



INFUSION NOTES

WHEN ONLY THE BEST WILL DO

REET

Level – 1

राजस्थान शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा



ॐ सरस्वती मया दृष्ट्वा, वीणा पुस्तक धारणीम।

हंस वाहिनी समायुक्ता मां विद्या दान करोतु मे ॐ॥

भाग – 3

अंग्रेजी (भाषा – 1 & 2)

प्रस्तावना

प्रिय पाठकों, प्रस्तुत नोट्स “राजस्थान शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा (REET) लेवल - 1” 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 - 1 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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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.

1. what is the opposite of prejudic ?

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

Ans. b

2. what is the synonyms of doubt ?

- a) suspicion b) cast
c) favor d) outward

Ans. A

3. which of the following world is spelt correctly?

- a) Deliberation b) Delibetion
c) Delibration d) deliberationans **Ans. d**

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

- A) Intact b) Interview
c) Information d) Instrumentans **Ans. b**

5. a person who going beyond what is usual ?

- a) faster b) extraordinary
c) truth d) normalans **Ans. b**

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 b) open
c) be d) confessans

Ans. a

Q. 2 what is the synonyms of smaller ?

- a) primary b) great
c) minor d) indeedans

Ans. c

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

- a) Existence b) Exstanc
c) Axistence d) Existceans

Ans. a

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

- a) Crowd b) habit
c) THRONG d) amount

Ans. a

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

- a) Multiverse b) Mouth
c) Mimic d) 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 b) begin
c) Down d) reverse

Ans. b

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 word atten ?

- a) Attack b) attendance
c) Awaited d) award

Ans. b

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

- a)Exploration b) Explaton
c) Axploreation d) Expltionan

Ans. A

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

- a) Quagmire b) beach
c) 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,

		(गतिशील)	
87.	Efficacious	Successful in producing a desired or intended result / Effective (प्रभावशाली)	Ineffective, Incapable, Feeble, Unproductive, Useless
88.	Elegance	The quality of being graceful and stylish in appearance or manner (सुंदरता)	Crudeness, Boorishness, Coarseness, Roughness, Gaudiness
89.	Emerge	Move out of or away from something and become visible (उभरना)	Disappear, Fade, Vanish, Descend, Flee, Subside
90.	Evident	Clearly seen or understood / Obvious (प्रत्यक्ष)	Doubtful, Obscure, Indefinite, Hidden, Uncertain, Ambiguous
91.	Expand	Enlarge (विस्तार करना)	Shrink, Contract, Shorten, Abbreviate, Compress, Decrease
92.	Futile	Incapable of producing any useful result / Pointless (व्यर्थ)	Fruitful, Productive, Exercitation, Useful, Efficient, Smart
93.	Genuine	Truly what something is said to be v/ Authentic (वास्तविक)	Spurious, False, Hypocritical, Fake, Unreal
94.	Illicit	Forbidden by law, rules, or custom (अवैध)	Licit, Legal, Legitimate, Lawful, Right, Sanctioned
95.	Latent	Exciting but not yet developed for manifest / Hidden or concealed (अप्रत्यक्ष)	Evident, Obvious, Active, Apparent, Clear, Operative, Busy, Manifest
96.	Miserable	Sorrowful (दुःखी)	Joyful, Happy, Jolly, Cheery, Festive, Merry
97.	Obscene	Indecent (घिनौना)	Decent, Pure, Clean, Beautiful, Virgin, Elegant, Polite, Genteel
98.	Obstinate	Stubbornly refusing to change one's opinion or chosen and course of action, despite attempts to persuade one to do so (निर्दयी)	Flexible, Docile, Submissive, Compliant, Agreeable
99.	Predilection	A preference for special liking for something / a bias in favour of something (पूर्वाभिमुखि)	Enmity, Dislike, Aversion, Allergy, Distaste
100.	Vertue	Behaviour showing high moral standards (सदाचार)	Vice, Iniquity, Evil, Weakness, Dissipation, Immorality

