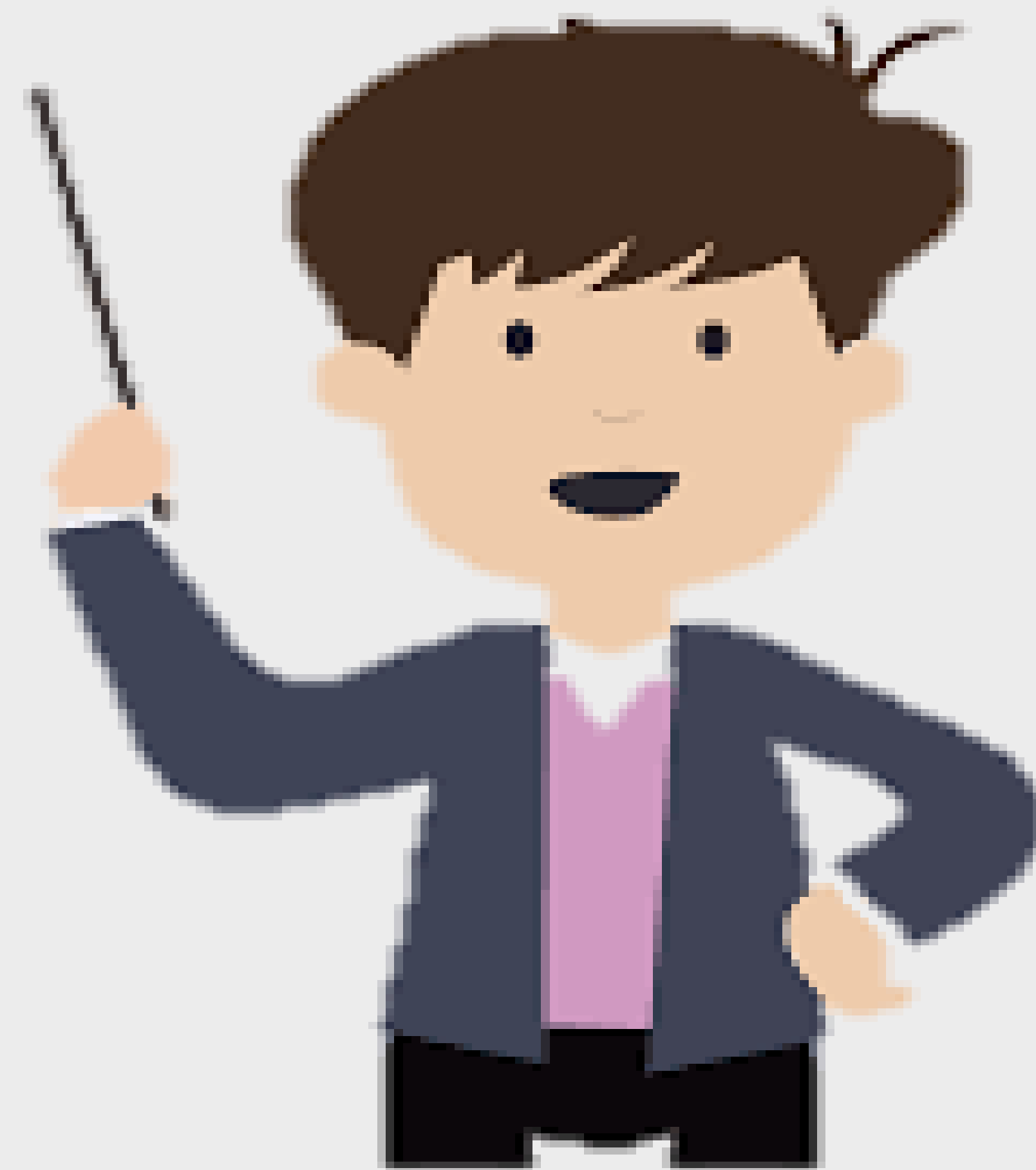### CTET /UPTET/UTET/HTET/RTET

28th April 2020 | 01:00 PM – 02:00 PM

ENGLISH

By: Santosh Sir

PASSAGE

- Karuna Verma is bewildered. "I don't know how she did it," she says about her mother, Renu Chopra. Karuna's childhood memories are of her father leaving late for office so that, by then, her mother would be back from work. Of her parents working in sync to make sure the kids were well taken care of. Of her mother handling kitchen and classroom with ease.

