

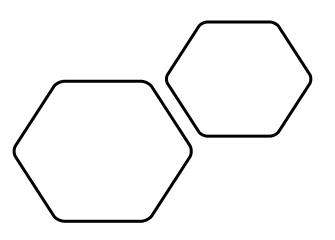


SENTENCES (kinds)

ENGLISH

CTET
/UPTET/UTET/HTET/RTET

4th May 2020 | 01:00 PM - 02:00 PM





Kinds of sentences (Based on Meaning)

By: Santosh Sir





TELL THE PARTS OF SPEECH OF THESE WORDS:

article (Ad)

1. That lucky boy came here yesterday before lockdown.

2. She and I have completed the given task today.

Proconilor V adj (adj) N adv.



TELL THE PARTS OF SPEECH OF THESE WORDS:

3. My younger sister has a dancing doll.

AS ad N VAS Adj (gerund)

4. Swimming is a very useful exercise.

S(N) Vadi Airadi N

part I spell - Ad Grammatical item.
Aticle



Formation of Words

* Noun ends with

-age

- -ment judgement, management
- -ion situation, completion
- -ty beauty, chastity
- -ry bravery
- -cy mercy, delicacy
- -ism optimism, pessimism
- -dom kingdom, wisdom
- -ness cleanliness, carefulness
- -ist chemist
- -hood childhood, womanhood
 - bondage, leakage



bondage, leakage -age appearance, assistance -ance contractor, narrator teacher, cleaner

informant

proposal, refusal __al

presence

NOTE - Ving - (Gerund) without Helping verb

also works as Noun.

-ant

Swimming is useful.

(ii) He is fond of reading magazines.

(iii) She felt happy at my reaching on time. S TEMM



* Verb ends with

-ise

- categorise, chastise

-ify

- classify, beautify

-ate

- abate (reduce कम करना),
 - (instigate भड़काना), activate

-en

- soften, darken
- en (prefix) enable, endanger (खतरे में डालना)

Adjective ends with--

```
-ous - courageous, (stupendous - विशालकाय)
-like - (childlike - भोला), (warlike - युद्ध जैसा)
-ish - (childish - मूर्ख), (feverish - बुखार जैसा)
_less_ - (reckless/careless - लापरवाह)
        - cheerful, (slothful – आलसी)
       - archaic - (outdated / old)
       - national, agricultural
-al
-ate - (fortunate – भाग्यशाली), (affectionate – स्नेहपूर्ण)
 -some- troublesome/(burdensome - कठिन)
       - (brotherly - भाई जैसा), (cowardly - कायर)
       - present, confident
```





NOTE - Ving - (Present participle) V³ - (Past participle)

without Helping verb also works as Adjective.

- e.g. (i) She is sitting in a revolving chair.
 - (ii) She has got a torn page. (फटा हुआ)
 - (iii) She is sitting on a <u>broken</u> chair. (टूटा हुआ)
 - (iv) The baby is playing with a dancing doll.

* Adverb ends with

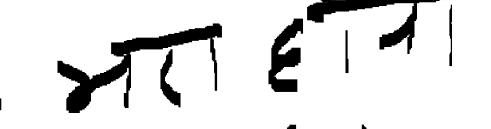
-'ly' - quickly, bravely

V+321 01m

where H. V.



Identify these words as NOUN, ADJECTIVE, VERB, ADVRB



- 1. Abound —(V)
- 2. Abundance N
- 3. Acceptable 4-5
- 4. Allow V
- 5. Amusement
- 6. Compel force

This pond abounds in fish.



