



INFUSION NOTES
WHEN ONLY THE BEST WILL DO

REET

Level - 2

राजस्थान शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा



ॐ सरस्वती मया दृष्ट्वा, वीणा पुस्तक धारणीम।
हंस वाहिनी समायुक्ता मां विद्या दान करोतु मे ॐ॥

भाग - 3

अंग्रेजी (भाषा - I & II)

प्रस्तावना

प्रिय पाठकों, प्रस्तुत नोट्स “राजस्थान शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा (REET) लेवल - 2 ” को एक विभिन्न अपने अपने विषयों में निपुण अध्यापकों एवं सहकर्मियों की टीम के द्वारा तैयार किया गया है । ये नोट्स पाठकों को राजस्थान माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड द्वारा आयोजित करायी जाने वाली परीक्षा “राजस्थान शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा (REET) लेवल - 2 भर्ती परीक्षा ” में पूर्ण संभव मदद करेंगे ।

अंततः सतर्क प्रयासों के बावजूद नोट्स में कुछ कमियों तथा त्रुटियों के रहने की संभावना हो सकती है । अतः आप सूचि पाठकों का सुझाव सादर आमंत्रित हैं ।

प्रकाशक:

INFUSION NOTES

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Language - 1

SR.	Chapter	Page
1	<i>Unseen Prose Passage</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Synonyms</i>• <i>Antonyms</i>• <i>Spellings</i>• <i>Word-formation</i>• <i>One Word Substitution</i>	1
2	<i>Unseen Prose Passage</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Parts of Speech (Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Verb Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction,)</i>• <i>Tenses</i>• <i>Determiners</i>• <i>Degrees of comparison</i>	28
3	<i>Framing Questions Including Wh-questions,</i>	88
4	<i>Active and Passive Voice</i>	92
5	Direct & Indirect <i>Narration</i>	98
6	<i>Principle of language Teaching</i>	103
7	<i>Method and Approaches English language Teaching</i>	104
8	<i>Development of language skills</i>	111
9	<i>Teaching Learning Materials</i>	113
10	<i>Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation(CCE)</i>	117
<u>Language - 2</u>		
11	<i>Unseen Prose Passage</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Linking Devices</i>• <i>Subject-Verb Concord</i>• <i>Inferences</i>	121
12	<i>Unseen Poem</i>	131

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Identification of Alliteration,</i> • <i>Simile,</i> • <i>Metaphor</i> • <i>Personification,</i> • <i>Assonance,</i> • <i>Rhyme</i> 	
13	<i>Modal Auxiliaries</i>	134
14	<i>Common Idioms and Phrases</i>	139
15	<i>Literary Terms Elegy, Sonnet, Short Story, Drama</i>	145
16	<i>Basic knowledge of English Sounds and symbols</i>	147
17	<i>Principles of Teaching English</i>	147
18	<i>Communicative Approach to English Language Teaching</i>	147
19	<i>Challenges of Teaching English: Difficulties in learning English</i>	147
20	<i>Methods of Evaluation, Remedial Teaching</i>	152

Chapter - 1

Unseen Prose Passage

Synonyms, Antonyms, Spellings

Word-formation, One Word

Substitution

PASSAGE - 1

Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions-

That large animals require luxuriant vegetation has been a general assumption which has passed from one work to another, but I do not hesitate to say that it is completely false and that it has vitiated the reasoning of geologists on some points of great interest in the ancient history of the world. The whar has probably been derived from India, and the Indian islands, where troops of elephants, noble forests, and impenetrable jungles are associated together in everyone's mind. If, however, we refer to any work of travels through the southern parts of Africa, we shall find allusions in almost every page either to the desert character of the country or to the numbers of large animals inhabiting it. The same thing is rendered evident by the many engravings which have been published in various parts of the interior.

Dr Andrew Smith, who has lately succeeded in passing the Tropic of Capricorn, informs me that taking into consideration the whole of the southern part of Africa, there can be no doubt of its being a sterile country. On the southern coasts, there are some fine forests, but with these exceptions, the traveller may pass for days together through open plains, covered by poor and scanty vegetation. Now, if we look to the animals inhabiting these wide plains, we shall find their numbers extraordinarily great, and their bulk immense.

Q. 1 what is the opposite of prejudic ?

- a) favor C) neutrality
 b) kind d) racismans

Ans. C

Q. 2 what is the synonyms of doubt ?

- a) suspicion c) cast
 b) favor d) outward **Ans.a**

Q. 3 which of the following world is spelt correctly ?

- a) Deliberation c) Delibetion
 b) Delibratation d) deliberationans

Ans. d

Q. 4 which of the following word can be formed from the word inter?

- a) Intact c) Interview
 b) Information d) Instrumentans

Ans. C

Q. 5 a person who going beyond what is usual ?

- a) faster C) extraordinary
 b) truth D) normalans

Ans. c

PASSAGE - 2

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions

At the distance of a little more than one hour's march from their place of encampment on the previous night, his party actually killed eight hippopotamuses at one spot and saw many more. In this same river, there were likewise crocodiles. Of course, it was a case quite extraordinary to see so many great animals crowded together, but it evidently proves that they must exist in great numbers. Dr Smith describes that the country passed through that day as 'being thinly covered with grass, and bushes about four feet high, and still more thinly with mimosa trees'.

Besides these large animals, anyone the least acquainted with the natural history of the Cape has read of the herds of antelopes, which can be compared only with the flocks of migratory birds. The numbers indeed of the lion, panther, and hyena, and the multitude of birds of prey, plainly speak of the abundance of the smaller quadrupeds. One evening, seven lions were counted at the same time prowling round Dr Smith's encampment. As this, an able naturalist remarked to me, each day the carnage in Southern Africa must indeed be terrific! I confess that it is truly surprising how such a

number of animals can find support in a country producing so little food.