+

When her own daughter was born, Karuna too wanted to do the balancing act. But it did not turn out to be as easy as it seemed. For starters, her parents' era was different from hers. As she was living with her husband in Andheri, Mumbai, away from their families, resuming work would have meant leaving her daughter's formative years would be spent with an outsider, a thought that did not appeal to Karuna. She quit her teaching job in a school.

For a woman who was encouraged to be independent throughout her life, the decision to quit and stay at home was a difficult one. Ironically it was her mother who urged her to quit the job and become a full-time mother. For Karuna, being a housewife is one of the tougher jobs she has had. "I have no time for myself," says Karuna. "I make sure all my personal work is done when Avni is asleep. Earlier I had a set routine. My husband and I used to-wake up at 6 a.m. I would re-heat the food the maid had cooked the day before and pack it for lunch. Then we used to head off to work, and at night, we would go out. I had a lot of time for myself and for my husband then," says Karuna.

+

The routine is quite different now. Karuna has taken to cooking. She wakes up quite early and makes sure all her work is done before the baby is up. The rest of the day flies by, pandering to two-year-old Avni's needs

Select the best option

1. Karuna Verma is bewildered at

   a) the amount of work that she has to do after becoming a mother.

   b) the late hours of work that her father followed.

   c) the responsibility of bringing up a daughter in a big city.

   d) her mother's ability to combine her career with household work.

+

2. '……….. parents working in sync' means

   a)   parents pooling their resources together to take care of expenses.

   b)   husband and wife sinking their differences to preserve domestic harmony.

   c)   father earning and mother taking care of children.

   d)   parents having staggered office hours and sharing household work.

distributed

+

3.   '.............. Karuna too wanted to do the balancing act.' In this sentence, the term 'balancing act' limplies

a)   sharing of responsibilities by both husband and wife.

b)   a mother's ability to look after her child without quitting her job.

c)   managing the time efficiently so that parents can spend quality time with their children.

d)   making adjustments in order to balance work and leisure properly.

+

4. 'As she was living with her husband in Andheri, Mumbai away from 'their families' ... .' What do you mean by 'their families'.

    a)   Karuna's mother and father's families.

    b)   Karuna's husband's family.

    c)   Families of friends in Andheri, Mumbai.

    d)   Karuna's parents and in-laws. → ससुराल

+

5.   Karuna's parents and her husband's parents probably lived.
a)   in Andheri, Mumbai
b)   in some other city
c)   in Mumbai but not in Andheri
d)   with Karuna and her husband

+

6. Karuna decided to quit her job because

a) she was not interested in her teaching job.

b) she did not want her daughter to spend her early years with a maid. ✓

c) she wanted to have more time for herself and for her husband.

d) she wanted to pay more attention to her cooking.

+ elope – run away with lover
फिरे भागना

7. It was <u>ironical</u> that Karuna's mother should advise her to quit her job and stay at home because
   a) Karuna herself was keen on quitting her job.
   b) Karuna's parents had insisted that household chores should be shared between husband and wife.
   c) Karuna's parents had always advised her that home was much more important than career.
   d) Karuna's mother herself had not quit her that job to take care of children as she encouraged independence of women.

+

8. After Karuna quit her job

   a) she had a lot of time to herself and for her husband.

   b) she occupied herself with cooking to spend her time usefully.

   c) she sent her maid away as she felt that the maid was a bad influence on Avni.

   d) she had no time for herself as Avni needed all her attention and care.

+

9. "I don't know how she did it," she <u>says</u> about her mother, (Change the speech)

a) She says about her mother that she don't know how she did it.

b) She says about her mother that she <u>doesn't</u> know how she did it.

c) She said about her mother that she didn't know how she did it.

d) She says about her mother that she didn't know how she had done it.

