

SAFALTA CLASSTM

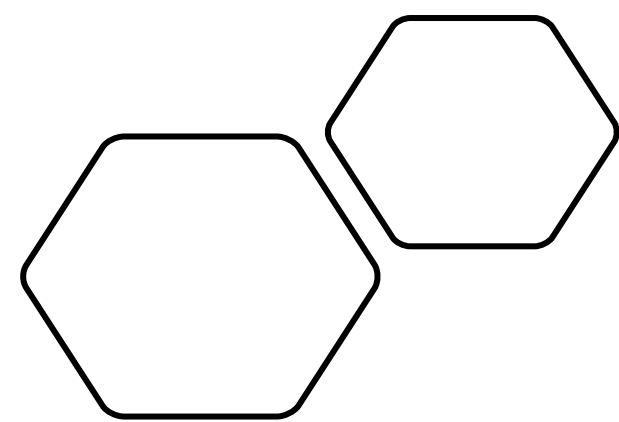
An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

SENTENCES (kinds)

ENGLISH

CTET
/UPTET/UTET/HTET/RTET

6th May 2020 | 01:00 PM – 02:00 PM



Kinds of sentences (Based on structure)

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Equilateral. समबाहु त्रिभुज

Right angle triangle. समकोण त्रिभुज

based
on sides

Based on
Angle



Revision

Identify these words as NOUN, ADJECTIVE, VERB, ADVRB

Occupy — (V)

Occupancy (N)

Opposition — (N)

Narrate — (V)

Brutal — Adj

Hard — Adj / Adv

Impatient — Adj

Humanity — N

Splendid — Adj

Adj + Noun
✓ senseful

Adj

It is a hard object
He works hard
V Adv

शान्ति

+

1X 2/3
class

✓

Subjects

Look at these sentences.

शरीर मोटा

बढ़ने मोटा
की तरह

The + adj = Plu (N)

Noun

2/more fixed words
continuous

S - Shakespeare **was** a great dramatist. (Noun)

S - He **was** rich. (Pronoun) ✓ शरीर मोटा

S - The rich **helped** the poor. (Adjective)

S - To read **is** useful. (Infinitive) to + v1

S - Walking **is** a good exercise. (Gerund)

S - Well begun **is** half-done. (Phrase) →

Slow and steady **wins** the race. (Phrase)

What he does **is** difficult to know. (Clause)

S V (S + V) combination



What is Clause?

A group of words that form a part of a sentence and has a subject and a finite verb of its own is called a clause. The number of finite verbs in a sentence joined by conjunctions determines the number of clauses.

दादा-पुत्र

S+V pair

3 pairs of
S+V

3 clauses

Let's see the clauses...

simple

infinitive

1. She is going to market to bring vegetables.

S V

V

*non finite
verb*

2. She said that she had done this yesterday.

S V

S V

2 clauses

3. Ram is singing but Shyam is dancing.

S V

S V

2 clauses

4. He told me that he would return the money today but he didn't come.

S V

S V

3 clauses

S V



Kinds of Sentences

There are three kinds of sentences as mentioned below.

1. Simple Sentence – A sentence which has only one finite verb is a simple sentence. It may have non-finite verbs, if required.

For example-

- i) She is walking. (Finite verb)
- ii) He has written a letter to help his son.
(Finite verb) F.V.

Infinitive
(to + v1)

– Gerund
(Ving)

Participle

Pr. – Ving

P. – V3
P.P. – Having + V3

infinitive

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

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

Finite Verb

Kinds of Verbs

H.V.

(Helping Verb)
(Auxiliary)

21 - -

M.V.

(Main Verb/Action Verb)

(V¹ – go) ✓

(V² – went) ✓

(V³ – gone) ✓

(Ving – going) ✓

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

Do (do/does/did) + **V¹**

Have (has/have/had) + **V³**

Modals (will, shall, can, could, may, might, should, must, ought to, would, used to, needn't, daren't, has to, have to, had to) + **V¹**

1 finite V
simple sentence

Finite Verb



Look at these sentences.