Q. 1 what is the opposite of exist ?

- a) expire c) open
b) be d) confessans **Ans. a**

Q. 2 what is the synonyms of smaller ?

- a) primary C) great
b) minor D) indeedans **Ans. b**

Q. 3 which of the following world is spelt correctly?

- a) Existence c) Exstance
b) Axistence d) Existceans **Ans. a**

Q. 4 A large number of persons especially when collected together ?

- a) common c) habit
b) THRONG d) amount **Ans.b**

Q. 5 which of the following word can be formed from the wordmulti?

- a) Multiverse b) Mouth
b) Mimic c) Mark **Ans a**

PASSAGE - 3

Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions

The children, all aged between eight and 16, trooped up to Roshni's house and urged her grandparents to stop the impending wedding. Others, including village elders and teachers, joined in. The wedding was stopped. She had discovered a way out of the quagmire with the help of a local NGO and the village children.

3. When she was in class XII, the pressure to get married returned. This time her uncle found a match for her. When she resisted, she was taunted and beaten. People would point to her as the girl who brought shame to her family and asked their children not to speak to her. "I was 16 years old and alone in the world. I walked to school with my eyes fixed to the ground. I would think sometimes, what have I done that is so terrible for everyone to hate me so much?

I would cry myself to sleep," recalls Roshni, who lost her father when she was two and had been abandoned by her mother shortly after. But even in those dark moments, Roshni didn't give up,

moving out of the village to Peeplu tehsil in Rajasthan where she rented a room and attended college.

Q. 1 What is the synonyms of found ?

- a) close c) begin
b) Down d) reverse **Ans. c**

Q. 2 what is the opposite of shame ?

- a) self-reproach c) cast
b) impenitence d) rueans **Ans. B**

Q. 3 which of the following word can be formed from the wordatten ?

- a) Attack c) attendance
b) Awaited d) award **Ans. c**

Q. 4 which of the following world is spelt correctly?

- a) Exploration c) Explaton
b) Axploreion d) Expltionan **Ans. A**

Q. 5 Soft miry land that shakes or yields under the foot ?

- a) Quagmire c) beach
b) Yard d) soil **Ans. A**

PASSAGE - 4

Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions

White House security entrance at 2:15 PM on Tuesday, October 17: There are six Indians in immaculate sherwanis that the secret service is trying to clear through by matching their passports or drivers' licences to the information they have on their computers. Four clear and two have problems. One of them is me. The problem is my passport has no last name. Even though I have met with candidate Trump, President-Elect Trump, and then President Trump, at least a dozen times, it's never been at the White House. Diwali at the White House was scheduled to begin at 3:15 pm. For 30 minutes four different White House officials tried to get me cleared, but these secret service guys refused to break the protocol no matter who the visitor. It is 3:00 PM now. Finally, seeing no solution in sight the Secret Service offer a way out - I could go in as long as I am escorted by an official all the time. Three members of our group of six had already gone in, and finally the rest of us dash to the

• **Synonym**

S.N.	Word	Meaning	Synonyms
1.	Genuine	Truly what something is said to be (वास्तविक)	Real, True, Actual, Honest, Sincere, Veritable, Authentic, Original
2.	Laconic	Brief (संक्षिप्त)	Crisp, Brusque, Pithy, Terse, Compendious, Concise, Succinct
3.	Diligent	Having a showing care and consciousness in one's work or duties (मेहनती)	Industrious, Careful, Assiduous, Tireless, Attentive, Indefatigable
4.	Insolent	Showing a rude and arrogant lack of respect (बदतमीज)	Impudent, Rude, Impertinent, Disrespectful, Brazen, Bold
5.	Sordid	Involving immoral and dishonourable actions and motives / Arousing moral distaste and contempt (घिनौना)	Unpleasant, Low, Mean, Dirty Foul, Squalid, Base, filthy
6.	Transient	Lasting only for a short time/ Impermanent (अस्थायी)	Transitory, Temporary, Ephemeral, Passing, Brief, Momentary
7.	Abandon	Cases to support and look after (someone) / desert (छोड़ देना)	Forsake, Leave, Quit, Desert, Relinquish, Renounce, Surrender
8.	Accede	Agree to a demand request or treaty (मान लेना)	Consent, Join, Agree, Adhere, Assent, Accept
9.	Adversity	A difficult or unpleasant situation (विपत्ति)	Misery, Misfortune, Hardship, Distress, Affliction, Disaster
10.	Affluent	Having a great deal of money / wealthy (धनी)	Prosperous, Wealthy, Rich, Moneyed, Opulent, Loaded
11.	Candid	Truthful and straightforward (निष्कपट)	Frank, Honest, Open, Direct, Outspoken, Sincere
12.	Cantankerous	Bad tempered argumentative and uncooperative (झगड़ालू)	Quarrelsome, Bellicose, Crabby, Cranky, Crotchety, Testy
13.	Coarse	Rough or Harsh in texture (खुर्दरा)	Rough, Rude, Crude, Gross, Vulgar, Unrefined, Uncouth
14.	Condemn	Express complete disapproval of/ Censure (निंदा करना)	Criticize, Castigate, Censure, Chide, Punish, Sentence
15.	Convict	Person found guilty (दोषी ठहराना)	Culprit, Captive, Felon, Prisoner, Repeater
16.	Defer	Foot of an action or event to a later time (टालना)	Postpone, Delay, Put off, Suspend, Shelve, Adjourn
17.	Deliberate	Done with concern and intent and thought (जानबूझ)	Deliberate, Ponder, Consider, Premeditated,