+

Article

10. Karuna too wanted to do the <u>the</u> <u>balancing</u> act. Underlined word is :

Adj

a) Noun

b) Adjective

c) Adverb

d) Adverb

+

- For starters (idiom) — For example
- In sync (idiom) → work together
- Pander to sth./sb(Phrasal Verb) → to fulfill needs/demands

Ponder — meditate ⌐ think
          contemplate ⌐ deeply

Match the column

A	B
1. Prior — c	a) Captivate
2. At sixes and sevens — d	b) Rude
3. Apple of discord — e	c) Before
4. Now and then — f	d) Scattered
5. In sync — g	e) Cause of dispute
6. Uncouth — b	f) Sometimes
7. Mesmerize — a	g) Working at the same time

+

kinds of words ?? [Based on function]

⑧
N
Pro
Adj ← N
          Pro
V _____ Action ─ V
Adv _____ + ┌ Adj
Prep   └ Adv.
Conj.
Int.

+
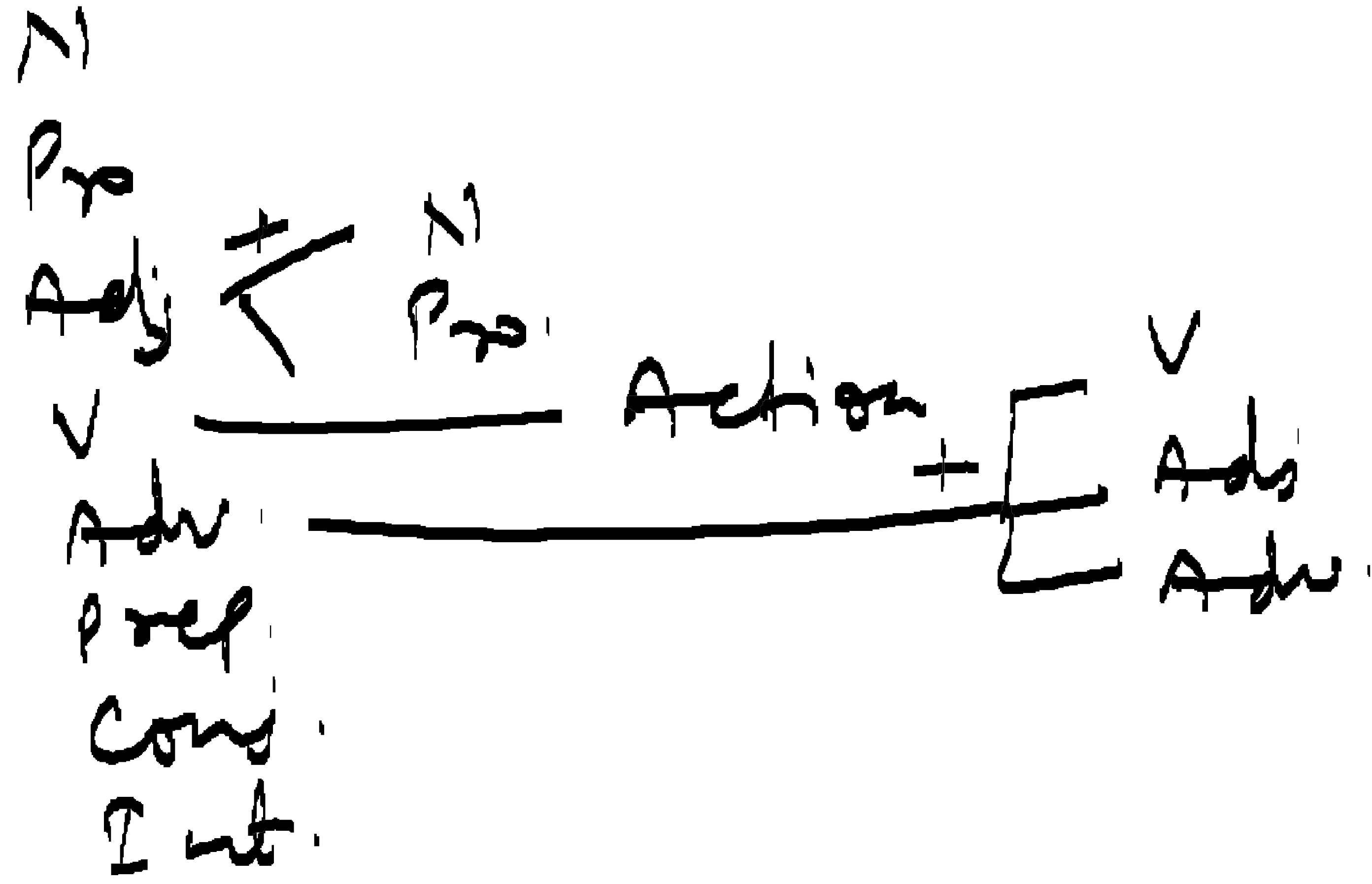
Different kinds or <u>classes</u> of <u>words</u> are called

