

SAFALTA CLASSTM

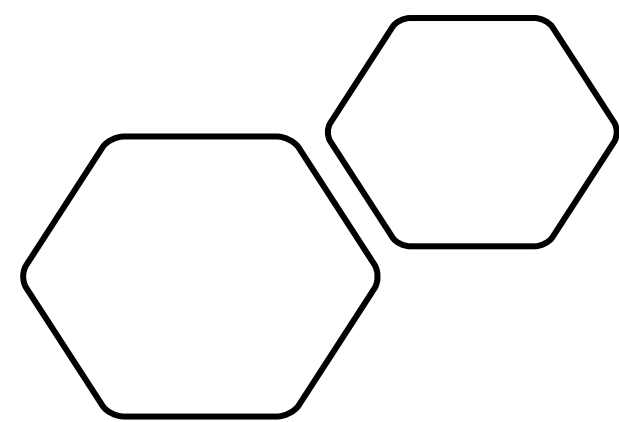
An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

TENSES

ENGLISH

CTET
/UPTET/UTET/HTET/RTET

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Tenses

By: Santosh Sir



REVISION

Identify these words as NOUN, ADJECTIVE, VERB, ADVRB

Heal — (V)
 Health — (N)
 Commitment — N
 Infatuate — (V)
 Infatuation — (N)
 Invent — (V)
 Invention — N
 Laugh — V
 Laughter — N

Healthy — Adj + [Noun के लक्षण देखो]

REVISION

Identify these words as NOUN, ADJECTIVE, VERB, ADVERB

Death - (N)

Dead - adj

Danger - N

Dangerous - adj

Disciplinary - adj

Economy - N

Reddish - adj

Womanly - adj

scholar - N

~~scholar~~ scholarship
N

— scholarly (adj)



Conjunction ?

Co-ordinate

subordinate

That

(2)

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

As + wh -



clause

- N ✓
- Adj ✓
- Adv ✓

Sentence
simple
compound
complex



.....Who/that/which....


If/though/although/unless/when/because/ since/as/ while

Subordinate


Ad. course

Complex

class



ad



London

sing

Compd.

Complex



And

But

Both...and

Either...or...

Neither...nor...

Not only....but also..

So/therefore

For

otherwise

Co-ordinate
subordinate

Compound ✓
Complex
Simple

Tell the kind of sentences

Simple | Comp. | Complex

1. I hope that I shall be there in time — Complex — Sub — Noun Cl.
for
2. They do not know where he is concealed. — Complex — Sub — N Cl.
for
3. What he does is unknown to me. — Complex — Sub — N Cl.
Sub V
4. I know the man who is here. — Complex — Sub — Adj Cl.
for
5. She went there to play. — \rightarrow $\left(\frac{\text{one finite V.}}{\text{Simple}} \right)$ —
V¹ to + V¹

Tell the kind of sentences

S / compd / complex

1. If you come in time, I will go with you. - Comp | → Sub - Adv
2. As he was ill, he could not come. - Comp | → Sub - Adv
3. Seeing a snake he ran away. - Simple
4. Walking is good for health. - Simple
5. Ram is dancing but Shyam is singing. - Compound



Tenses →

Which tense is it?

Tense	Formula	Examples
<u>Present Indefinite</u>	[Sub + V ¹ /V ¹ + s/es + obj.] (ता/ती है) Neg. [Sub + <u>do/does</u> + not + V ¹]	He <u>comes</u> here daily. (वह यहाँ रोज आता है।)
Present Continuous	[Sub + is/am/are + Ving] (रहा/रही है)	She is playing football nowadays. (वह आजकल फुटबॉल खेल रही है।)
Present Perfect	[Sub + has/have + V ³ + obj] (चुका/या है)	He has just entered the class. (वह अभी तुरंत क्लास में आया है।)
Present Perfect Continuous	[Sub + has/have + <u>been</u> + Ving] (time + से) है	She has been cooking since morning. (वह सुबह से खाना बना रही है।)