		के किया हुआ)	Reflect
18.	Eminent	Famous and respected with a particular spare of a person (प्रख्यात)	Renowned, Famous, Prominent, Distinguished, Superior, Illustrious, Celebrated, Notable
19.	Enigmatic	Puzzling (रहस्यपूर्ण)	Puzzling, Mysterious, Cryptic, Obscure, Perplexing, Baffling
20.	Eternal	Lasting or existing forever / Without and (सार्वकालिक)	Ageless, Beading, Continual, Enduring, Everlasting, Indestructible, Timeless
21.	Feign	Pretend to be affected by (a feeling, state, or injury) (बहाना करना)	Pretend, Fake, Simulate, Dissemble, Sham, Counterfeit
22.	Hoodwink	Deceive or trick (छलना)	Deceive, Trick, Fool, Cheat, Mislead, Bamboozle
23.	Hurdle	A problem or difficulty that must be overcome (बाधा)	Barrier, Hindrance, Obstruction, Impediment, Vault
24.	Impeccable	In accordance with the highest standards (त्रुटिहीन / अवगुणरहीत)	Faultless, Perfect, Flawless, Spotless, Immaculate, Blameless
25.	Intrepid	Fearless / Adventures (निडर)	Gallant, Courageous, Fearless, Heroic, Plucky Spunky
26.	Jubilant	Feeling or expressing great happiness and triumph (प्रफुल्लित)	Rejoicing, Joyful, Happy, Elected, Exultant, Pleased, Grade
27.	Lethal	Sufficient to cause death (जानलेवा)	Fatal, Deadly, Mortal, Malignants, Toxic, Poisonous
28.	Meticulous	Showing great attention to detail / Very careful and precise (अतिसावधान)	Careful, Scrupulous, Particular, Punctilious, Precise, Accurate, Fastidious
29.	Nefarious	Wicked or criminal (बदमाश)	Wicked, Villainous, Atrocious, Vile, Evil, Sinful, Vicious
30.	Obscene	Offensive or disgusting by accepted standards for morality and decency (अश्लील)	Indecent, Dirty, Lewd, Filthy, Smutty, Gross, Vulgar
31.	Prudent	Acting with or showing care and thought for the future (विवेकी)	Wise, Careful, Cautious, Judicious, Sensible, Discreet, Frugal
32.	Rectify	Put right / Correct (सुधारना)	Correct, Remedy, Redress, Repair, Improve, Adjust
33.	Scorn	A feeling and expression of contempt or disdain for someone or something (तिरस्कार करना)	Condemn, Disdain, Contempt Despise, Ridicule, d Disregard
34.	Solitary	Done or exiting alone (अकेला)	Lonely, Alone, Single, Individual, Isolated, Sole

35.	Spurious	Not being what is purports to be (जाली)	Fake, False, Bogus, Sham, Counterfeit, Fraudulent, Artificial
36.	Stringent	Strict, precise, and exacting (of regulations, requirements, or conditions) (कठोर)	Strichs, Harsh, Rigorous, Serious, Saverer, Rigid
37.	Taciturn	Reserved or uncommunicative in speech (of a person) / Saying little (अल्पभाषी)	Reticent, Silent, Reserved, Uncommunicative, Quiet, Speechless, Mute
38.	Abeyance	A state of temporary disuse or suspension (निलंबन)	Suspension, Pause, Cessation, Intermission, Dormancy, Interruption, Delay
39.	Abrogate	Repeal or do away with (a law, right, or formal agreement) (निष्प्रभाव करना)	Repel, Abolish, Renege, Annul, Cancer, Revoke, Reject
40.	Abstain	Restrain oneself from doing something (परहेज रखना)	Refrain, Forbear, Eschew, Avoid, Withhold
41.	Accurate	Correct in all details (यथार्थ)	Precise, Authentic, Detailed, Exact, Meticulous, Specific
42.	Acquaint	Make someone aware of familiar with (परिचय कराना)	Introduce, Inform, Apprise, Familiarise, Advise, Notify, Present
43.	Acute	Having or showing a perceptive understanding or insight (बुद्धिजीवी)	Sharp, Keen, Severe, Intense, Piercing, Astute
44.	Admonish	Reprimand firmly (डांटना)	Child, Warn, Rebuke, Reprimand, Scold, Caution, Reprove
45.	Allure	The quality of being powerfully and mysteriously attractive or fascinating (मोहित / आकर्षित करना)	Tempt, Attractor, Charm, Lure, Charisma
46.	Ameliorate	Make (something bad or unsatisfactory) better (सुधारना)	Improve, Better, Upgrade, Enhance, Advance, Amend ameliorate
47.	Amplify	To increase the size or effect of something (बढ़ाना)	Magnify, Augment, Heighten, Intensify, Strengthen, Deepen Agony, Distress, Pain, Misery, Torment, Suffering
48.	Anguish	Severe mental or physical pain or suffering (पीड़ा)	Agony, Distress, Pain, Misery, Torment, Suffering
49.	Annihilate	Destroy completely (सर्वनाश करना)	Destroy, Crush, Decimate, Demolish, Liquidate, Obliterate
50.	Apparent	Clearly visible or understood (स्पष्ट)	Manifest, Obvious, Evident, Clear, Visible, Patent

122.	A person who helps even a stranger in difficulty	Samaritan / नेक आदमी
123.	Full of criticism of mockery	Satire / कटुपहास
124.	Government not connected with religious or spiritual matters	Secular / धर्मनिरपेक्ष
125.	One who walks in sleep	Somnambulist / निद्राचारी
126.	Indifference to pain and pleasure	Stoicism / वैराग्य
127.	Found all over the world	Universal / सार्वलौकिक
128.	One who possesses many talents	Versatile / बहुमुखी
129.	Formally put an end to a system, practice or institution	Abolish / समाप्त करना
130.	To free a person by a verdict of 'not guilty'	Acquit / दोषमुक्त करना
131.	Fear of heights	Acrophobia / ऊँचाई का डर
132.	One who has become dependent on somethings or drugs	Addict / नशेड़ी
133.	A person belonging to a foreign country	Alien / विदेशी
134.	Allowance paid to wife on legal separation	Alimony / निर्वाह धन
135.	One not concerned with right or wrong	Amoral / नितिहीन
136.	One who believes in no Government and therefore incites disorder in a state	anarchist / अराजकतावादी
137.	A letter or a document which does not bear the name of its writer	Anonymous / गुमनाम
138.	One who studies human societies and their culture	Anthropologist / मानव विज्ञानी
139.	Medicine given to counteract a poison	Antidote / विषहर औषधि
160.	A political leader appealing to popular desires and prejudices	Demagogue / प्रव्रानायक
161.	One who does or studies without seriousness	Dilettante / मस्तमौला
162.	Irresistible craving for alcoholic drinks	Dipsomania / मदिरान्माद
163.	A man with abnormal habits	Eccentric / विलक्षण
164.	One who thinks or speaks too much of himself	Egoist / आत्महितेपी
165.	Identification with another person's feelings	Empathy / सहानुभूति
166.	Lasting for a very short time	Ephemeral / अल्पकालिक
167.	A mild or indirect expression substituted for an offensive or harsh one	Euphemism / मंगल भास्ती