Parts of Speech.

1. <u>NOUN</u> – Noun is the name of a person, place,

thing, idea and quality.

e.g. (i) <u>Akbar</u>(N) was a great ki<u>ng</u>(N).

(ii) The <u>sun</u>(N) shines in the s<u>ky</u>(N).

(iii) Tr<u>uth</u>(N) always wins.

2. PRONOUN – *A word which is used to replace a noun is called a pronoun.*

e.g. (i) *Ram(N) is absent, because he(Pro.) is ill.*

(ii) *I gave you a book(N). It(Pro.) is on population.*

+

2. PRONOUN – A word which is used to replace

a noun is called a pronoun.

e.g. (i) Ram(N) is absent, because he(Pro.) is ill.

(ii)I gave you a book(N). It(Pro.) is on population.

+

silent

Adj
×

3. ADJECTIVE – A word which modifies a noun
or pronoun is called an Adjective.
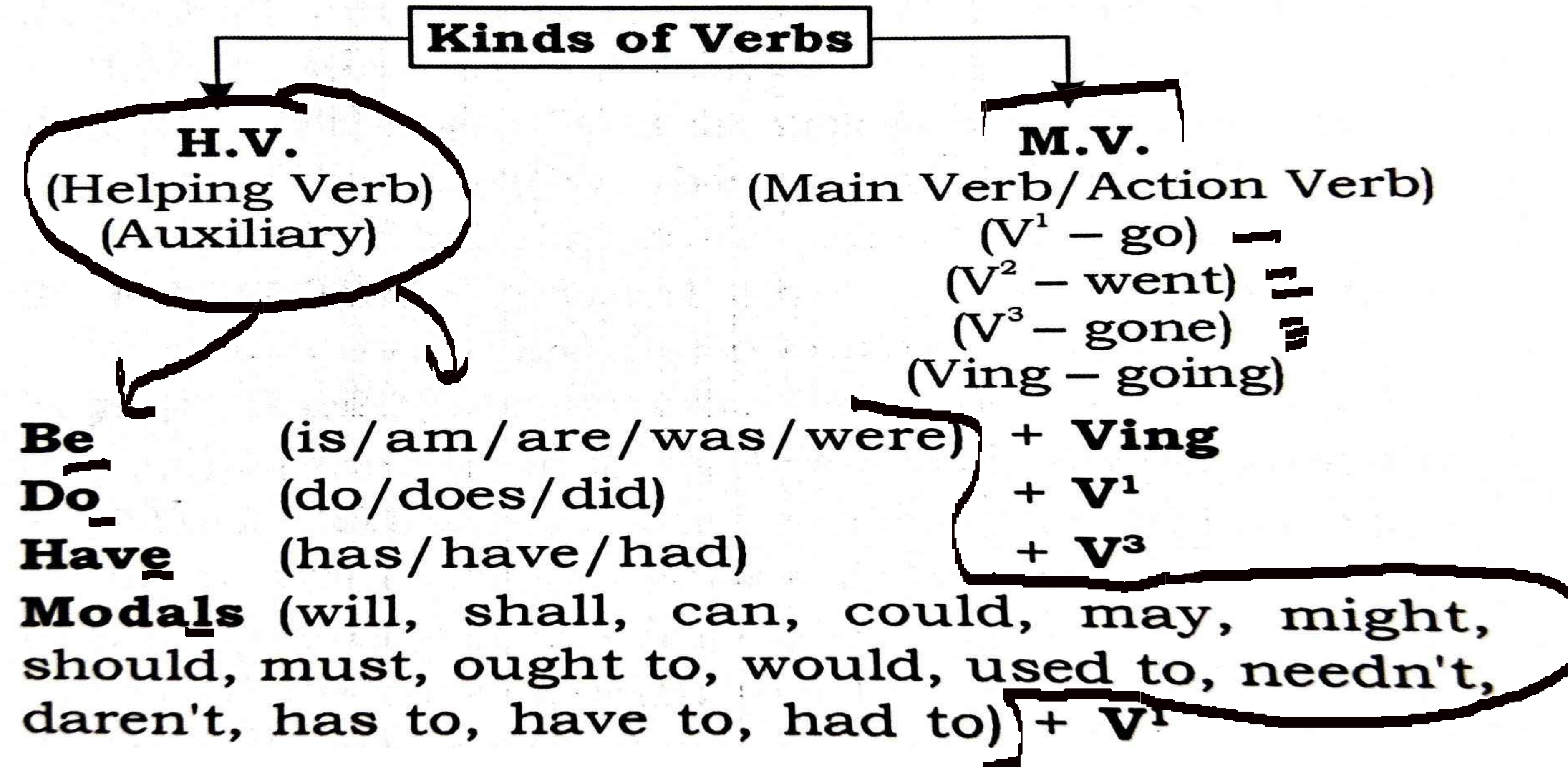e.g. (i) He is a good(Adj) boy.
(ii)She is beautiful(Adj).