Spelling Rules

अच्छी और सही अंग्रेजी लिखने के लिए न केवल आपका grammar rules का ज्ञान आवश्यक है बल्कि उसके साथ - साथ सही Spelling लिखना आना भी अनिवार्य है। गलत Spelling से न केवल आपकी अंग्रेजी की असमझता को प्रकट करता है, साथ ही आपकी अज्ञानता एवं

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लापरवाही को व्यक्त करती है। जिससे परीक्षक पर भी नकारात्मक प्रभाव डालती है।

- सही Spelling को याद रखने तथा लिखने के लिए निरंतर प्रयास की आवश्यकता होती है। सही Spelling आप तभी लिख सकते हो जब आप उसका प्रयास करेंगे।
- सही Spelling लिखने के लिए निम्न बिंदुओं पर अमल करें।

- English में कुल 26 alphabet होते हैं।
- जिनमें 5 vowel - A, E, I, O, U और 21 Consonant होते हैं।

Spelling Rules -

Rule No-1 आपने पढ़ा होगा कि कुछ words (शब्द), एक ही शब्दांश (syllable) के होते हैं, जिनके अंत में एक व्यंजन (consonant) आता है, लेकिन उससे पहले एक स्वर (vowel - a, e, i, o, u) आता है। यदि इस प्रकार के word में consonant के बाद किसी vowel letter के साथ पीछे (Suffix) लगता है तो इस consonant को double कर दिया जाता है। जैसे :

run	Running
plan	Planning
Put	Putting
Get	Getting
Rob	Robbed
War	Warring

Rule No-2 एक से ज्यादा शब्दांश (syllable) वाले शब्द जो एकल स्वर + एकल व्यंजन (single vowel + single consonant) में अंत होते हैं। इनमें consonant, double हो जाता है। जैसे :

begin	beginning
refer	getting
permit	permitted
transfer	transferring
occur	occurred
control	controller

Exceptions (अपवाद):-

Suffer	Suffered
Offer	Offered
Differ	Differed
Benefit	Benefited

Rule No-3:- बहुत से शब्द (words) के अंत में L आता है तो वह 'L' double हो जाता है। जैसे :

Quarrel	Quarrelled
Equal	Equalled
Distil	Distilled
Travel	Travelled
Jewel	Jeweller
Expel	Expelled

Exceptions are:-

Parallel	paralleled
peril	perilous

Rule No-4 (a):- कुछ शब्दों (words) के अंत में e आता है। ऐसे शब्दों (words) के साथ व्यंजन (vowel) से शुरू होने वाला पीछे लगने पर (suffix) लगाने पर e हट जाता है। जैसे :

Live	Living
Bite	Biting
Fame	Famous
Make	Making
Value	Valuable
move	Moving
Blame	Blaming
Love	Loving
Note	Notable
Issue	Issuing

(b):- लेकिन e से समाप्त होने वाले शब्दों (words) के साथ व्यंजन (consonant) से शुरू होने वाला पीछे (suffix) लगाने पर भी लगा रहता है। जैसे :

Hope	Hopeful
excite	Excitement
Engage	Engagement
Nice	Nicely

Exceptions are :-

True	Truly
Awe	Awful
Whole	Wholly
Due	Duly
Simple	Simply
Argue	Argument

Rule No-5:- जो शब्द (word) - ce या - ge से समाप्त होते हैं इनके साथ a, o, u से शुरू होने वाला suffix (पीछे लगाने पर) e लगा रहता है। जैसे :

replace	replaceable
manage	manageable
change	changeable
marriage	marriageable
courage	courageous
service	serviceable

Rule No-6:- जब कोई शब्द (word) y से समाप्त होता है एवं पहले कोई व्यंजन (consonant) आता है तो पीछे (suffix) (expect - ing) लगाने पर y, i में बदल जाता है। जैसे :