12. Too / Too:-

Too का अर्थ है-हृद से ज्यादा (इतना अधिक जितना कि किसी को नहीं होना चाहिए) इसका प्रयोग unpleasant adjective के साथ किया जाता है। जैसे:-

I am too happy to see you. (x)

I am very happy to see you. (✓)

Too - भी (किसी समूह में अन्य विशेष को डालकर)

Ex:-He is too lazy.(वह बहुत ज्यादा आलसी है)

Ex:-Ram too can solve the question.(राम भी इस प्रश्न को हल कर सकता है)

Too + infinitive का प्रयोग वाक्य में negativity व्यक्त करता है। जैसे:-

ex- He is too weak to walk. (वह इतना अधिक कमजोर है कि चल नहीं सकता)

13. Too and very:-

Too का प्रयोग वाक्य में negative sense में किया जाता है इसका अर्थ है -जरूरत से ज्यादा

very का प्रयोग positive sense में किया जाता है। very का प्रयोग किसी भी चीज़ पर जोर(emphasis) देने के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे :-

This student is too intelligent. (x)

This student is very intelligent. (✓)

14. Fairly / Rather :-

Fairly का प्रयोग good sense में किया जाता है। इसका structure इस तरीके से होता है- A/An + Fairly + adjective + noun.

Rather का प्रयोग bad sense में होता है। Rather + A+ adjective.

दोनों का अर्थ 'मात्रा' को व्यक्त करता है। जैसे :-

It was rather a good trip.

The weather is rather hot.

(इसका अर्थ है : मौसम न पसंद आने वाला गर्म है)

It was a fairly good trip.

Coffee is fairly hot.

(इसका अर्थ है : कॉफ़ी अच्छी गर्म है)

• Preposition -

Preposition मतलब pre + position

pre का अर्थ पहले (before) होता है, जबकि position का अर्थ स्थान (place) होता है। अतः preposition एक ऐसा word है, जो noun or pronoun के पहले प्रयुक्त होकर noun or pronoun का संबंध sentences के अन्य शब्दों से दिखलाता है।

A preposition is a word used before a noun or pronoun to show its relation with the other words of the sentence.

Example:-

1. The book is **on** the table.

2. The pen is **in** the inkpot.

3. The cat is **under** the table.

उपयुक्त शब्दों में on, in, under, का प्रयोग क्रमशः the table, the inkpot, the table के पहले प्रयुक्त हुआ जो वाक्य के अन्य शब्दों -the book, the pen, the cat से संबंध बताता है अतः on, in, under, prepositions हैं।

Rules Of Preposition :-

❖ preposition हमेशा noun या pronoun से पहले प्रयोग किया जाता है।

noun में हम निम्नलिखित शब्द शामिल करते हैं -

A. noun (cat ,money ,love)

B. proper noun (name like india ,mira)

C. pronoun(him ,you ,her ,us)

D. noun group (my first job)

E. gerund (swimming ,playing)

• preposition 'verb' से पहले कभी नहीं प्रयोग किया जाता है। अगर preposition को verb से पहले use करना चाहते हैं तो verb की ing form का प्रयोग करना होगा। क्योंकि verb में ing जोड़ देने से वह gerund बन जाता या फिर उसे noun की form में verb कह सकते हैं।

• infinitive में to + verb की 1 form का प्रयोग किया जाता है। यहाँ to preposition नहीं है बल्कि यह infinitive का ही part है। जैसे :-
I would like **to move** now.

यहाँ **to move** infinitive है इसलिए to यहाँ preposition नहीं है।

जब Object - interrogative pronoun जैसे :- What,Who ,Whom ,Which ,Where etc. हो तो preposition को वाक्य के अन्त में लगाया जाता है।

जैसे : What are you thinking **of** ?

which of these chairs did you sit **on** ?

• जब Object-Relative pronoun 'that' होता है , तो preposition को वाक्य के अंत में लगाया जाता है। जैसे:-

Here is the magazine that you asked **for**?

This is the girl that I told you **of**.

जब object-infinitive हो तो preposition को infinitive के बाद लगाया जाता है। जैसे :-

this is a good hotel to stay **at**.

this is ball to play **with**.

कुछ वाक्यों में relative pronoun,Hidden किया हुआ रहता है। इनमें preposition अंत में लगता है जैसे:-

This is the house (where)I lived **in**.

कुछ वाक्यों में preposition का प्रयोग शुरू में ही किया जाता है सामान्यतया ऐसे वाक्य interrogative होते हैं। जैसे :-

By which train did you come ?