Adj

Adj

N | Pro. को कहता है

इसका Ans Adj होता है।

4. VERB – A word that denotes action. eg. eat, read, write etc.

e.g. (i) He plays(V).

```
                    ┌─ Kinds of Verbs ─┐
                    ↓                   ↓
              H.V.                    M.V.
        (Helping Verb)        (Main Verb/Action Verb)
          (Auxiliary)                ($V^1$ – go)
                                     ($V^2$ – went)
                                     ($V^3$ – gone)
                                    (Ving – going)
```

Be   (is/am/are/was/were) + **Ving**

Do   (do/does/did)   + **V^1**

Have   (has/have/had)   + **V^3**

Modals (will, shall, can, could, may, might, should, must, ought to, would, used to, needn't, daren't, has to, have to, had to) + **V^1**

e.g. (i)   They are (H.V.) playing (M. Ving)

(ii)   John has (H.V.) taken (M.V³) his bag.

(iii)   I have (V) a car.

NOTE: *In a sentence, generally we have Noun/ Pronoun and Verb.* (एक वाक्य में अक्सर Noun/Pronoun और Verb आता है।)

8 words

Verb

Go Come m.v

Kinds of Adverbs

I. **Adverb of Manner** – [(how / in what manner (कैसे)]

e.g. clearly, quickly, soundly, bravely etc.

II. **Adverb of Place** – where (कहाँ)

e.g. here, there, everywhere, out, away, backward, somewhere, nowhere etc.

III. **Adverb of Time** – which shows 'when' (कब)

e.g. now, lately, daily, already, late, yesterday, today, tomorrow, in the morning etc.

IV. **Adverb of Frequency** – How often (कितनी बार)

e.g. twice, often, seldom, once, again, always, frequently, never, hardly etc.

V. **Adverb of Degree or Quantity** – How much (कितना) / To what extent (कितना)

e.g. too, almost, very, enough, so etc.

रटना है
learn करना है

why ?