Identify these words as NOUN, ADJECTIVE, VERB, ADVRB

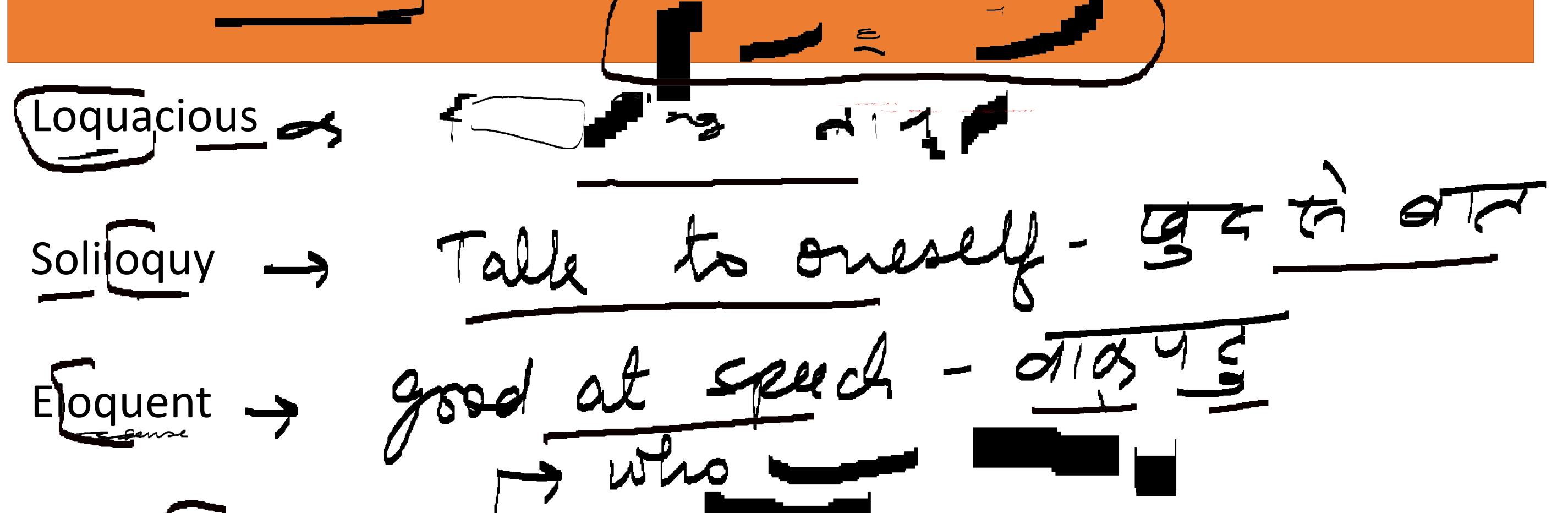
- 7. Determine (V)
 8. Betray WHIT 311 (V)
- 9. Collection _ N
- 10. Introduce_(V)
- 11. Discover (V)
- 12. Discovery _ 🕠