Correct Use of Prepositions:-

(A) Use of 'At':-

Rule (1):- At का प्रयोग छोटे स्थानों के नाम (name of smaller places) के पहले 'में' के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे-

*My brother lives at Jajuar. (गांव)
I live at Musallahpur hat. (मुहल्ला)*

Rule (2) :- At का प्रयोग नीचे दिये गए शब्दों के बाद 'लक्ष्य' के अर्थ को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे-

shout at	grumble at	shoot at
laugh at	mock at	bite at
look at	kick at	aim at
smile at	growl at	

Rule (3):- At का प्रयोग समय को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए 'पर' के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे-

*He will reach at 5 a.m.
He came at 6 O' clock*

Rule (4) :- At का प्रयोग नीचे दिये गए शब्दों के पहले होता है। जैसे-

<i>At the station</i>	<i>At page 50</i>
<i>At a concert</i>	<i>At school</i>
<i>At the airport</i>	<i>At a match</i>
<i>At the bottom</i>	<i>At college</i>
<i>At the theatre</i>	<i>At home</i>
<i>At a lecture</i>	<i>At a concert</i>
<i>At a conference</i>	<i>At the top</i>
<i>At the bus stop</i>	<i>At the bridge</i>
<i>At the bus stop</i>	<i>At university</i>
<i>At the platform</i>	

Rule (5) : 'At' का प्रयोग समय सूचक शब्दों के पहले होता है।

<i>At night</i>	<i>At noon</i>	<i>At daw</i>
<i>At dusk</i>	<i>At midnight</i>	<i>At afternoon</i>
<i>At daybreak</i>	<i>At twilight</i>	

Rule (6) : At का प्रयोग निम्नलिखित शब्दों के पहले होता है। जैसे-

<i>At this moment</i>	<i>At bed time</i>
<i>At this hour</i>	<i>At Christmas</i>
<i>At Easter</i>	

Rule (7) : At का प्रयोग कीमत/दर/चाल की दर को अभिव्यक्त करने वाले शब्दों के पहले होता है। जैसे-

Milk sells at Rs. 22/- a litre.

(दर -rate)

He got that book at Rs. 50.

(कीमत-price)

The motorcycle is running at eighty kilometres an hour. (चाल की दर-speed)

Rule (8) : At का प्रयोग temporary action (अस्थायी कार्य) को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे-

He is at work. अर्थ-He is working now.

She is at play. अर्थ-She is playing now.

Rule (9) : At का प्रयोग उम्र (age) तथा चरण (stage) को अभिव्यक्त करने वाले शब्दों के पहले होता है। जैसे-

My grandfather died at the age of sixty.

I left college at twenty five.

(B) Use of 'In' :-

Rule (1) : In का प्रयोग बड़े स्थानों (bigger places) जैसे-देश, शहर, राज्य, महादेश, महानगर आदि के नामों के पहले होता है। जैसे-

We live in India. (देश)

India is in Asia. (महादेश)

She lived in Uttar Pradesh (राज्य)

Mr. Thakur lives in Patna (शहर)

My father-in-law lives in Mumbai. (महानगर)

Rule (2) : In का प्रयोग निम्नलिखित phrases में होता है। जैसे-

In the night

In the evening

In the morning

In the afternoon

ध्यान दें : In the night or at night के प्रयोग में फर्क होता है।

Note : In the night का प्रयोग 'किसी निश्चित रात' के अर्थ में होता है। जबकि at night का प्रयोग 'किसी रात' के अर्थ में होता है।

Rule (3) : In का प्रयोग निम्नलिखित शब्दों के पहले 'में या के अंदर' के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे-

In the world *In a newspaper*

In a queue *In a city*

In the sky *In a street*

In a village *In the house*

In a letter *In the room*

In a town *In hospital*

In the bus *In prison*

In church

इन वाक्यों को देखें:

We live in the world.

In the bag

He is in the room.

In the rain

Rule (4) : In का प्रयोग permanent action (स्थायी कार्य) को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे-

His brother is in the Army. He is in the Navy

I am in the education.

He is in the politics.

Rule (5) : In का प्रयोग period of time expressing words (अवधि/समय सूचक शब्दों) के पहले होता है। जैसे-

महीनों के नाम के पहले :-

In a week

In January

In this week

In February

ऋतुओं के नाम के पहले :-

In this month

In this season

In summer

In spring

In winter

In autumn

सालों के नाम के पहले :-

In 1999

In the year of 1942

In 2001

In the year of 1993

शताब्दियों के नाम से पहले :-

In 1947 In this century

In the eighteenth century

In the sixteenth century

उम्र के नाम के पहले :-

In the Victorian age

In the Elizabethan age

Rule (6) : In का प्रयोग A/An + car / taxi/jeep के पहले होता है। example -

He goes to college in a car. (✓)

She went to school in a jeep. (✓)

Her lover goes to the office in a taxi. (✓)

Rule (7) : In का प्रयोग possessive adjectives + car/taxi/jeep के पहले होता है। जैसे-

He is sitting in his car.

(C) Use of 'Into' :-

Rule (1) : Into का प्रयोग motion inside anything- (किसी चीज के भीतर की ओर गति) के भाव को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे-

The frog fell into the well.

Rule (2) : Into का प्रयोग एक माध्यम से दूसरे माध्यम में या एक अवस्था से दूसरे अवस्था में परिवर्तन के लिए होता है। जैसे-

Translate into English.

Milk turns into curd.

Rule (3) : Into का प्रयोग 'का/के/की' के अर्थ में भी होता है। जैसे-

The police inspector enquired into the case.

पुलिस इन्स्पेक्टर ने मुकदमे की जाँच की।

That old man has insight into man's character.

बूढ़े व्यक्ति को मनुष्य के चरित्र का ज्ञान है।

Rule (4) : Into का प्रयोग verbs के बाद होने पर उसका अर्थ परिवर्तित हो जाता है। जैसे-

Break into = जबरदस्ती प्रवेश करना

Do into = अनुवाद करना

Eat into = नष्ट करना

Let into = अनुमति देना

Look into = जाँच करना

See into = विचार करना

Turn into = अनुवाद करना, बदलना

(D) Use of 'On' :-

Rule (1): On का प्रयोग 'स्थान स्पर्श के भाव को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए 'घर' के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे-

There are two books on the table.