Past Indefinite	[Sub + <u>V²</u> + obj.] (ता था/या) Neg. [Sub + did + not + V ¹]	She came here daily in her childhood. (वह बचपन में यहाँ रोज आती थी।) She completed this yesterday. (उसने इसे कल पूरा कर लिया था।)
Past Continuous	[Sub + <u>was/were</u> + Ving] (रहा था)	It was raining then. (तब बारिश हो रही थी।)
Past Perfect	[Sub + <u>had</u> + <u>V³</u> + obj] (चुका/या + था)	I had already taken tea. (मैंने पहले ही चाय पी ली थी।)
Past Perfect Continuous	[Sub + <u>had</u> + <u>been</u> + Ving] (time + से) + था	He had been playing badminton for two years when he was in Delhi. (जब वह दिल्ली में था, वह दो साल से बैडमिंटन खेल रहा था।)



Future Indefinite	[Sub + <u>will + V¹</u>]	He will play tomorrow. (वह कल खेलेगा।)
Future Continuous	[Sub + will be + <u>Ving</u>]	He will be playing. (वह खेल रहा होगा।)
Future Perfect	[Sub + will + have + <u>V³</u>]	He will have reached there by 4 p.m. (वह चार बजे तक पहुँच चुका होगा।)
Future Perfect Continuous	[Sub + will + have been + <u>Ving</u>]	He will have been playing for two hours. (वह दो घंटे से खेल रहा होगा।)

9

go -

am going

have gone

have been going

went

was going

had gone

had been going

will go

will be going

will have gone

will have been going

+

has/have + v3

— He has done it. (pres. perf.)

(P.P.C.) has/have + been + v^{ing} — He has been doing it since morning.

(P.P.) has/have + been

— He has been here for two days.

(Passive voice) has/have + been + v3

— It has been done.

I have been to Agra twice.
mv3

मे. आगरा 2 बार हो आया है

take = eat = have

9 (eat
take) lunch. mv
have

9 a (eating
am taking) lunch. P.C.
having

9 have (eaten
taken) lunch. P.P.
had

9 (ate
took) lunch. V²
had

9 was (eating
taking) lunch.
having

9 had (eaten
taken) lunch
H.V. had mv³

I had had lunch at 2.

H.V. mv³

have / पातु रहे होना
/ खाना
/ मनुष्य होना



It might have rained yesterday.

① Sub + could/might + have + v³
हो सकता था
(But नहीं हुआ)

② Sub + must have
may have
ये छा हुआ होगा

It must have rained
yesterday.



⑭ Sub + should/ought to + have + v³
चाहिए था

You should have done it.

⑮ Sub + need not have + v³
जाना नहीं था (किन्तु कर दिया)

= नहीं चाहिए था

You need not have gone there.



⑥

Subj

Can't help

couldn't help

+ Ving

Action को न होक पाना

Action बिह बिना न रह पाना

I couldn't help laughing



vi) Sub + is/am/are/get
was/were/got + used to + v-ing / ~~v-ing~~ ✓ X

↓
ये Adj phrase है
[आती होगी]

used to + v ✓

use to X



Man does not live by food alone. Water is vital for human health and fitness. Although it is not a nutrient per se as are carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins and minerals, it, in fact, is a key nutrient in as much as no life is possible without it. Whereas we can do for weeks without food, we cannot live without water longer than a couple of days. Water approximates 60 percent of the body weight of human adults. The total amount of water in a man weighing 70 Kg. is approximately a little over 40 litres. It is an excellent solvent - more substances are soluble in water than any other liquid known so far. This makes it an ideal constituent of the body fluids which support life supporting chemical reactions. It dissolves varied products of digestion and transports them to the rest of the body. Likewise it dissolves diverse metabolic wastes and helps drain out of the body. Besides, it performs a variety of functions - some well-known and well-understood while others not so well appreciated yet vital.