173.	The plant and vegetation of a region	Flora / वनस्पति
174.	A person who sells and arranges cut flowers	Florist / फूलवाला
175.	One who runs away from justice or the law	Fugitive / भगोड़ा
176.	Animal that feeds on plants	Herbivores / शाकाहारी
177.	Opinion contrary to accepted doctrine	Heresy / विधर्म
178.	The killing of human beings	Homicide / मानवहत्या
179.	A box or cage for rabbits or small animals	Hutch / पिंजरा
180.	A person coming to a foreign land to settle there	Immigrant / अप्रवासी
181.	A thing that motivates or encourages someone to do something	Incentive / प्रेरणादायक
182.	That which cannot be expressed in words	Ineffable / अवर्णनीय
183.	One who journeys from place to place	Itinerant / भ्रमणकारी
184.	A paper/ story/ poem first written out by hand	Manuscript / हस्तलिपि
185.	Speech of great importance and gravity	Momentous / प्रभावशाली
186.	A person who is new to profession	Novice / नौसिखिया
187.	A notice of a person's death	Obituary / शोक संदेश
188.	One who knows everything	Omniscient / सर्वज्ञ
189.	Constant efforts to achieve something	Perseverance / दृढ़ता
190.	One who loves all mankind	Philanthropist / लोकोपकारी
191.	One who is indifferent to art and culture	Philistine / अशिक्षित
192.	A woman having more than one husband at the same time	Polyandry / बहुपतिप्रथा
193.	Introductory part of lines to a discourse or play	Prologue / आमुख
194.	Science of human mind and behaviour	Psychology / मनोविज्ञान
195.	Not revealing one's thoughts or feeling readily	Reticent / अल्पभाषी
196.	A place for invalids and convalescents	Sanatorium / आरोग्य आश्रम
197.	Rearing of silkworms	Sericulture / रेशमकीट- पालन
198.	A speech made to oneself	Soliloquy / आत्मभाषण
199.	A fourteen-line poem	Sonnet / 14 पंक्तियों के छंदों में बटी हुई गाथा
200.	The art of cleaning and preserving animal skins	Taxidermy / चरम प्रसाधन



Chapter – 2

Unseen Prose Passage

- **Parts of Speech (Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Verb Adverb, preposition, Conjunction, Interjection)**
- **Tenses**
- **Determiners**
- **Degrees of comparison**

PASSAGE -1

Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions by choosing appropriate answer from the alternates given blew-

Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, the eleventh president of India, was a great scientist, teacher and writer. He had written many books like 'Ignited Minds,' 'India 2020,' 'Mission India' and 'Wings of Fire'. He was a source of inspiration for the young and old alike. Here is an extract from 'Wings of Fire' which depicts his early life in his own words.

My parents, Jainulabdeen and Ashiamma were widely regarded as an ideal couple. My mother's lineage was the more distinguished, one of her forebears having been bestowed the title of 'BAHUDUR' by the British. I normally ate with my mother, sitting on the floor of the kitchen. She would place a banana leaf before me, on which she had ladled rice and aromatic sambhar, a variety of sharp home-made pickles and a dollop of fresh coconut chutney.

1. Which tense does the first line of the passage have ?

- a) Present tense b) past tense
c) future tense d) none of these **Ans b**

2. 'He had written many books' the word 'many' is used as

- (A) a pronoun (B) an adverb
(C) determiner (D) a noun **Ans. c**

3. 'I normally ate with my mother' in sentences the word 'with' is used as

- (A) noun (B) preposition
(C) adjective (D) verb **Ans. b**

4. 'was a great scientist' in sentences which degree is used as ?

- (A) Positive (B) Superlative
(A) Comparative (D) None **Ans. A**

5. Sitting the floor of the kitchen which preposition is used as ?

- (A) In (B) On
(C) By (D) Most **Ans. b**

PASSAGE -2

Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions by choosing appropriate answer from the alternates given blew-

The famous Shiva temple, which made Rameshwaram so sacred to pilgrims was about a ten- minute walk from our house. Our locality was predominantly Muslim, but there were quite a few Hindu families too, living amicably with their Muslim neighbours. There was a very old mosque in our locality where my father would take me for evening prayers. I had not the faintest idea of the meaning of the Arabic prayers chanted, but I was totally convinced that they reached God. When my father came out of the mosque after the prayers, people of different religions would be sitting outside, waiting for him. Many of them offered bowls of water to my father who would dip his fingers in them and say a prayer. This water was then carried home for invalids. I also remember people visiting our home to offer thanks after being cured. My father always smiled and asked them to thank Allah, the benevolent and merciful.