Rule (2): On का प्रयोग 'कों/पर' के अर्थ में time expressing words (समय को सूचित करने शब्दों) के पहले होता है। निश्चितता के भाव का बोध होने पर इसका प्रयोग होता है।

जैसे-

On Tuesday

On Monday evening

On the morning

On the event

On the evening

On the 1st January

On Monday

On the same night

अग्रलिखित समय सूचक शब्दों के पहले in का प्रयोग नहीं होता है! जैसे -----

In Monday

In Tuesday

In Monday evening

In the following evening

In the morning of the event

In the same night

In the evening of the 1st January.

Rule (3): On का प्रयोग A/An/the + bus/train/aeroplane/ ship के पहले होता है। जैसे-

He was on a bus/ a train/ a plane/ a ship.

Chapter - 6

Principle of Language Teaching

Language : Language is a medium through which one can express one's ideas, thoughts and feeling etc.

(भाषा वह माध्यम है जिसकी सहायता से कोई भी व्यक्ति अपने विचारों, भावनाओं तथा ideas को किसी और के सामने व्यक्त कर सकता है।)

Aim of Language teaching (भाषा शिक्षण के उद्देश्य) :-

- Ability to understand the speaker's language.
- Ability to read along with understanding.
- Development of creative skill.
- Ability to understand the scientific aspect of language. -: **Principle of language teaching :-**

1. Principle of Motivation :-

- It is a prerequisite to learning a language. (Motivation भाषा को सीखने की पहली शर्त या requirement है।)
- Motivation plays an important role in the development of a language. (Motivation भाषा के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण role play करता है।)
- Different techniques should be adopted to motivate the learner such as :
 - **Arousing (उत्तेजित) technique** (motivation से बच्चों को encourage करेंगे)
 - **Expectancy technique** (बच्चों को भाषा सीखने के Goals बताएंगे)
 - **Incentive technique** (इसमें बच्चों को कुछ rewards, Good, Very Good वह motivated हो।)

2. Principle of Habit (आदत) Formation :-

- As we master other skills offer regular practice, thus language can also be mastered after regular practice. (कोई भी skill या कौशल regular practice सही अच्छी और पक्की होती है उसी तरह language भी एक skill है जिसे regular practice से उसमें हम master या पारंगत हो सकते हैं।)
- In mother tongue habits are formed unconsciously while in foreign language it is formed consciously. (mother-tongue में habit formation अचेतन रूप से हो जाती है लेकिन दूसरी भाषा को सीखने के लिए चेतन रूप से efforts करने पड़ते हैं।)

→ In language learning habits of a speech listening, reading, writing correct Pronunciation should be format.

3. Principle of Imitation :- (अनुकरण का सिद्धांत)

→ A child imitates his teacher very much. Thus the teacher must become a good model for the children.

(बच्चा अपने Teacher का अनुकरण करते हैं इसलिए शिक्षक को एक अच्छा role-model बनना चाहिए बच्चों के लिए।)

→ Tape-recorder, radio and gramophone can also be used for the said purpose.

4. Principle of practice and drill :-

→ According to BF Skinner, psychologist, practicing and drilling play an important part in language teaching and learning.

→ Any learning, if it is continuously repeated, gets printed in child mind.

(कोई भी learning हो उसको लगातार अभ्यास करने से तो वह बच्चे के mind में छप जाती है।)

→ Repetition (पुनरावृत्ति) of things at proper intervals should be done.

→ As mentioned above language is a habit forming process and habits come from practices.

5. Principle of oral (मौखिक) approach :-

→ It is the quickest way of way of Learning Speech motivates the learners to learn.

(सबसे तेजी से Language को सी पानी जब मौखिक रूप से भाषा का use करेंगे)

→ Speech motivates the learners to Learn introduction to lesson begin orally as learning to speak a Language is always the shortest way to learning to read and write.

(जब बच्चों को नया topic पढ़ाना हो तो उस topic को मौखिक रूप से बताएं)

6. Principle of natural order of learning :-

→ Listening, speaking, reading and writing are four basic is skill off language.

→ These skills should be taught in their natural order (इन सारे कौशलों को स्वाभाविक रूप से integrated यानी एक दूसरे से जोड़कर पढ़ाना है। i-e-LSRW)

→ Because a child first listen to the sound of a language, then speak and then starts reading and writing.

appear towards the end of a unit so that pupils have had plenty of exposure to the language and practice of the main structures and vocabulary they need.

At this stage, the pupils' work will invariably contain mistakes. Again, the teacher should try to be sensitive in his/her correction and not necessarily insist on every error being highlighted. A piece of written work covered in red pen is demoralizing and generally counter-productive. Where possible, encourage pupils to correct their own mistakes as they work. If there is time, encourage pupils to decorate their written work and where feasible display their efforts in the classroom.

Chapter - 9

Teaching-Learning Material

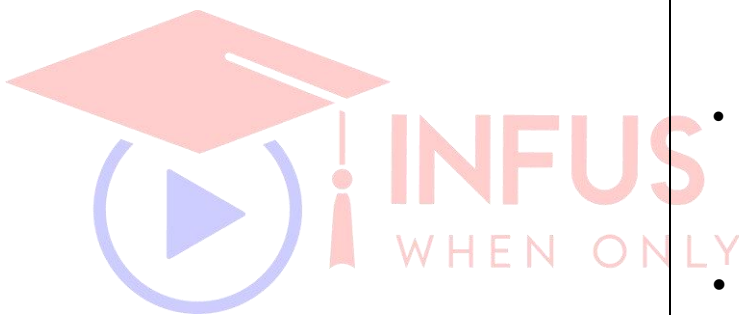
About Teaching-Learning Material

Teachers can make their classes really intriguing and more significant for the students by utilizing a few articles or materials to help their verbal depictions. Utilizing an enormous assortment of materials are found to improve better comprehension of ideas and for making learning seriously fascinating. Teaching-learning material is also called Instructional material or Teaching Aids. Today, with the emphasis on learning in a student-focused methodology, the students need an ever-increasing number of materials to improve their ability to learn together or independently. 'TLM' becomes fundamental to have a superior comprehension of the nature of the subject matter.

