



SAFALTA CLASSTM

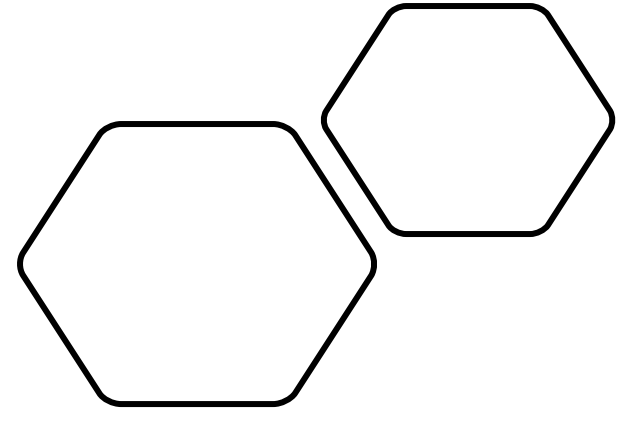
An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

PARTS OF SPEECH

ENGLISH

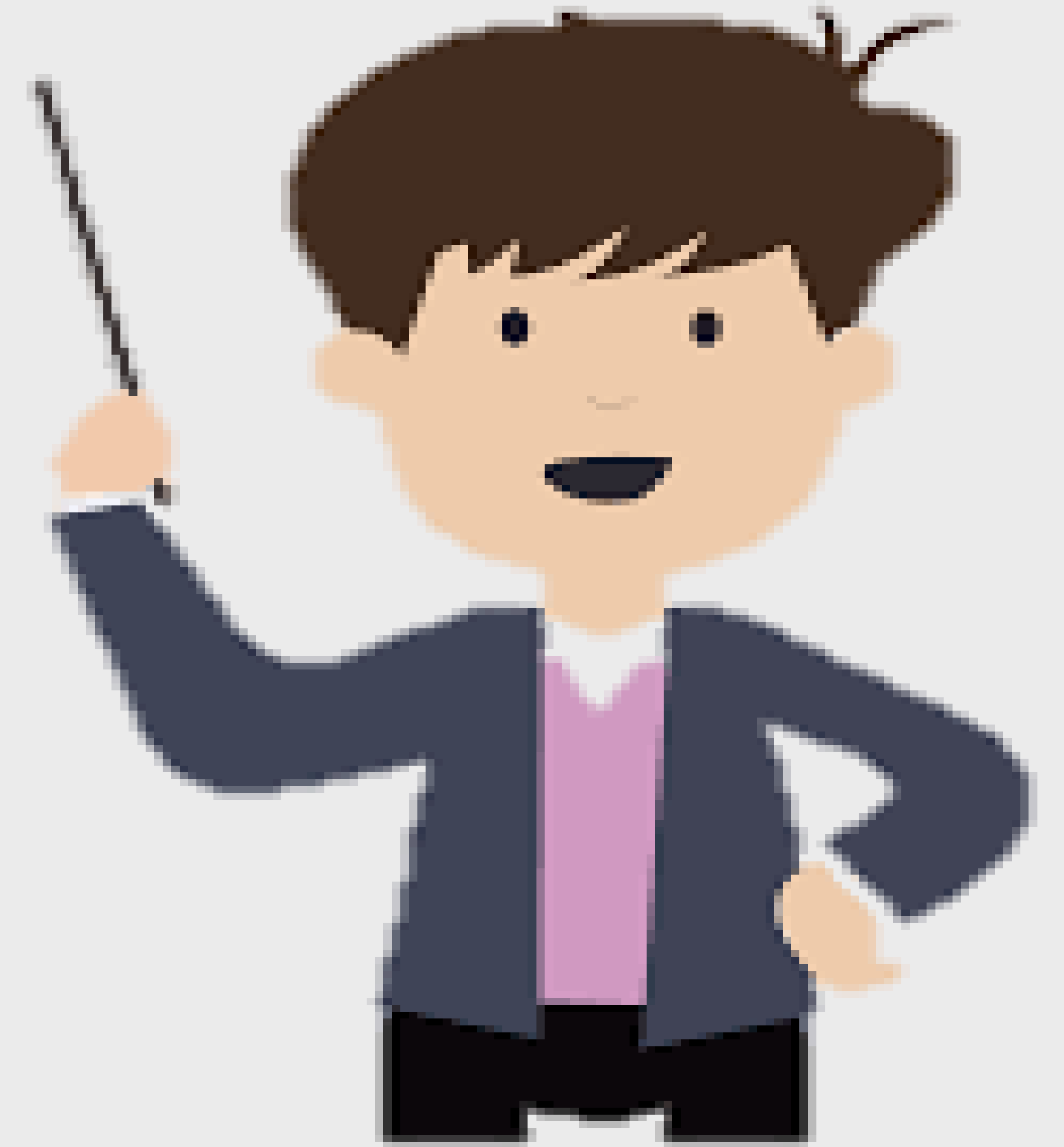
CTET

/UPTET/UTET/HTET/RTET



ENGLISH

By: Santosh Sir



Let's Revise

A

- 1. disappointment
- 2. disappear
- 3. dishonest
- 4. divide
- 5. documents
- 6. economical
- 7. drawback
- 8. drug
- 9. earnings

1
G
E
A
B
C
D
F
H

B

- A. bifurcate
- B. papers
- C. frugal
- D. fault
- E. fake
- F. medicine
- G. vanish
- H. livelihood
- I. sadness

4.00 - 4.20
4.45 - 5.15
gram.
Thu Sat

A

- 1. dig — G
- 2. disgust — F
- 3. disaster — A
- 4. disease — B
- 5. dislike (V) — C
- 6. doubtful — D
- 7. distinguish — E
- 8. easy — I
- 9. elegant — H

B

- A. devastation
- B. ailment
- C. detest (V)
- D. dubious
- E. differentiate
- F. hatred
- G. excavate
- H. beautiful
- I. lucid

- (efficient, dominate, disappointing, drawbacks)

disappointing

- 1. The kitchen was in a state when she left.
- 2. She always says a lot in the meetings but she doesn't
- 3. We have to find ways of overcoming these
- 4. As we get older our bodies become less..... at burning up calories.

dominate

drawbacks

efficient

+

parts of speech

unlimited

⑧

N
Adj
V
Adv.

Types of words

Pronoun
Preposition
Conjunction
Interjection

→ Based on function

→ Fixed in number

Match the column

A

1. Prior — c
2. At sixes and sevens — d
3. Apple of discord — e
4. Now and then — f
5. In sync — g
6. Uncouth — b
7. Mesmerize — a

B

- a) Captivate
- b) Rude
- c) Before
- d) Scattered
- e) Cause of dispute
- f) Sometimes
- g) Working at the same time

+

Different kinds or classes of words are called
Parts of Speech.

1. NOUN – Noun is the name of a person, place,
thing, idea and quality.

e.g. (i) Akbar(N) was a great king(N).

(ii) The sun(N) shines in the sky(N).

(iii) Truth(N) always wins.

✓ vacuum
[vacuum X
] Naming word

+

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.

+

3. ADJECTIVE – A word which modifies a noun or pronoun is called an Adjective.

e.g. (i) He is a good(Adj) boy.