Identify these words as NOUN, ADJECTIVE, VERB, ADVRB



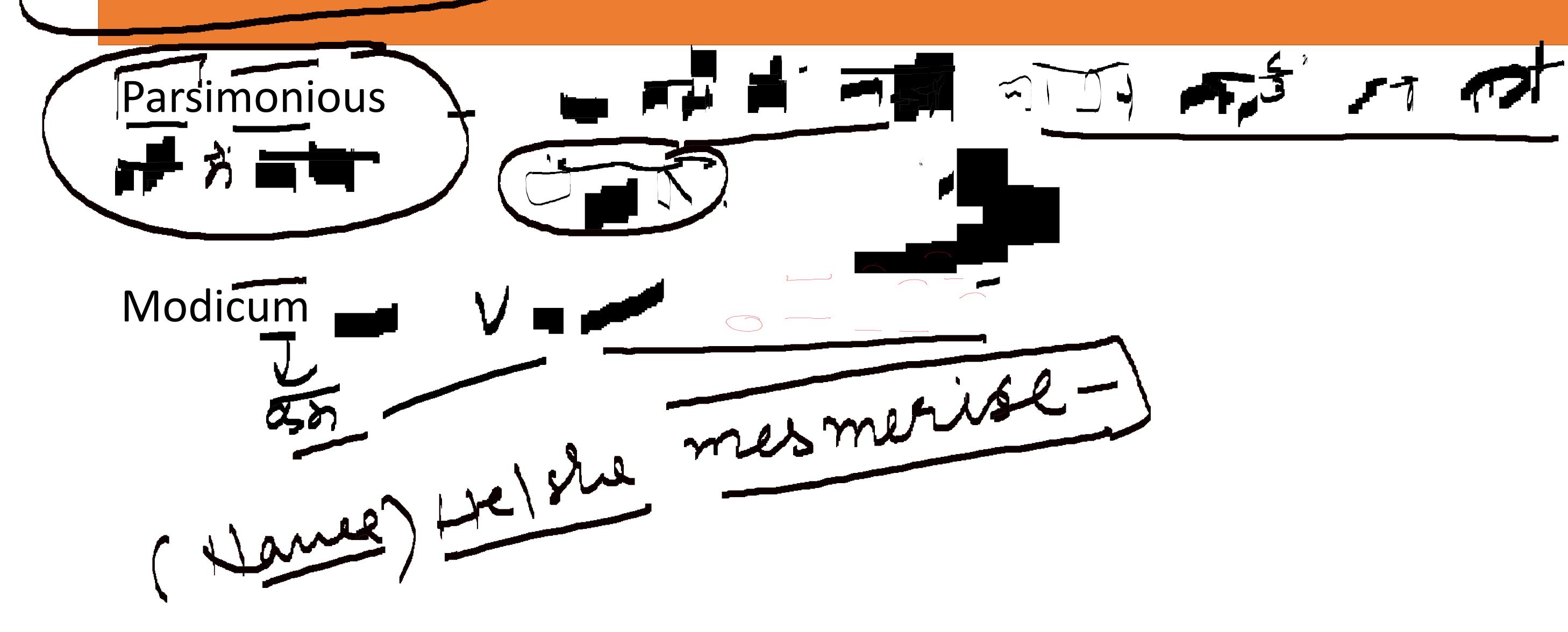
Root words



Grandiloquent /magniloquent

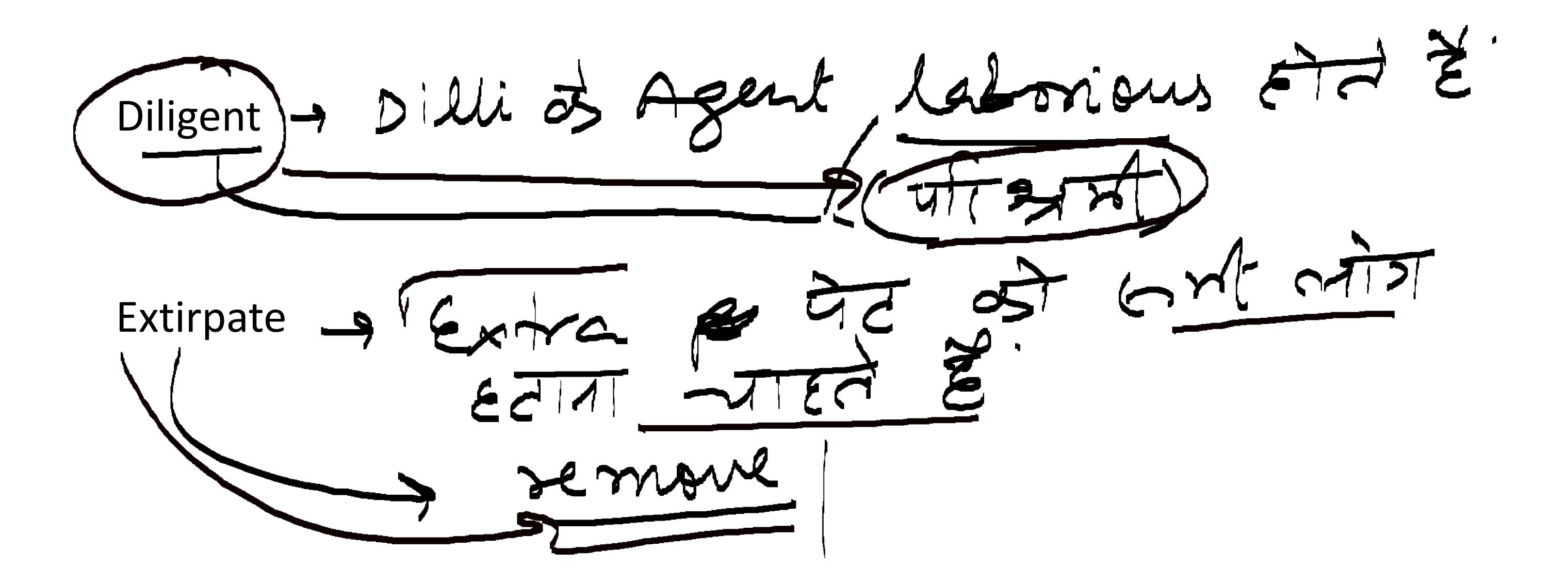


Mnemonic





Mnemonic





Paired expression

Collo cation

Voracious - who desires a lat Avid

Voracious reader

Staunch believer

Make an effort _ 5 UTC 35 UTC



From Newspapers

had

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Investigation

She was told that Durga and Tarun had met each other in 2010 in Delhi and fled homes a year later when her family objected to their relationship. Armed with information unateven the police had failed to gather after months of probet the nurse came back to Noida and told the cops of all possible places where Tarun and Durga could be found.