Types of Teaching-Learning Material

Here are the types of teaching learning material and aids to facilitate learning for kids:

- **Visuals Aids:** Blackboard, Posters, Flashcards, Presentations, Printed textbooks, Graphs and Infographics
- **Other examples-**
 - **Educational posters to inspire and remind students**
 - **Educational infographics to simplify complex information**
 - **Educational charts to make data accessible**
 - **Creative presentations to keep students engaged with a lesson**
 - **Student assessment reports with an approachable design**
 - **Classroom checklists to keep students, teachers and parents on track**
 - **Research reports to make data and insights engaging**
 - **School newsletters to get students, parents and teachers excited about events**
 - **Education calendars to keep students, parents and teacher informed**
 - **Lesson plans to help you stay organized and to inspire other educator**
- **Audio Aids:** Radio, Tape-recorder and CDs



- **Audio-visual aids:** Videos, Video recordings, Films and Documentaries, Virtual Classrooms
- **Language Laboratory**
- **Computer-Assisted Learning:** Pre-recorded DVDs, CDs, online quizzes, ebooks, podcasts and blogs

Why Do We Need Teaching-Learning Material?

Given below are reasons for why Teaching-Learning Material is crucial to learning:

- *Learning of new ideas becomes simpler if the student is given recognizable materials linked with the subject matter*
- *Typically little children are drawn to objects of various tones and measures and show their interest in controlling these in different manners which when fed cautiously assists with fostering a propensity for playing with an assortment of articles. This aids in upgrading their creativity.*
- *TLMs are required for compelling self-learning. With the utilization of proper materials, one can learn on their own with absolute power over their speed of learning.*
- *By utilizing Teaching Learning Materials, teachers turn amicable; a cordial environment is constructed which significantly helps in learning.*

Characteristics of Good TLM

Given below are a few attributes of good Teaching Learning Material:

- *The TLMs should be appealing to the kids. Size, shading (multicolour or splendid or engaging shading blend), development (like moving toys) and in a few cases the smell or/and taste or sound are a portion of the properties of the materials which allure students.*
- *The familiarity with TLMs will assist with presenting new ideas. The kids can likewise control these materials easily for significant learning of new ideas.*
- *The novelty of the material additionally draws in the kids. Surprising materials or novel use of natural materials are the appealing highlights of good TLMs.*
- *The material ought to have utilitarian worth. It is in the appropriate utilization that makes the material positive or negative.*
- *Materials of numerous utility like dice, sticks, marbles, 3D shapes and blaze cards can have numerous utilizations in practically all branches*

<https://www.infusionnotes.com/>

of knowledge of primary school educational plan and are subsequently more popular as TLMs in the schools.

- *The simplicity of taking care of the materials which incorporate toughness, lightweight, and wellbeing (innocuous for use by kids) is a significant trademark for which such materials are liked in the educating learning measure.*

Management of TLM

Given below are certain methods to manage Teaching Learning Material effectively:

- *Guarantee accessibility of adequate TLMs for the free utilization by students.*
- *If you are intending to utilize the locally accessible materials, ask a few students to gather those and bring them to class.*
- *Before the initiation of the period, gather every one of the materials from the school store or from different sources.*
- *Use divider exercises, floor exercises, materials arranged inside and outside the study hall like a nursery, jungle gym and so forth as wellsprings of learning*
- *Create a little gathering of students in your group who might be the forerunners in assortment, readiness, and upkeep of the TLMs in the study hall. They ought to be given the duty to figure out the necessary TLMs before the beginning of the period and to supplant the materials in their individual putting away places after the period is finished. The gathering might be changed each month.*
- *For better support, keep a record (stock book) of TLMs in your group. It would work within finding the harmed and lost articles in order to have a convenient substitution of those articles.*
- *Once in a month, the TLM stock ought to be checked and the store tidied up appropriately*

Creative Ideas for TLM

*That was all about Teaching-Learning material. We hope this article was insightful for you. For more such informative content, follow **Leverage Edu on Facebook, Youtube, Instagram.***

Role of Multimedia Resources in Teaching and Learning of English Language

some highlights in the contribution of Multimedia resources in teaching and learning of

2. From the Family's perspective (Home Language):

- The prestige of the family language or Home language, whether it is a majority or a minority language.
- The identification of the family with the language.
- Is the family language just spoken at home or does the child also use it to read & write?
- The attitude towards the language- Is the language only used outside or also at school?
- The cultural background of grandparents and other family members.

3. Other challenges affecting the multilingual classroom:

- Differences in race, gender, socio-economic status, nationality and religion.

Chapter - 20

Methods of Evaluation, Remedial Teaching

Evaluation :-

=> यह Learning के Objective को measure करता है कि objective कहा तक achieve कर लिया गया है।

=> It is a continuous process

=> It includes quantitative description, qualitative description and value Judgment

=>

Methods and tools of evaluation

Educational

Device |

Quantitative

Oral Test

Practical

Test

Written

Qualitative

checklist

Records

Rating

Scale

Essay

objective

Anecdotal

Type

Type

Record

Essay type test :-

इस प्रकार के test में answer को own word and own Style and good handwriting present किया जाता है।

*Objective type test :-

=> These test Covered greater range of subject matter than the essay type test and high content validity (वैधता)

=> The scoring is easy and takes very less time.

=> A large number of students can be tested at a time.

=> It is helpful for students who have difficulty in writing communication.

=> These test have perfect scorer reliability (विश्वसनीयता)

=> high reliability and validity is found.

*The subject type test Question into two main types these are :-

(1) Recall Type (पूर्ति परीक्षण)

(2) Recognition type

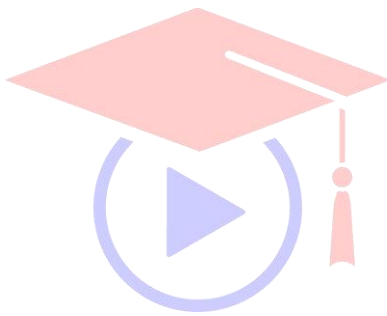
(1) Recall type

Ex -The Specific medicine used in the treatment of malaria is _____?

