

CLASS NOTES

Class: VI

Topic: TENSE (PERFECT)

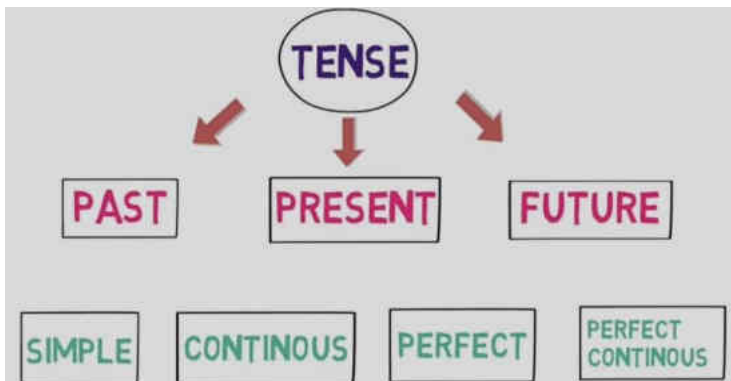
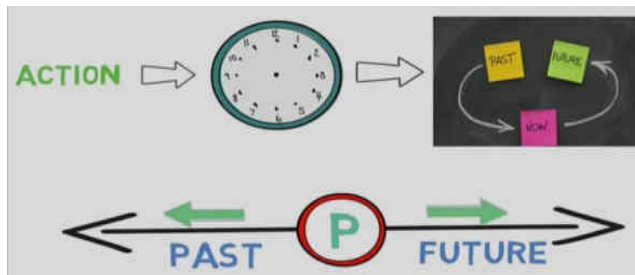
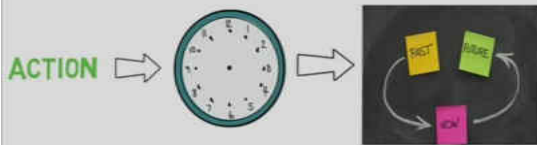
Subject: ENGLISH

FORMS OF VERB FIVE FORMS

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---|-------------------|---|---------|
| BASE | → | V1 | → | play |
| PAST | → | V2 | → | played |
| PAST PARTICIPLE | → | V3 | → | played |
| S/ES FORM | → | V _{s/es} | → | plays |
| ING FORM | → | V _{ing} | → | playing |

WHAT IS TENSE?

form a verb takes to show the time it happened



| | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|---------|-------|
| → | V1 | → | play | go |
| → | V2 | → | played | went |
| → | V3 | → | played | gone |
| → | V _{s/es} | → | plays | goes |
| → | V _{ing} | → | playing | going |

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

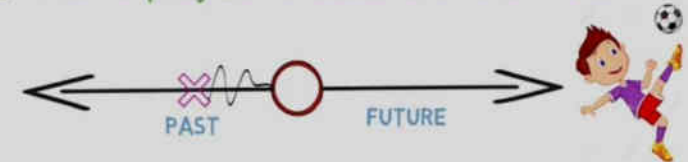
- action that began in the past and true in the present
- action that happened in the past but time is not specified

➤ STRUCTURE → S + (have/has) + V3 + O

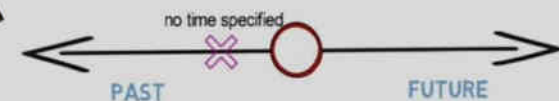
EXAMPLE I have played football alot this week



EXAMPLE I have played football alot this week



I have finished my homework



PAST PERFECT TENSE

➤ action that completed before any other action in the past

STRUCTURE ➔ S + (had) + V3 + O



EXAMPLE I had played football before you came



FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

➤ action that will happen before another event in the future

STRUCTURE ➔ S + (will have) + V3 + O



EXAMPLE:

I will have played football by the time you arrive



TENSES

subject+

+object

| <u>Tense</u> | <u>Present</u> | <u>Past</u> | <u>Future</u> |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <u>Simple</u> | V1 OR V1 + s/es is/am/are | V2 | will+verb |
| <u>Continuous</u> | is/am/are + V1 + ing | was/were + V1 + ing | will be + V+ ing |
| <u>Perfect</u> | has/have + V3 | had + V3 | will have + V3 |
| <u>Perfect Continuous</u> | has/have been + V1+ing | had been + V1+ing | will have been + V+ ing |

EX. A. Complete the following sentences using appropriate present perfect tense forms

1. The workers ----- (paint) the walls.

2. We ----- (pay) our dues.

3. She ----- (not do) anything wrong.

4. Somebody ----- (steal) my purse.

5. I ----- (learn) the lesson.

6. He ----- (go) to the US.

7. The sun ----- (rise).

8. She ----- (finish) her meal.

9. I ----- (not hear) anything from them.

10. They ----- (never invite) us to their parties

EX. B. Change the following sentences into the past perfect tense.