A few months later in May 2018, the nurse got a call from a woman in Bhopal who claimed Tarun had conned her too of cash and jewellery after marrying her. The woman had come to know about the

nurse from a news report.

The two exchanged pictures of their wedding and found that the man who had cheated both was the same.

rested early on Friday morning when they were on their way to Noida from Varanasi, where they had persuaded a third woman into marriage. Police said the two had conned at least three women of Rs 1 crore with the same modus operandi. Both Tarun and Durga had entered the world of crime long before they cheated the three women. In December 2011, they stole cash

and jewellery worth Rs 16 lakh from the house of their landlord. They moved to Chandigarh, where they cheated many of at least Rs 50 lakh with an investment scheme.

Noida SSP Ajay Pal Sharma said the two had Rs 25,000 each on their heads. "We have been trying to trace the couple's location after they fled to Bhopal. We arrested them when they were entering Noida on Friday around 5.30am," he said. "The two were wanted in as many as six cases in Noida, Indore, Chandigarh, Meerut, and Varanasi under relevant sections of the IPC."

Sohning S



From Newspapers







Idioms

Apple of one's eye cause of dispute Apple of discord -> in a perfect order Apple pie order At sixes and sevens a Scattured - Faith

Match the column -1 A



B

- 1. Loquacious -
- 2. Soliloquy D
- 3. At sixes and sevens B
- 4. Somniloquist E
- 5. Modus operandi C

- A. Talkative
- B. Scattered
- C. Working style
- D. Talking to oneself
- E. Talks in sleep



TYPES of SENTENCES

- 1. Subject.....
- 2. H.V. /Wh-word + H.V/.....
 - 3. MV1....
- 4. What+a/an.... —
- 5. May.....



- 1. Assertive Sentence. [It shows statement (কথন)]
 It is of two kinds:
- Affirmative Positive of 957
 - e.g. i) Mr. Smith is a diligent (ifjJch) man.
 - ii) She is a shrewd (चालाक) businesswoman.
 - Negative
 - e.g. i) He is not meticulous. (सतर्क/सूक्ष्म ब्योरों पर बहुत ध्यान देने वाला)
 - ii) They have not come yet.



- 2. Interrogative Sentence: (It is used to ask question)
 It is of two kinds.
 - Starts with Helping Verb (Auxiliary) is / am / are / was/ were / do / does / did / has / have / had / can / could / may / might / should / will etc.)
 - * Yes/No question (वाक्य 'क्या' से शुरू होता है।)
 - e.g. i) क्या तुम यहाँ रोज आते हो? (Do you come here daily?)
 - ii) Are you suffering from fever?
 - iii) Have you a cold?
 - iv) Can you do me a favour?
 - v) Should I cram (jVuk) these words?

SAFALTA CLASS

An Initiative by 31473511611

+

[wh+ H.V. + s+ os; +c

- Starts with Wh-words (Why / When / Which / What / Where / Who / How)
- e.g. i) When will you come tomorrow?
 - ii) Why is she bringing up (पालना) this child?
 - iii) How have you come to know the truth?

माल्य होग



3. Imperative Sentence:

- ♣ It shows order / advice / request (विनती) / prohibition (निषेध)
- It starts with (MV¹) or
 (Please / Kindly / Don't / Do + MV¹)
- ❖ Subject is generally 'you' (II person) but hidden (छिपा हुआ)
- e.g. i) Open the door. (Order.)
 - ii) Help the needy (जरूरतमंद). (Advice)
 - iii) Please turn on (चालू करना) the tap. (Request)
 - iv) Kindly permit me to go there. (Request)