Shakespeare was a great dramatist. (Noun)

He was rich. (Pronoun)

The rich helped the poor. (Adjective)

To read is useful. (Infinitive)

Walking is a good exercise. (Gerund)

Well begun is half-done. (Phrase)

Slow and steady wins the race. (Phrase)

What he does is difficult to know. (Clause)



simple sentence

2. Complex Sentence – A complex sentence consists of a principal/main clause with one or more subordinate clauses. It means that a complex sentence has more than one finite verb. Sub-ordinate clauses are joined by sub-ordinating conjunctions such as- 'as, because, since, before, till, after, when, if, unless, though/ although, lest, in order that (so that), as soon as, provided/ provided that, as if, that, whether, which, where, why, how, as much as, than etc.'

For example- *for*

- i) I know that he is a good man. *for*
- ii) I fear that I shall fail. *for*
- iii) He replied that he would come. *for*

Subordinate conj.

Noun clause

Narration &

Indirect speech

That

क

कहाँ

कैसे

Why/which/what/when/where/who/how.....

क + wh - word

Sentence -

S + V

+

S + V

+

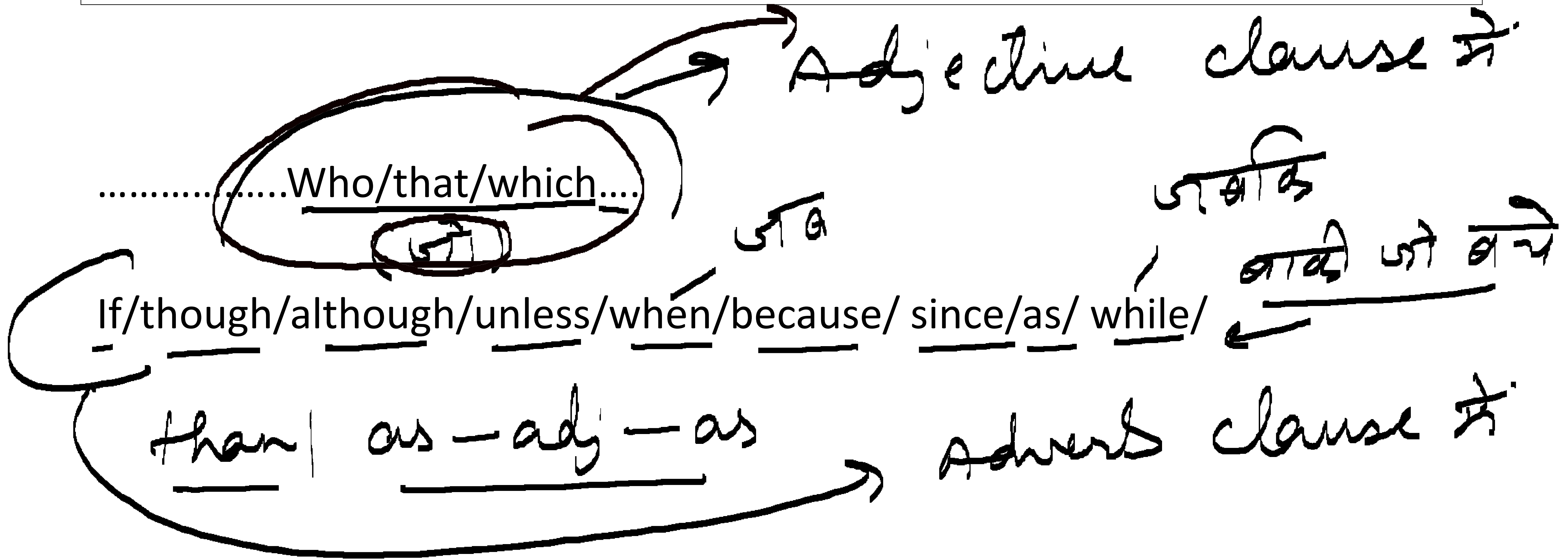
↓
conj

S + V

...

subordinate conj

Subordinate conj.