The no less important role of water is to distribute and dissipate the body heat efficiently thereby regulating the body's temperature. Water accomplishes this role ideally because it has high thermal conductivity ensuring rapid heat transfer from one part to the other. Above all, water has a high specific heat, implying that it takes a lot of heat to raise the temperature of water and likewise much heat has to be lost to lower its temperature. Drinking a lot of water is an inexpensive way to stay healthy. Even excess of water is harmless. Water therapy - drinking a litre or so the first thing in the morning is kidney-friendly. The water regulation in the body is affected by hypothalamus in two ways i.e. (i) by creating the sensation of thirst which makes us drink water and (ii) by controlling the excretion of water as urine. If water regulation fails medical emergency ensues.



1. The most essential thing that man requires is
(a) food (b) minerals (c) water (d) proteins



2. "This makes it an ideal constituent of the body fluids." What does 'This refer to'?
- (a) Water being an excellent solvent
 - (b) Water
 - (c) Any other liquid
 - (d) The role of water



3. Water is an excellent solvent supporting
- (a) physical reaction
 - (b) chemical reaction
 - (c) biological reaction
 - (d) natural reaction



4. Water helps in
- (a) mixing the food
 - (b) transporting the for
 - (c) digesting and transporting the food
 - (d) throwing out the waste



5. Water therapy is
- (a) intake of water to maintain body temperature
 - (b) raising the temperature of the body
 - (c) lowering the temperature of the body
 - (d) drawing out excess water.



+

X)

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.

N

N

U

+

dislike

वस. ११

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.

+

scatter

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~~

+

argument - तर्क

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? -

34-41516

(a) A playwright

(b) An epic poet

(c) A short story writer

✓ (d) A novelist

+

V3 - (Adj)

6. 'Being sorely tired, he hit on a plan.' the underlined part is :

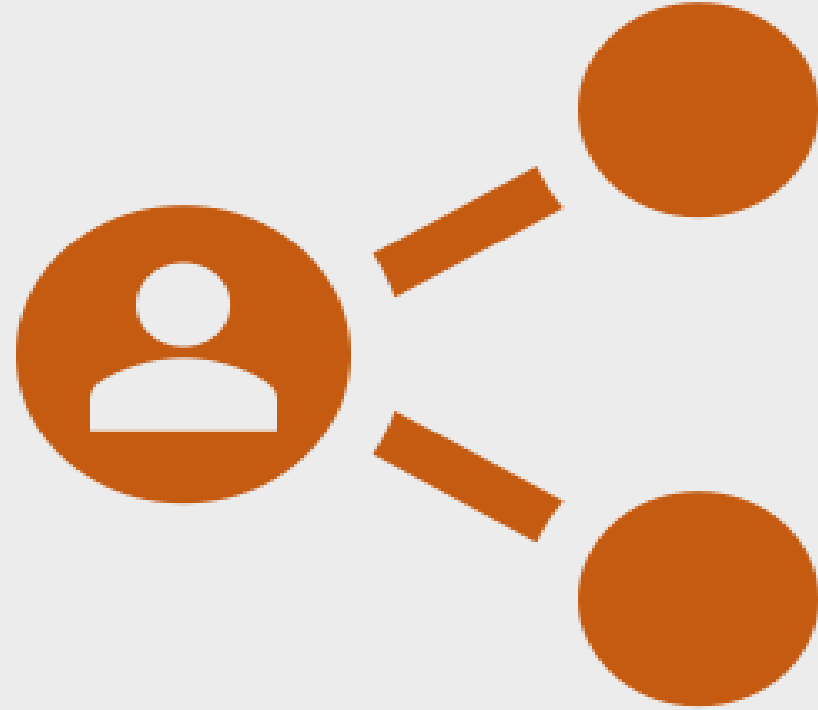
- ☒ a) Adjective
- b) Verb
- c) Adverb
- d) Noun

→ past participle - (V3)

+

7. 'sell like hot cakes',.... means:

- ✓ a) Sell rapidly
- b) Not sold
- c) Sell like sweets
- d) Sell in summer



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