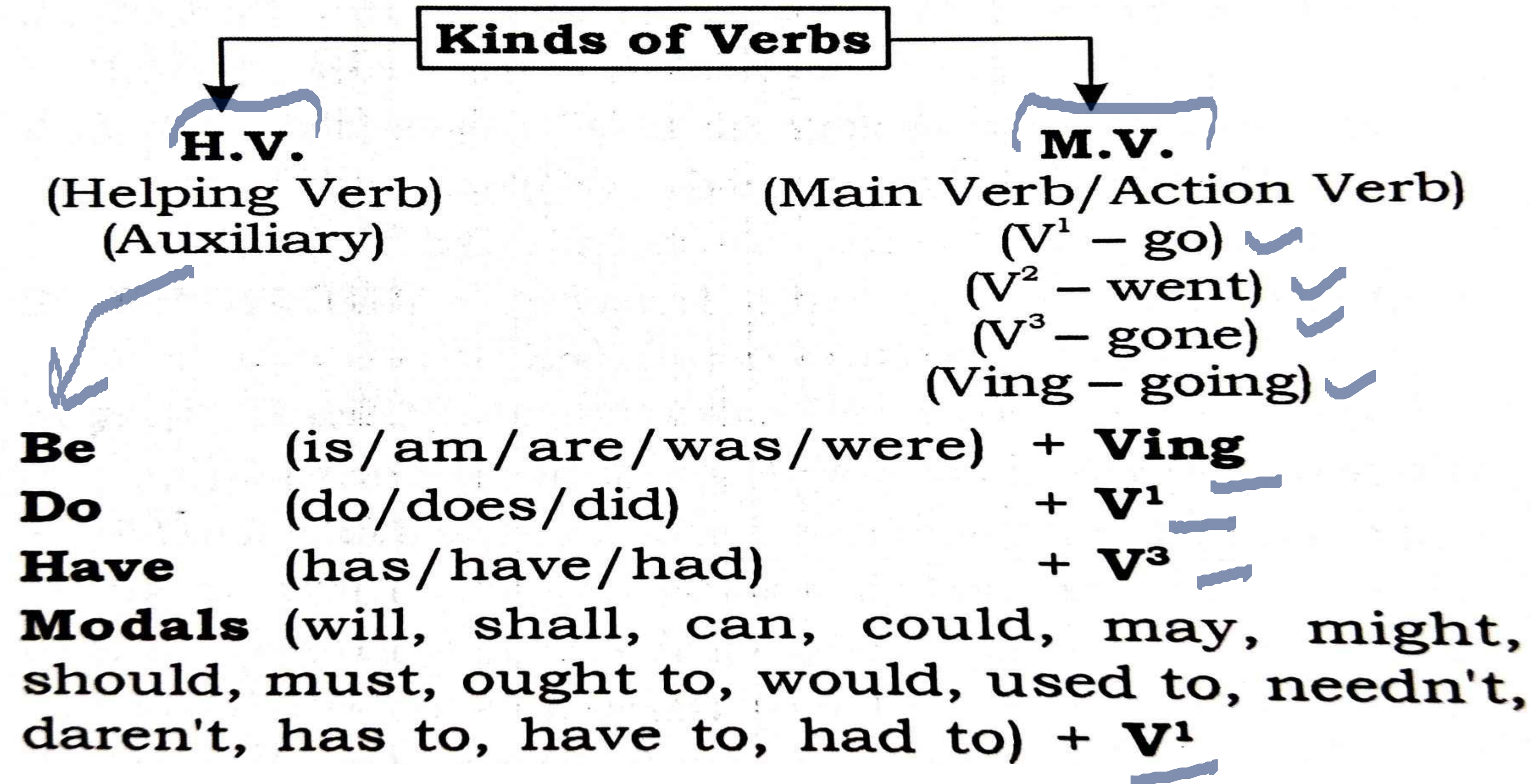
(ii) She is beautiful(Adj).

Adj + N
Pron.

Pron. Adj ✓

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

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



* V³ without H.V.
= ~~adjective~~

* Ving without H.V.
Noun / Adj

+

- 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।)

Sub + V + Obj
He writes a letter.
completi

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.

Adj + ly = Adv.

V.
Adv. + Adj. = Adv.

रहते वामा part

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.

Come in.
Go out.
How &
place

प्रति हे

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.

Adverb
① hardly smoke
no

+

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।

60% ✓✓

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

- eg. (i) He runs fast (adv). - 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?

S + V + —

~~Adv.~~

prep + N / pre. / v-ing
→ → →

Find out the parts of speech of every word.

1. You are a cowardly boy.

Pro. V Adj. Adj. N

2. I gave him a broken toy in the morning.

Pr. V Pro. Adj. Adj. N Adv.

3. Alas! We have lost the match.

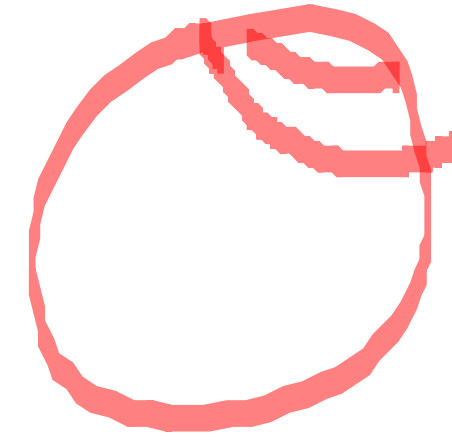
I Pro. V Adj. N

4. Swimming is necessary for health.

S(N) V adj prep. N

$N + ly = Adj$

+



Find out the parts of speech of every word.

5. I saw a sleeping baby.

Pro. V Adj Adj N

6. Hurrah! We qualified for the toughest exam

Int. Pro. V Prep. Adj Adj N

and won the bet yesterday.

Conj. V Adj N Adv.

article
A/An/the (adj) + Noun
must
होना/होना/होना
है

+

फिराफार

नहीं है

useless

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.

whole

by this

+

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 - अतएव श'

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
obtained from a set aim
- (b) ☒ Stimulation
- (c) Highest creative action
mind to achieve perfection
- (d) Proper training of the

- 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
- 
- A red handwritten underline is drawn under the entire list of options, starting from the left margin and extending across the width of the list.

+

destroy

3. Which of the following will cause the country to perish?
- (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 of IT

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