

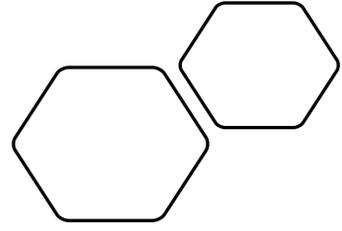
SAFALTA CLASSTM

An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

TENSES

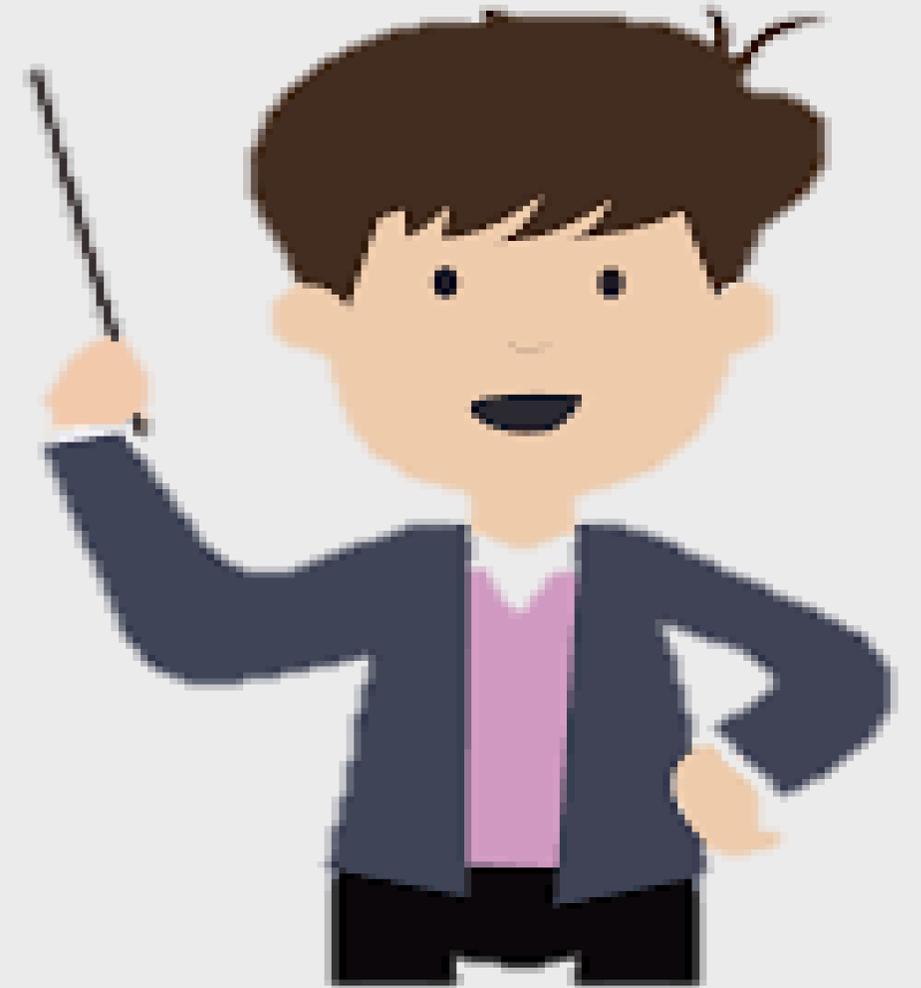
ENGLISH

CTET



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



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

Endanger - verb
 endangered species - N
 advanced class - v³ (Adj)
 Break - ~~verb~~
 Broken - Adj (v³)
 chair - N



Conjunction ?

Co-ordinate ~~सही है~~

subordinate

That (स)

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

(As + wh)

Clause

→ N ✓

→ Adj ✓

→ Adv ✓

Sentence

- simple

- compound

- complex

+

Adj. sub. clause # आदेश

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

(-GA)

Co-ordinate
subordinate

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

Clause

Adj.

Adv.

Sentence

simp

Compd

Complex

Adj. clause #

subordinate

Adv. clause

Complex sentence

+

And -
But -
Both...and -
Either...or... -
Neither...nor... -
Not only...but also.. -
So/therefore -
For -
otherwise -

Co-ordinate
subordinate

→ Compound ✓

× Complex
× Simple

✓ sentence

Tell the kind of sentences

single / comp. / complex

1. I hope that I shall be there in time.

Complex ✓

subordinate clause

2. They do not know where he is concealed.

Complex

Ⓐ N.S. Clause

3. What he does is unknown to me.

Complex

Ⓑ N.S. Cl.

4. I know the man who is here.

Complex

Ⓒ N.S.-C

5. She went there to play.

(Simple)

Infinitive

Ⓓ Adj.S.C

Tell the kind of sentences

S. / compd. / Complex

1. If you come in time, I will go with you.

Complex

2. As he was ill, he could not come.

Complex

3. Seeing a snake he ran away.

Simple

4. Walking is good for health.

Simple

5. Ram is dancing but Shyam is singing.

Compound

grammatical
item
③ - present parti
④ - gerund

Noun

+

Tenses →

Which tense is it?

Tense	Formula	Examples
Present Indefinite	[Sub + V ¹ /V ¹ + s/es + obj.] (ता/ती है) Neg. [Sub + do/does + 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 <u>been cooking</u> since morning. (वह सुबह से खाना बना रही है) ✓



Past Indefinite	[Sub + <u>V²</u> + obj.] (ता था/या) Neg. [Sub + <u>did</u> + 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> + V ³ + 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 + <u>will be + Ving</u>]	He will be playing. (वह खेल रहा होगा।)
Future Perfect	[Sub + <u>will + have + V³</u>]	He will have reached there by 4 p.m. (वह चार बजे तक पहुँच चुका होगा।)
Future Perfect Continuous	[Sub + <u>will + have been + 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.)

has/have + been + V-ing

He has been doing it since morning.

has/have + been

He has been here for two days.

has/have + been + V3

It has been done.

I have been to Agra twice.

have been to a place
जान के जबत वापस आ जाना

(P.C.)

(P.)

(Passive voice)

अ. आगरा 2 बार हो आया है

take = eat = have] - लाना

9 (eat / take) lunch. mv1
have

9 am (eating / 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
had mv3

I had had lunch at 2.
H.V. mv3

Have / जाना / अनुभव लेना
पानु लेना



It might have rained yesterday.

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

② Sub + must have
may have
येसा 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. ✓



④

Subt

Can't help

couldn't help

+ Ving

→ Action को न हो सके पाना

Action बिना किंग न रह पाता

I couldn't help laughing

+

उपेक्षा

① Sub + is/am/are/get
② was/were/got

+ used to + v-ing / v-ing

↓
ये Adj phrase है
भाटी होना

✓ ✗
✗ ✗

②

used to + v ✓ ✓

①

use to ✗ ✗

9

am used to getting up
in the morning.

+

S

Complex

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

Complex

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.

Component

+

पानी का शरीर में वितरण।

The no less important role of water is to distribute 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 ensures.

↓
Nerve

↓
Relative Proportion



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

+

प्रो / N / Adj / V.

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

This + verb
(Pro.)
This + noun
(Adj)

+

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

✓
N / Adj / V / Adv.
↓
✓

+

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

water helps in digesting - - -
prep. (noun)
 (gerund)
पचाने
N / Adj / V / Adv.

+

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.

Water therapy is lowering the temp. of the body
Water is sunning.
ground (room)