The high priest of Rameswaram Temple, Pakshi Lakshmana, was a very 'close friend of my father. One of the most vivid memories of my childhood is of the two men, each in his traditional attire, discussing spiritual matters.

1. Was a very old mosque in our locality' Which tense is used as ?

- a) present b) past
c) future d) none **Ans b**



2. 'Many of them offered bowls of water to my father' the word 'many' is used as ?
 a) a pronoun b) an adverb
 c) determiner d) a noun **Ans. c**
3. 'One of the most vivid memories' in sentences which degree is used as ?
 a) Positive b) comparative
 c) Superlative d) none **Ans. C**
4. Each his traditional attire, discussing spiritual matters. which preposition is used as?
 a) or b) by
 c) in d) on **Ans. c**
5. When my father came out of the mosque after the prayers' Which tense is used as?
 a) Present b) Past
 c) Future d) None **Ans. B**

PASSAGE -3

Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions by choosing appropriate answer from the alternatives given below-

Computers are capable of doing extremely complicated work in all branches of learning. They can solve the most complex mathematical problems or put thousand unrelated data in order. These machines can be put to varied uses. For instance, they can provide information on the best way to prevent traffic accidents. They work accurately and at high speed.

They save research workers' years of hard work. This whole process by which machines can be used to work for us has been called 'automation'. In future automation may enable human beings to enjoy more leisure than they do today. The coming of automation is bound to have important social consequences.

1. Which tense does the first line of the passage have ?
 a) Present b) Past
 c) Future d) None **Ans- a**

2. They work accurately and high speed. which preposition is used as ?
 (a) By (b) On
 (c) At (d) With **Ans - c**
3. 'They can solve the most complex mathematical problems' in sentences which degree is used as?
 (a) Positive (b) Superlative
 (c) Comparative (d) None **Ans - a**
4. 'the best way to prevent traffic' the word 'the' is used as ?
 (a) Determines (b) Tense
 (c) adverb (d) adjective **Ans- a**
5. The antonym of the word 'complicated' is
 (a) difficult (b) simple
 (c) easy (d) strange **Ans- b**

PASSAGE -4

Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions by choosing appropriate answer from the alternatives given below-

Some years ago, an expert on automation, Sir Leon Bagrit pointed out that it was a mistake to believe that these machines could think. There is no possibility that human beings will be controlled by machines. Though computers are capable of learning from their mistakes and improving on their performances, they need detailed instructions from human beings to be able to operate. They can never lead independent lives or rule the world by taking decisions of their own. Sir Leon said that in future, computers would be developed which would be small enough to be carried in one's pocket. Ordinary people would then be able to use them to obtain valuable information. Computers could be plugged into a wireless network and can be used like radios. For instance, people, going on holiday, could be informed about weather conditions. Car drivers can be given an alternative route, when there is a traffic jam. It will also be possible to make tiny translating machines. This will enable people, who do not share a common language, to talk to each other without any difficulty or to read foreign publications

5. What ?

Example :

- 1) What do you want to buy?
- 2) What is her father's business ?
- 3) What happened to her father?

6. Why ?

Example :

- 1) Why are you late for the meeting?
- 2) Why did he break the glass?

7. Where ?

Example :

- 1) Where do you live?
- 2) Where did you find this ring?

8. How ?

Example :

- 1) How did you come to school?
- 2) How old is your nanny?
- 3) How many colleges are there in Mansarovar?
- 4) How much sugar do we need for the party?
- 5) How far is the airport?

Formation of Wh - questions :

Wh + Helping Verb + Subject + Main Verb + __?