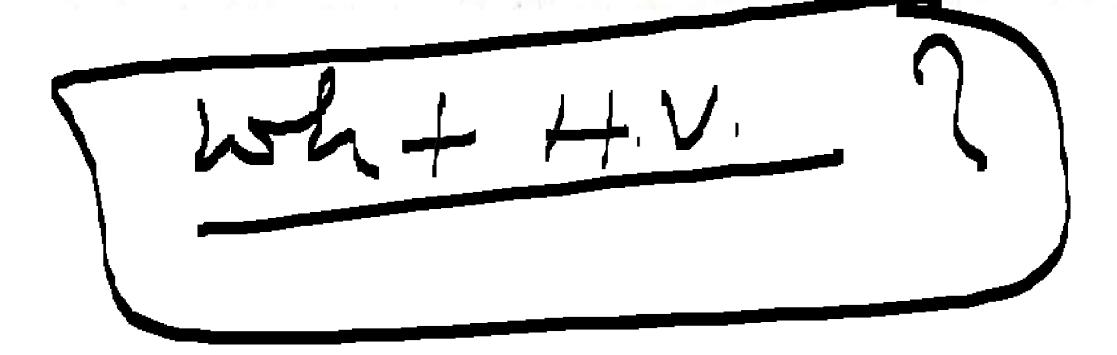


- **₩**
 - v) Let me speak first. (Request)
 - vi) Don't ogle at (घूरना) girls. (Prohibition)
 - vii) Don't make a noise (शोर करना) in the class. (Prohibition)
 - viii) Do (अवश्य) repeat your lesson regularly. (Strong advice)
- xi) Do come tomorrow? (Strong advice)



4. Exclamatory Sentence

- It shows exclamation (fole;)
- It starts with
 - i) What a/an + (adjective) Noun 5
 - ii) How + adjective 5 -
 - iii) Interjection (Hurrah!, Alas! etc.) +







Interjection	Meaning
Hurrah!	Joy
Ouch!	Pain
Wow!	Astonishment
Yeah!	Yes
Alas!	Sorrow
Eek!	Fear/surprise
Oops!	Error



- +
- e.g. i) What an intelligent boy he is!
 - ii) How stupid she is!
 - iii) What a building!
 - iv) How high it is!
 - v) Hurrah! we have won the match!
 - vi) Alas! He lost everything in the gamble.
 - vii) Eek! cockroach.



+

5 Optative Sentence

It shows prayer/blessing/curse-अभिशाप/ wish. It starts with 'May'.

- e.g. i) May the Almighty help us in this tragedy!
 - ii) May you become successful enough to buy love!
 - iii) Wish you a very successful married life!
 - iv) May he fall from the third floor!
 - v) Long live the President!



Exercise

DIRECTION: Tell the kind of sentence:

- Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall.
- Where do you live?
- Be quiet.
- 4. Have mercy upon us.
- How cold the night is!
- What a shame!





7. Say something about that person or thing.

8. Akbar was a great king.

9. Solkata is on the banks of the river Hooghly.

10. Don't go in the sun.

11. Can you come now?

12. Like what does she look? (Correct the sentence) X



Our awareness of time has reached such a pitch of intensity that we suffer acutely whenever our travels take us into some corner of the world where people are not interested in minutes and seconds. The unpunctuality of the Orient, for example, is appalling to those who come freshly from a land of fixed mealtimes and regular train services. For a modern American or Englishman, waiting is a psychological torture. An Indian accepts the blank hours with resignation, even with satisfaction.





Edla

He has not lost the fine art of doing nothing. Our notion of time as a collection of minutes, each of which must be filled with some business or amusement, is wholly alien to the Greek. For the man who lives in a pre-industrial world. time moves at a slow and easy pace: for the good reason that he has not been made conscious of the existence of minutes.



- **†**
- 1. What is the main theme of the passage?
 - (a) Concept of time in pre-industrial world
 - (b) The Greek concept of time
 - Awareness of time in the modern industrial world
 - (d) The Orientals and their awareness of time



un land

- The Orientals are alien to
 - (a) the business of amusement
 - the notion of time as a collection of minutes
 - (c) industrialization
 - (d) the fine art of doing nothing



- 3. A person who belongs to pre-industrial world
 - (a) knows the utility of time X
 - (b) knows how to derive happiness by making use of time x carefully
 - does not care about each minute
 - (d) cares much for every minute



- 4. According to the author
 - (a) the Orientals are very punctual
 - (b) the Americans or the Englishmen are punctual
 - (c) the Greek and the Orientals are very punctual
 - (d) the Indians are very punctual



- 5. The 'orient' in the passage refers to
 - (a) China and Japan
 - (b) Japan and England
 - (c) England and America
 - (d) America alone

eleminshon



6. '...modern American or Englishman, waiting is a psychological....' Underlined part is