Some important prepositions are –

at, by, for, from, in, of, on, upon, (through-से होकर), (till-तक), with, about, (above-ऊपर), between, (among-बीच में), (behind-पीछे), (without-के बिना), up, (across-आर-पार), (along-के साथ), below, (beside-बगल में), [(besides/in addition to) - के अतिरिक्त], (beyond - के परे), inside, within, (according to-के अनुसार), (for the sake of - के लिए), (in favour of-के पक्ष में), (in front of - सामने), (in lieu of - के बदले), (in spite of/despite/notwithstanding – के बावजूद), (instead of - के स्थान पर), (with a view to - के लिए), (on account of/owing to/by dint of / because of / by means of - के कारण), (on behalf of – के पक्ष में), (barring/except for/apart from – छोड़कर), (during-दौरान), (regarding-के लिए/हेतु) etc.

prepositional phrase

Some important conjunctions are –

and, but, or, nor, also, if, that, (unless-यदि नहीं),
(hardly/scarcely/no sooner/as soon as – जैसे ही),
(as-जैसे), (than-की अपेक्षा), (then – तब),
(since- चूँकि / जबसे), (so that-ताकि), (lest - कहीं
ऐसा न हो कि), (whether – कि क्या), (otherwise/or/
else – वरना/ अन्यथा), (as if/as though-मानो जैसे...),
(as far as – जहाँ तक), (as long as – जब तक),
(provided – बशर्ते) etc.

PAIRS

(either ... or – या तो ... या तो)

(neither ... nor – ना तो ... ना तो)

(not only ... but also – न केवल ... बल्कि)

(both ... and)

(whether ... or)

(so/as ... as)

+

CAUSE AND EFFECT

(so/therefore/hence/thus – इसलिए)

(since/because/as/for – चूँकि/क्योंकि)

CONTRAST

(but), (still - तो भी), (though/although-यद्यपि), (Yet-तो भी), (while/ whereas -जबकि), (Even then-फिर भी)

8. INTERJECTION – A word which expresses any strong feeling suddenly.

e.g. Hurrah!, Alas!, Oh!, Ah!, Hush!, Hello!, Bravo!

NOTE-1 : *Determiners (a, an, the, this, that, these, those, every, each, some, any, my, his, our, your, one, two etc.)* को adjective मानते हैं।

Adj का part है

Noun से पहले आते हैं। इसे determine meaning को determine करते हैं।

I have a pen

① prep. ⓑ conj

Ⓐ Adj ⓓ Int

meaning

NOTE-2 : One word can be used as different parts of speech.

eg. (i)   He runs **fast** (adv).

(ii)   He is a very **fast** (adj) boy.

(iii)   I **fast** (v) on Tuesday.

(iv)   She **was** on **fast** (n) yesterday.

(v)   I drink **water** (n).

(vi)   I **water** (v) the Basil plant daily.

(vii)   Please **help** (v) me.

(viii) Can I be of any **help** (n) to you?

water

n / v

Right ; अनिवार्य
नहीं
चाहिए

डालना

+

She has done it well.
Pr.   (has | done)   it   well.
       T.V.   m.v.   Pro. Adv.

8 words

Find out the parts of speech of every word.

कायर

1. You are a cowardly boy.
   Pro. V adj Adj N

2. I gave him a broken toy in the morning.
   P V P adj Adj N _____

   time (Adverb)

3. Alas! We have lost the match.
   Int. Pr. V Adj ⟶ N

4. Swimming is necessary for health.
   N(s) V ads Prep. N

जब | हर /कभी

√3 — जिस H V. हे
       ads मैं लगा
       होगा है

H.V. + V³ / Ving

जिस H.V. — N /Adj

+

Article + (adj) N

bet < N / V

Find out the parts of speech of every word.

5. I saw a sleeping baby.
   Pro V Adj Adj N   Adj

6. Hurrah! We qualified for the toughest exam
   Int   Pro   V   Prep   adj   N   कठिन

and won the bet yesterday.
Conj V Adj N Adv.