Who / What + Main Verb + (Present Simple & past Simple)

Example :

1. Where have you walked my dog?
2. Why did you peel this orange?
3. Who lives next to your house?

Exercise:

Frame a question to get the following answer:-

1. They arrived yesterday.
2. She comes to School by bus
3. Meera will go there after 5 pm.?

Frame questions to get the following answers. Use only the Wh - word given.

1. He gave the parcel to my father.
2. They live in a village.
3. I want to buy a hat?
4. She gave my book to a stranger?
5. The villagers cut the trees to make a road.
6. They got married in 2005?
7. I like the green book.
8. This is my father's scooter.
9. They need only five kilo wheat.
10. They have been living here for two years.
11. He will go to the university to seek admission.
12. My father advised me to work hard.

Chapter - 4

Active and Passive voice

I	me
He	him
She	her
They	them
We	us
You	you
Name	Name
It	It

(1) Present indefinite:-

Active:- Sub.+ verb(1) + O(1) + O(2)

Passive:- O(1) + is/are/am + verb(3) + O(2) + by+sub.

Ex. :- I call him in the market.

He is called in the market by me.

Ex. :- you help me in this work.

I am helped in this work by you.

Ex. :- I invite her at my house.

She is invited at my house by me.

Negative :-

Active :- Sub.+ do not / does not + verb(1) + O(1)+ O(2).

Passive:- O(1) + is/are /am + not + verb(3) + O(2) + by + sub.

Ex.:- she does not cook food for us.

Food is not cooked for us by her.

Ex.:- I do not send them to my home.

They are not sent to my home by me.

Interrogative :-

Active :- Do/does+ sub. + verb(1) + O(1) + O(2)

Passive:- Is/are/am + O(1)+ verb(3) + O(2) + by+ sub.

Ex.:- Do I call him in the market.

Is he called in the market by me.

Ex.:- Does he beat us with a stick.

Are we beaten with stick by him.

Ex.:- Does Ram take me there.

Am I taken there by Ram.

Ex.:- Do you buy a house in Jaipur.

Is a house bought in Jaipur by you.

Interrogative negative :-

Active :- Do/does + sub.+ not + O(1) + O(2)

Passive:- Is/are/am + O(1) + not + verb(3) + O(2)+ by+ sub.



Ex. :- Does he not dig some holes in the ground.

Are some holes not dug in the ground by him.

Ex.:- Do we not write a book for them.

Is a book not written for them by us.

Present continuous :-

Active :- Sub + is/are/am + verb(ing) + O(1)+O(2)

Passive:-O(1) + is/are/am +being + verb(3) + O(2) + by + sub.

Ex. :- I am driving a car in the ground.

A car is being driven in the ground by me.

Ex.:- she is cooking food for us.

Food is being cooked for us by her.

Negative:-

Active :- sub. + is/are/am+ not + verb(ing) + O(1)+ O(2)

Passive:-O(1) + is/are/am + not + being + verb(3)+ O(2) + by + sub.

Ex. :- Ram is not planting some plants there.

Some plants are not being planted there by Ram.

Ex. :- my father is not giving me some money.

I am not being given some money by my father.

Interrogative :-

Active :- Is/are/am + sub. + verb(ing) + O(1) + O(2).

Passive:-Is/are/am + O(1) + being+ verb(3) + O(2) + by + sub

Ex.:- is she making a chair for us.

Is a chair being made for us by her.

Ex.:- are you help me in this work.

Am I helped in this work by you.

Interrogative negative :-

Active :- Is/are/am + sub. + not + verb(ing) + O(1) +O(2)

Passive:-Is/are/am +O(1) +not + being + verb(3)+ O(2) + by+ sub.

Ex.:- are you not lending me some money.

Am I not being lent some money by you.

Ex.:- is he not buying some books for us.

Are some books not being bought for us by him.