- iv) No one knows who he is. *कौन*
- v) I don't see how you can get out of this mess. *कैसे*
- vi) The letter brought money which was badly needed. *जो*
- vii) The dog that bites does not bark. *जो*
- viii) I know the man who was here last month. *जो*
- ix) You may sit wherever you like.
- x) He behaves as one might expect him to do.
- xi) He finished first though he began late.
- xii) When you do this work, I shall help you with money. *जब*

N.C.

- Adv. C.

All the conj: are
sub-ordinate
conj.

Complex
sentence

Adv. S. Clause



These sentences represent three kinds of sub-ordinate clauses-

1. Noun Clause – In the sentence (a) 'I know' is a principal clause. 'that he is a good boy' is a noun clause.

Noun clause explains the verb, noun and pronoun of the main or some other clause.



.....

2. Adjective Clause – In the sentence (b) 'I know the man' is a principal clause. 'who was here yesterday' is an adjective clause.

Adjective clause qualifies an antecedent (noun or pronoun) as the case may be.



3. Adverb Clause – In the sentence (c) 'I shall give you money' is a principal clause. 'When you do this work' is an adverb clause.

Adverb clause is required to modify a verb, adverb or adjective in the main or some other clause.



3. Compound Sentence: A compound sentence consists of two or more principal clauses. These clauses are joined by co-ordinating conjunctions such as- 'and, but, so, therefore, nor, for, whereas, still, yet, nevertheless, however, as well as, otherwise / or / else'. The clauses of a compound sentence are called co-ordinate clauses.

For example-

- i) My brother came and he handed over money to me.
- ii) She is rich but she is not vain.



- iii) Speak or you will die.
- iv) She is ill so she will not come.
- v) She is intelligent while her sister is dull.
- vi) It was dark, however we went out.
- vii) He was convicted as well as fined.
- viii) I was feeling tired all the same I went to office.
- ix) It is cold indeed, but I will go out.

किन्तु

still

लेकिन

Really

Coordinate conjunction

And

But

Both...and

Either...or...

Neither...nor...

Not only...but also..