- ANoun Gund
 - b) Adjective
 - c) Verb
 - Adverb





- 7. Make adjective of 'unpunctuality' /\
- a) Unpunctual
- b) Unpunctuous X
- c) Punctilious
- d) Unpunctualism



- a) occident
 - b) unorient
 - c) Eastern
 - d) Chinese

Antonym of of 'orient' is ± 0 cc i deul





The Printing Press has made knowledge available to the vast multitude of people. But what kind of knowledge is it? Is it of any permanent character? Books have become common and, when we say that books like the Sexton Blake series sell like hot cakes, we have an index of the nature of knowledge which a typical person in a vast multitude seeks. Let me tell you of an incident that took place in America a few years ago. An American publisher printed a million copies of the works of Charles Dickens in the hope that he could easily sell them on the name of the author. But to his disappointment, not even the widest publicity and advertisement could enable him to sell the books.





Being sorely tired, he hit on a plan. He tore off the cover pages, substituted covers containing sensational love headings for the titles and again advertised the new books. In a week, all the books were sold out. We are not concerned here with the moral of the bookseller's action. What we have to note is that only books of a sensational type are really sought for by the ordinary folk who have a great aversion to serious study. So, you will see that the grand argument that the Printing Press has made knowledge available even to the masses is certainly fallacious and quite misleading. To put it correctly, it has created a taste for a low order of books.



- 1. Sexton Blake series are big sellers because they
 - (a) disseminate knowledge
 - (b) are informative
 - (c) satisfy a typically serious reader
 - (d) are sensational



- 2. The American publisher had chosen the works of Charles Dickens to
 - (a) give wide publicity to Dickens works
 - (b) offer the readers what best he could
 - (c) counter the trash
 - (d) make money easily



- 3. What is the main contention of the passage?
 - (a) To stress the popularity of the printing press
 - (b) To point out the disappointment of serious readers
 - (c) To shed light on the morale of the publishers
 - (d) To bring out the evil impacts of the printing press



- 4. The author's contention makes us feel that he
 - (a) is unilateral in his argument
 - (b) is balanced
 - (c) is a typical critic
 - (d) argues convincingly

- 5. Who is Charles Dickens?
 - (a) A playwright
 - (b) An epic poet
 - (c) A short story writer
 - (d) A novelist





- 6. 'Being sorely tired, he hit on a plan.' the underlined part is:
- a) Adjective
- b) Verb
- c) Adverb
- d) Noun

- 7. 'sell like hot cakes',.... means:
- a) Sell rapidly
- b) Not sold
- c) Sell like sweets
- d) Sell in summer







Course Fee





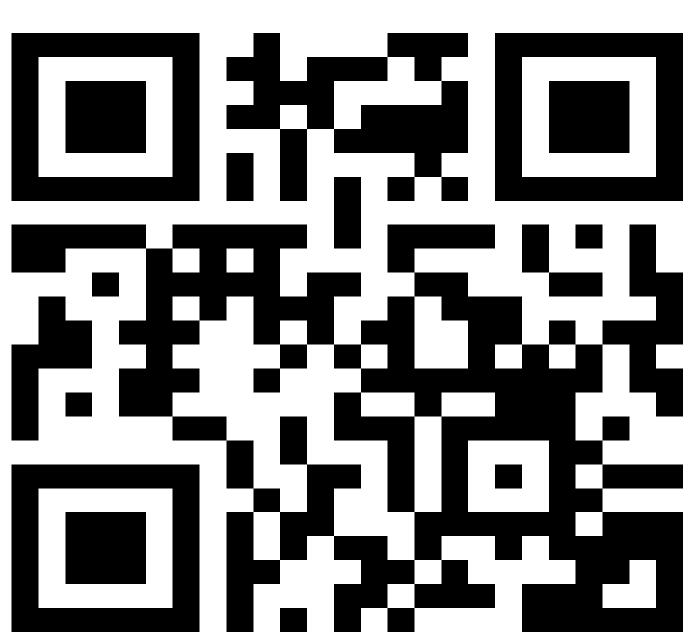
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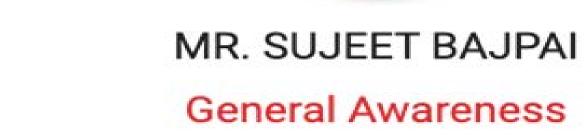


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