Rule No. -1 :- object -2 से भी passive voice बनाया जा सकता है लेकिन केवल उसी परिस्थिति में O(2) से passive बनाया जाता है तों object -1 को ज्यों का त्यों verb की 3rd form के बाद लिख दिया जाता है लेकिन उससे पहले To preposition का प्रयोग करते हैं।
Ex.:- I am giving him some books.

Some books are being given to him by me.

Ex.:- we are not lending them a book. Book is not being lent to them by us -O(2) से

They are not being lent a book by us - O(1) से

Present perfect tense :-

Active :- Sub. + has/have + verb(3) + O(1) + O(2)

Passive:-O(1) + has/have + been + verb(3) + O(2) + by + sub.

Ex.:- she has provided him some books.

Some books have been provided to him by her. - O(2) से बनाया

He has been provided some books by her.-O(1) से बनाया.

Ex.:- He has seen me with Ram.

I have been seen with Ram by him.

Negative :-

Active :- sub.+ has/have + not + verb(3) + O(1) + O(2)

Passive:-O(1) +has/have + not + been + verb(3)+ O(2) +by + sub.

Ex.:- He has not lent her some money.

She has not been lent some money by him.

Ex.:- she has not seen me with Ram.

I have not been seen me with Ram by her.

Interrogative :-

Active :- Has / Have + sub.+ verb(3) + O(1) + O(2)

Passive :- Has/Have +O(1) +been + verb(3) + O(2) +by +sub.

Ex.:- Have you given them some books.

Have they been given some books by you.- O(1) से बनाया

Have some books been given to them by you. - O(2) से बनाया

Interrogative negative :-

Active :- Has/Have +sub. + not+ verb(3) + O(1)+ O(2).

Passive :- Has/Have + O(1) + not + been + verb(3) + O(2) + by + sub.

Ex.:- Has Ram not planted some plants there.

Have some plants not been planted there by Ram.

Ex.:- Have you not invited them in this party.

Have they not been invited in this party by you.

Past indefinite :- सामान्यतः passive बनाते समय sub को by के साथ वाक्य के अंत में लिख दिया जाता है।

When /where /why / how + H. V.+ O(1) + verb(3)+
O(2) + by + sub

Ex :-when will you return me my books.

When shall I returned my books by you.

Ex:-how is she beating them with stick.

How are they being beaten with a stick by her.

Ex:-where will she have given me your bag.

Where shall I have given your bag by her.

Ex.-why has Ram sent us for his house.

Why has we been sent his house by Ram.

Passive with (what)- What से बनने वाले passive दो प्रकार से बनाया जाता है।

Type-1 :- इससे बनने वाले passive के प्रश्न में what के ठीक बाद verb का प्रयोग होगा यानी sub का प्रयोग प्रथम प्रकार वाले वाक्यों में नहीं होगा।

Passive बनाने के बाद by लिखकर वाक्य को छोड़ दिया जाएगा।

What +verb + O(1) +O(2)

What + H. V. + O(1) + Verb(3) +O(2) + by

Ex:- what has sent us in that party.

What have we been sent in that party by.

Type-2 :-

(1) दूसरे प्रकार से बनने वाले passive के प्रश्न में what के ठीक बाद H. V. शेर Sub फिर M. V. और अंत में obj. दिए गए होंगे।

(2) passive बनाते समय what के बाद निम्न में से किसी एक H. V. का प्रयोग होगा Is/has/was/had/will

(3) इस तरीके से बनने वाले Passive में दोनों obj. में से किसी भी obj. का आगे स्थानांतरण नहीं होगा प्रश्न में भी Verb के बाद आयेंगे। और passive बनाते समय भी उन्हें verb की 3rd form के बाद लिख दिया जाएगा।

Ex:- what + H. V. + sub. + verb + O(1) +O(2)

What +H. V. + verb(3) + O(1) +O(2) + by + sub.

Ex:- what are they cooking in the kitchen for us.

What is being cooked in the kitchen for us by them.