+

The great Arharyas have said that having discovered a great goal, surrender yourself to that goal and act towards it drawing your inspiration from that goal whereby you will get new column of energy. Do not allow this energy to be dissipated in the futile memories of past regrets or failures, nor in the excitement of the present. And thus bring that entire energy focused into activity. That is the highest creative action in the world outside. Thereby the individual who is till now considered most inefficient finds his way to the highest achievement and success.

लिखाना

जहां से

useless

अतः

whole

by thiss

+

This is said very easily in a second. But in order to train our mind to this attitude, it needs considerable training because we have already trained the mind wrongly to such an extent that we have become perfect in imperfections. Not knowing the art of action, we have been master artists in doing the wrong thing. The totality of activity will bring the country to a wrong end indeed.

indeed - वास्तव में

If each one is given a car to achieve an ideal socialistic pattern, and nobody knows driving but everybody has equal right on the public road. Then each car must necessarily dash against the other , and there is bound to be a jumble. This seems to be the very apt pattern of life that we are heading to. Everyone of us is a vehicle. We know how to go forward. The point is, intellect is very powerful and everyone is driving but nobody seems to know how to control the mental energy and direct it properly or guide it to the proper destination.

+

1.   Which of the following is the source of energy?

   (a)   A column that supports a building   (b)   Stimulation obtained from a set aim

   (c)   Highest creative action   (d)   Proper training of the mind to achieve perfection

- 2.   The author's chief concern is
-    (a)   Establishment of a socialistic pattern
-    (b)   The car accidents resulting from a lack of driving skill
-    (c)   Discovery of a great goal in life
-    (d)   Regulation of energy in the proper direction

+

3. Which of the following will cause the country to perish? *destroy*

    (a) Directing mental energy to the right destination

    (b) Driving cars without proper driving knowledge and skill

    (c) Wrong deeds performed without proper knowledge

    (d) Memories of past regrets and failures

+

value बताना

4. Which of the following could lead to success?
   (a)   Cherishing the memories of the past
   (b)   Preparing oneself to face probable sorrows of the future
   (c)   Bringing all the energy into activity
   (d)   None of these
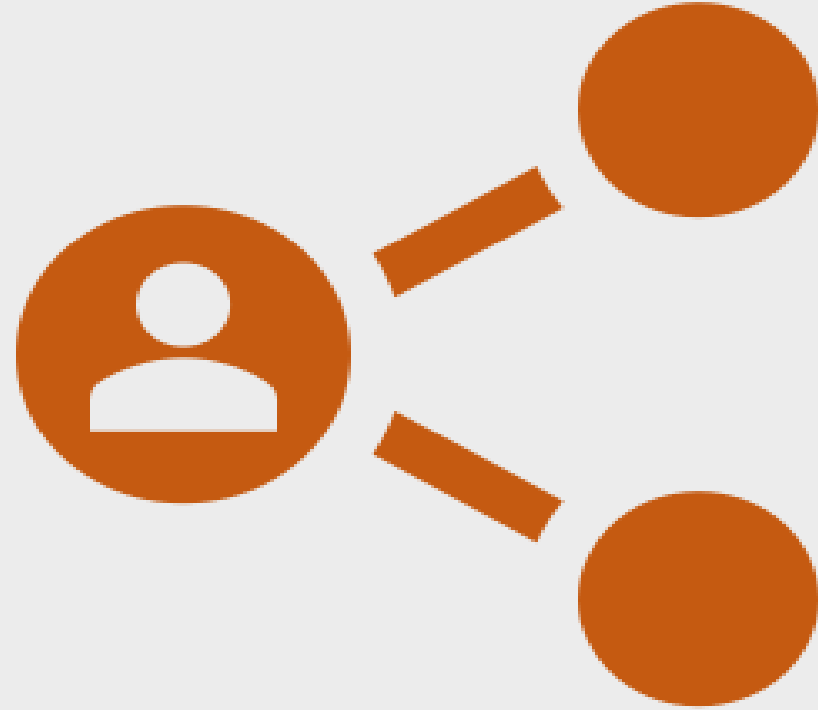
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