So/therefore

For

otherwise

+

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



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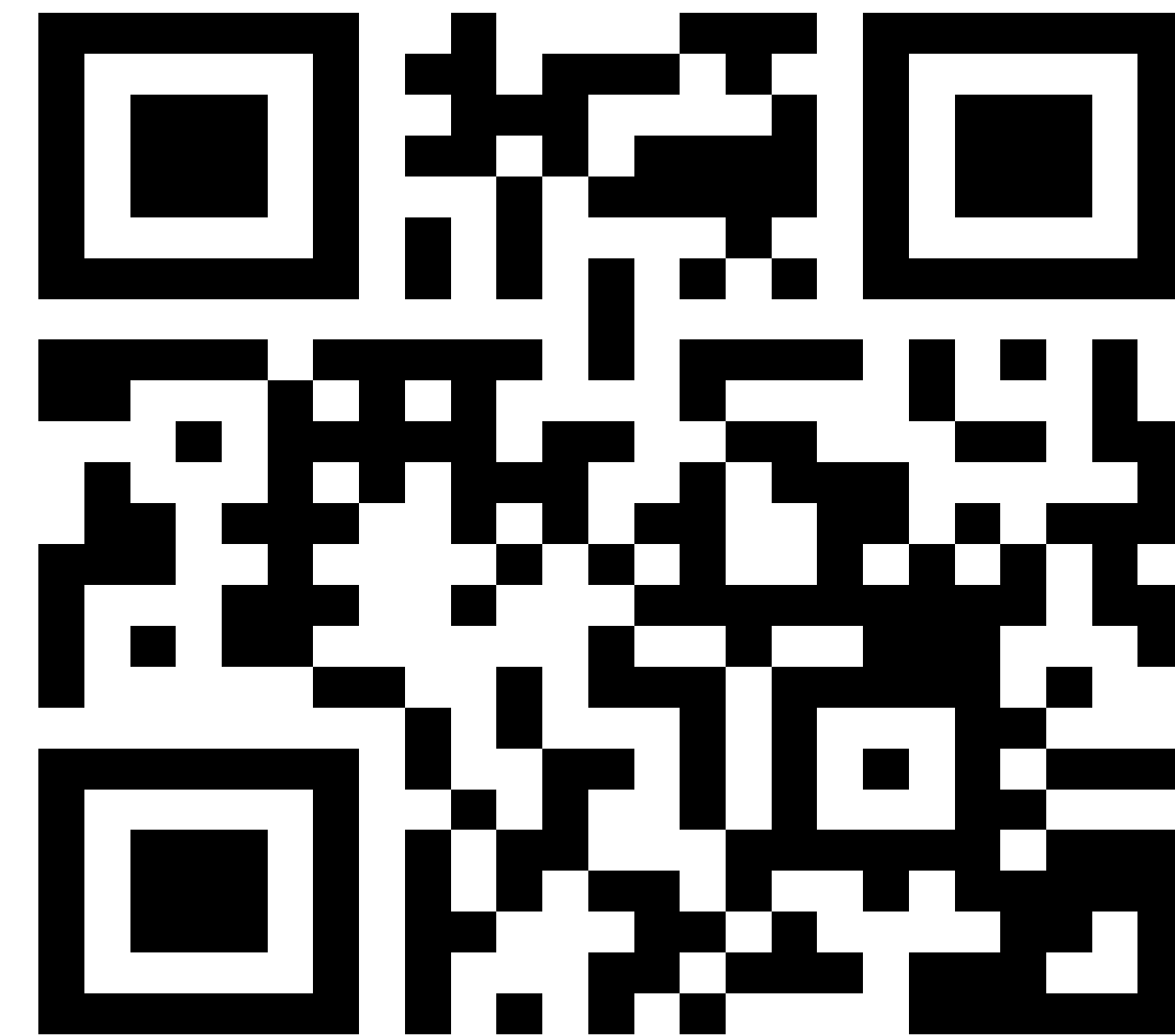
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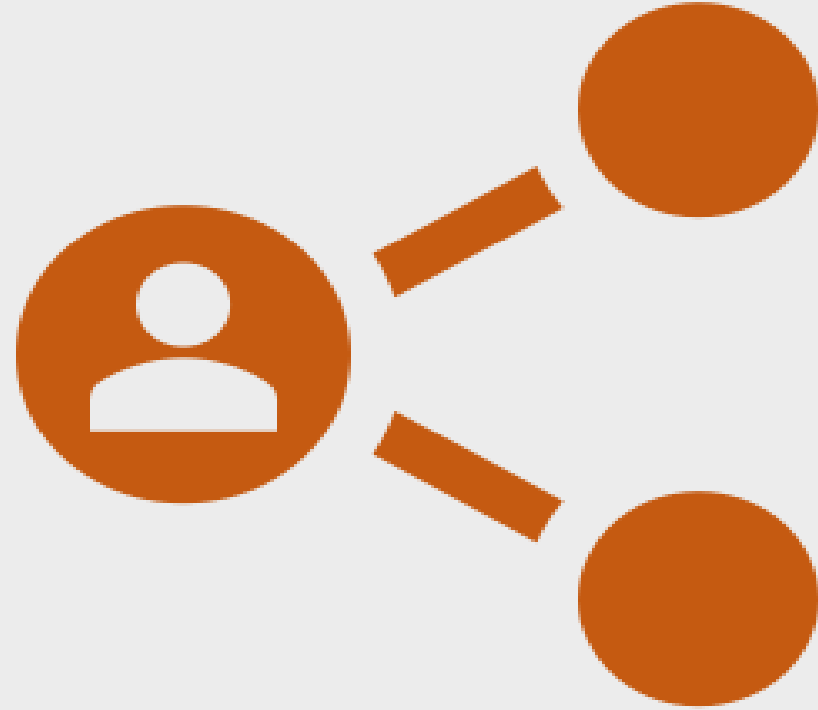
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