Passive with (that)

That वाले वाक्य दो प्रकार से बनाए जाते हैं और दोनों सही होते हैं लेकिन परीक्षा में सिर्फ एक प्रकार से Answer दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार के passive में एक वाक्य में दो उपवाक्य के होते हैं। प्रथम को Main clause पुकारते हैं। और that के बाद लिखे गए वाक्यों को that clause बोलते हैं। प्रथम प्रकार से passive बनाने पर सिर्फ main clause का ही passive बनता है और that clause को ज्यो का ज्यो passive के बाद लिख दिया जाता है।

इस प्रकार से बनाने वाला passive हमेशा it से बनेगा इस प्रकार के passive में by sub का प्रयोग कभी नहीं होगा।

Sub +verb + that clause

It +H. V. + verb (3) + that clause - without any change

Ex:- Everyone has said that you are a fool.

It has been said that you are a fool.

Ex:- They thought that Ram made TV and radio.

It was thought that Ram made TV and radio.

Type -2 :- that में इन्हें चार प्रकार से बनाया जाता है
(A) जब that clause में is/are/am/was/were मुख्य क्रिया के रूप में प्रयुक्त हो।

Sub + verb +that clause

Sub from that clause + H.V. and M. V. From main clause +to be + Remaining part of that clause After leaving sub and is/are/am/was/were from that clause.

Ex:- They said that Ram was a Gangster.

Ram was said to be a Gangsters.

Ex:- people feel that my father is a nice leader.

It is felt that my father is a nice leader.

My father is felt to be a nice leader.

(B) जब that clause में present indefinite अथवा past indefinite tense का प्रयोग हो।

Sub + verb + that clause

Sub from that clause + H. V. And M. V. From main clause + to + Remaining part of that clause after leaving sub.

Ex:- Everyone had that proclaimed that Ram and Mohan Made TV and radio.

Ram and Mohan had been proclaimed to make TV and radio.

Note :- To के बाद हमेशा verb की first form ही लिखी जाएगी।

Ex. :- we were thinking that my brother won that match against pakistan.

My brother was being thought to win that match against Pakistan.

(C) That clause में present continuous अथवा past continuous का प्रयोग है।

Sub + verb + that clause

Sub + from that clause + H. V. And M. V. From main clause + to be + Remaining part of that clause after leaving sub. - is/ are/ am/ was/ were.

Ex:- They think that the prices of wheat are Rising.

The prices of wheat are thought to be Rising.

Ex:- we have felt that my mother is talking a great pain to help my friends.

Chapter – 10

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 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 English language are to be outlined and the ways the Multimedia can assist in English course planning are to be examined. Use of Multimedia resources

in an essential subject matter in English language education that it is presented all through this paper in this paper we come across more discussions of Multimedia related to the teaching English language skills. Multimedia - assisted learning environments in addition to content - specific applications of Multimedia in English language skills like Listening, speaking, Reading and writing are to be examined. This paper will also explore the Multimedia applications and the Internet, standards for Multimedia - language students, and teaching and learning with Multimedia. Moreover I endeavour to show some English teachers and students attitude towards use of Multimedia in English language teaching. Finally the conclusions are drawn by means of the conclusions are drawn by means of the review of literature indicate.

Introduction : The spread and development of English Language around the world, English as a second language India, enjoys prestige and authority of the first language in India. Technology is one of the most significant drivers of both social and linguistic change. Technology can solve problems at a stroke, and in general makes areas of life easier, more entertaining or more efficient. Graddol (1999) states that, " Technology lies at the heart of the globalization process ; affecting educational work and culture " since there are more and more English learners in India, different teaching methods have been implemented to test the effectiveness of the teaching process. One methods involves the use of multimedia in the learning of English language. Technology is utilized for the upliftment of modern styles ; it satisfies both visual and auditory senses of the students. According to David Graddol, " It is the language at the leading edge of scientific and technological developement, new thinking in economies and management, new literatures and entertainment genre. "

With the rapid development of science and technology, the emerging and developing of multimedia technology and its application to teaching, featuring audio, visual, animation effects come into full play in English teaching class and sets a favourable platform to reform and to explore on English teaching model in the new era.