(2) Recognition type

(1) Multiple Choice test item

(2) Matching type test



प्रिय दोस्तों, अब तक हमारे नोट्स में से विभिन्न परीक्षाओं में आये हुए प्रश्नों के परिणाम देखने के लिए क्लिक करें -  (Proof Video Link)

RAS PRE. 2021 - <https://shorturl.at/qBJ18> (74 प्रश्न, 150 में से)

RAS Pre 2023 - <https://shorturl.at/tGHRT> (96 प्रश्न, 150 में से)

UP Police Constable 2024 - <http://surl.li/rbfyn> (98 प्रश्न, 150 में से)

Rajasthan CET Gradu. Level - <https://youtu.be/gPqDNlc6UR0>

Rajasthan CET 12th Level - <https://youtu.be/oCa-CoTFu4A>

RPSC EO / RO - <https://youtu.be/b9PKj14nSxE>

VDO PRE. - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gXdAk856Wl8&t=202s>

Patwari - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X6mKGdtXyu4&t=2s>

PTI 3rd grade - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iA_MemKKgEk&t=5s

SSC GD - 2021 - <https://youtu.be/2gzzfJyt6vl>

EXAM (परीक्षा)	DATE	हमारे नोट्स में से आये हुए प्रश्नों की संख्या
MPPSC Prelims 2023	17 दिसम्बर	63 प्रश्न (100 में से)
RAS PRE. 2021	27 अक्टूबर	74 प्रश्न आये
RAS Mains 2021	October 2021	52% प्रश्न आये

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RAS Pre. 2023	01 अक्टूबर 2023	96 प्रश्न (150 में से)
SSC GD 2021	16 नवम्बर	68 (100 में से)
SSC GD 2021	08 दिसम्बर	67 (100 में से)
RPSC EO/RO	14 मई (1st Shift)	95 (120 में से)
राजस्थान S.I. 2021	14 सितम्बर	119 (200 में से)
राजस्थान S.I. 2021	15 सितम्बर	126 (200 में से)
RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021	23 अक्टूबर (1st शिफ्ट)	79 (150 में से)
RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021	23 अक्टूबर (2 nd शिफ्ट)	103 (150 में से)
RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021	24 अक्टूबर (2 nd शिफ्ट)	91 (150 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	27 दिसम्बर (1 st शिफ्ट)	59 (100 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	27 दिसम्बर (2 nd शिफ्ट)	61 (100 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	28 दिसम्बर (2 nd शिफ्ट)	57 (100 में से)
U.P. SI 2021	14 नवम्बर 2021 1 st शिफ्ट	91 (160 में से)
U.P. SI 2021	21 नवम्बर 2021 (1 st शिफ्ट)	89 (160 में से)
Raj. CET Graduation level	07 January 2023 (1 st शिफ्ट)	96 (150 में से)
Raj. CET 12th level	04 February 2023 (1 st शिफ्ट)	98 (150 में से)
UP Police Constable	17 February 2024 (1 st शिफ्ट)	98 (150 में से)

& Many More Exams like UPSC, SSC, Bank Etc.





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Our Selected Students

Approx. 483+ students selected in different exams. Some of them are given below -

Photo	Name	Exam	Roll no.	City
	Mohan Sharma S/O Kallu Ram	Railway Group - d	11419512037002 2	PratapNag ar Jaipur
	Mahaveer singh	Reet Level- 1	1233893	Sardarpura Jodhpur
	Sonu Kumar Prajapati S/O Hammer shing prajapati	SSC CHSL tier- 1	2006018079	Teh.- Biramganj, Dis.- Raisen, MP
N.A	Mahender Singh	EO RO (81 Marks)	N.A.	teh nohar , dist Hanumang arh
	Lal singh	EO RO (88 Marks)	13373780	Hanumang arh
N.A	Mangilal Siyag	SSC MTS	N.A.	ramsar, bikaner

	MONU S/O KAMTA PRASAD	SSC MTS	3009078841	kaushambi (UP)
	Mukesh ji	RAS Pre	1562775	newai tonk
	Govind Singh S/O Sajjan Singh	RAS	1698443	UDAIPUR
	Govinda Jangir	RAS	1231450	Hanumang arh
N.A	Rohit sharma s/o shree Radhe Shyam sharma	RAS	N.A.	Churu
	DEEPAK SINGH	RAS	N.A.	Sirsi Road , Panchyawa la
N.A	LUCKY SALIWAL s/o GOPALLAL SALIWAL	RAS	N.A.	AKLERA , JHALAWAR
N.A	Ramchandra Pediwal	RAS	N.A.	diegana , Nagaur

	Monika jangir	RAS	N.A.	jhunjhunu
	Mahaveer	RAS	1616428	village- gudaram singh, teshil-sojat
N.A.	OM PARKSH	RAS	N.A.	Teshil- mundwa Dis- Nagaur
N.A.	Sikha Yadav	High court LDC	N.A.	Dis- Bundi
	Bhanu Pratap Patel s/o bansi lal patel	Rac batalian	729141135	Dis.- Bhilwara
N.A.	mukesh kumar bairwa s/o ram avtar	3rd grade reet level 1	1266657	JHUNJHUN U
N.A.	Rinku	EO/RO (105 Marks)	N.A.	District: Baran
N.A.	Rupnarayan Gurjar	EO/RO (103 Marks)	N.A.	sojat road pali
	Govind	SSB	4612039613	jhalawad

	Jagdish Jogi	EO/RO Marks) (84	N.A.	tehsil bhinmal, jhalore.
	Vidhya dadhich	RAS Pre.	1158256	kota
	Sanjay	Haryana PCS	96379	Jind (Haryana)

And many others.....

नोट्स खरीदने के लिए इन लिंक पर क्लिक करें

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