1. The boy took the money.

2. I waited for them.

3. We went to the market.

4. She did not answer the phone.

5. He made no attempt to escape.

6. They took the boy to the doctor.

O. P. JINDAL SCHOOL, RAIGARH

STUDY MATERIAL

Class: VI

Conjunctions

Subject: ENGLISH

Definitions: Conjunctions are words or groups of words that join two or more words, clauses, phrases, or sentences. Conjunctions are often referred to as linking words. We use conjunctions in our day-to-day life as they are one of the eight parts of speech. Conjunctions allow us to connect two sentences when we need to form a more complex sentence or when short sentences do not make complete sense by themselves or to convey our idea in simpler way.

There Are 3 Major Types of Conjunctions

1. Coordinating conjunctions
2. Correlative conjunctions
3. Subordinating conjunctions

1. Coordinating conjunctions

This type of conjunction is used to connect grammatically equal words, phrases or two independent clauses. A conjunction of this type is placed between the items that it links together. Coordinating conjunctions can join two nouns, verbs, adjectives or other type of words. There are seven coordinating conjunctions in English. The mnemonic **FANBOYS** can be used to remember them: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

EXAMPLE:

1. Rashmi **and** Radha are best friends.
2. I hate to waste electricity, **for** it is very expensive these days.
3. Rachel reached the station on time **but** the train was late.
4. Sona reached the office earlier **so** she can complete her work.
5. Alex stood first **and** got a prize.
6. Sleep now **or** you will miss the class tomorrow.
7. Robin did not try hard **so** he did not succeed.
8. He is sad **but** not broken.

2. Correlative conjunctions

This type of conjunctions always come in pair and are used to join grammatically equal elements in a sentence. There are seven types of pairs that are used as correlative conjunctions – either.... or, not only.... but/but also, neither.... nor, both....and, whether.... or, just as....so, both.... and.

NOTE

Correlative conjunctions must use parallel structure which means the two elements should take the same grammatical form

EXAMPLE:

1. Rachi is **both** intelligent **and** beautiful.
2. **Neither** we won the world cup **nor** Olympic medals this year.
3. You can **either** buy a video game **or** a toy.
4. He is **not only** a doctor **but** is a motivational speaker.
5. I treat **both** of you with love **and** care.

3. Subordinating conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions are used to connect independent clauses with a dependent clause. Here are some of the words that are used as subordinating conjunctions – than, whether, as, although, after, till, until, when, where, once, since, while, though, if, etc.

NOTE

A dependent clause does not express a complete idea, so it must always be attached to an independent clause.

EXAMPLE:

1. My friends believe **that** I can become an actor.
2. I trust Rohan **because** he is honest.
3. My life will be blessed **if** I can help these poor children.
4. He is older **than** me.
5. I didn't have any experience **until** I joined the company.
6. **Unless** you submit all the supporting documents, your application will not be processed.
7. **When** I reached the railway station, I found out that the train had already left.
8. **Although** we had parked in the parking lot, the traffic police issued us a parking ticket.
9. It is better to keep everything packed **as** you are not sure when you would be asked to come to Bangalore.

Examples of Subordinating Conjunctions

| | | |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| After | When | Before |
| As soon as | Because | As |
| Since | Though | Although |
| Even though | If | Unless |
| Until | Even if | Once |
| While | Than | Till |
| Now that | Whenever | In order that |
| Wherever | As though | As long as |
| Provided | So that | That |

EX. A. Combine the following sentences with appropriate Coordinating conjunctions.

1. She won the lottery. She was happy.

2. A lot of publishers rejected her stories. She kept trying.

3. We decided to eat something. We were hungry.

4. She worked really hard. She failed.

5. She reached for the phone. She dialed a number.

EX. B. Choose the best Correlative conjunction pair to complete each sentence.

1. _____ that is the case, _____ I'm not surprised about what's happening.

- If / then
- No sooner / than
- Whether / or

2. Have you made a decision about _____ to go to the movies _____ not?

- If / then
- Either / or
- Whether / or

3. This salad is _____ delicious _____ healthy.

- Whether / or
- Both / and
- Scarcely / when

4. The test was _____ very short _____ quite easy.

- both / and
- whether / or
- scarcely / when

5. _____ Joe _____ his sisters could understand what their parents were saying when they spoke French.

- No sooner / than
- Rather / than
- Neither / nor

EX. C. Check Your Understanding of Subordinating Conjunctions

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate conjunction in the following sentences. You can choose the most suitable conjunction from the list given below.

(If, while, when, since, as soon as, even though, unless, though, before, after)

1. _____ Deepa reached home, she called to let me know.
2. _____ she had paid all the bills, the system showed that she had some due payments to be done.
3. _____ you do not find it interesting, it is okay.
4. _____ I was walking across the street; I saw that the shops were closed.
5. _____ she finishes the work given, she cannot go home.
6. _____ you make a decision, just take a second opinion.
7. _____ he was tired, he agreed to help me out.
8. She knew that there was a nationwide lockdown today only _____ I told her about it.
9. _____ you are done with it, let me know.
10. I think this place will not feel the same ever again _____ they demolished the football gallery.