Chapter - 16

Literary Terms Elegy, Sonnet, Short Story, Drama

• *Literary Term : Elegy, Sonnet, Short Story, Drama

• Elegy (शोक गीत)

=> The word Elegy is derived from a Latin word "Elegos" which means a Lamentation (विलाप गीत)

=> Elegy Serious reflection (गंभीर प्रकृति) की कविता है और usually a Lament (विलाप) for the dead.

=> Elegy is a mournful (उदास प्रकृति) Poem, में अक्सर किसी की याद में लिखी जाती है जिसे हमने खो दिया है।

=> An elegy generally combines three Stages of Loss :

First there is grief (दुःख), then praise of the dead one, and finally Consolation (शांखना)

*Features of Elegy :-

Serious Subject matter / Theme Such as Death, love, war.

=> Elegy की tone Pessimistic (निराशावादी) होती है और इसमें dark Word (गंभीर शब्द) का use किया जाता है।

=> Elegy में tribulation (श्रद्धाजली) का use किया जाता है।

=> first elegy greek long - uage में लिखी गई थी जिसका नाम 'Adonis' था Written by P. B Shelley on the death of his friend John Keats.

• *Sonnet

=> The Sonnet Word is derived from the Italian word "Senetto" which means "Little song " or a "Small Lyric "

=> Sonnet is a lyric poem which consist of 14 iambic pentameter lines linked by an intricate Rhyme Scheme.

(Sonnet 14 पंक्ति वाली कविता होती है जो iambic आइम्बिक पैटामीटर से जुड़ी होती है जिसकी एक कठिन ध्वनि योजना होती है।)

=> In English, usually follows one of two main patterns :-

1. The Italian or petrarchan (पेट्रार्कन) sonnet / miltonic (मिल्टनिक) / classical sonnet :-

=> इटालियन या पेट्रार्कन sonnet (14 पंक्ति वाली कविता) को दो भागों में बाँटा गया है :-

(i) an octave (8 lines) rhyming abba a b ba (8 पंक्तियों वाली आवटेप जिसकी ध्वनिया ab b a ab ba होती है)

(ii) A sestet (6 lines), rhyming cde c d e or some variant such as c dc cd c.

6 पंक्तियों वाली सेस्टेट जिसकी ध्वनिया cde c de या कुछ भिन्नता जैसे cd cc d c होती है।

Octave - 8 lines

Sestet - 6 lines

2. The English or the shakes peaream sonnet :- is divided into Three quatrains and Concluling couplet : ababdc de fefgg

(अंग्रेजी या शेक्सपियर की 14 पंक्तियों वाली (सोनेट) कविता के तीन मुख्य भाग होते हैं और एक दोहा होता है ; इसकी ध्वनिया

aba bc dc de fe f gg होती है

1 2 3 couplet (दोहा)

=> sonnet is developed by petrarch. (पेट्रार्क)

=> sonnet की overall theme Love पर based होती है।

=> They include themes of Jealousy, one - sided Love and requited, Love

=> The sonnets are constructed With three quatrains (four - line stanzas) and one couplet (two lines) in the meter of iambic pentameter

=> The writers of sonnet is called 'sonnetiars '

Example :- sonnet is by william shakespeare:

Shall I compare thee to a summer day - (ऐ) a
Thou art more lovely and more temperate (ट) b
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of may (ऐ)

a
And summer 's lease हैथ all too short a date (ट) -
b

Sometime too होट the eye of heaven shines (स) -
c

And often is his gold complexion limm ' d ; (ड) -
d

ii And every fair from fair sometime declines (स)
- c

By chance or nature 's changing course untrimmd;
(ड) - d

But they eternal summer shall
nat fade (इ) - e

Nor lose possession of that
Fair thou owest ; (टी) - f

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/b9PKjl4nSxE>

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/2gz2fJyt6vI>

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

whatsapp - <https://wa.link/hs2x82> 1 **web.** - <https://rb.gy/m9e4br>

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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