



RAJASTHAN STAFF SELECTION BOARD, JAIPUR



GRADE III TEACHER MAIN EXAM REET MAINS

LEVEL 2 (CLASS 6 TO 8)

ENGLISH

GRAMMAR, LITERATURE, TEACHING METHOD

PART-3

FEATURES:

1. Based on complete syllabus and latest exam system
2. Collection of 1000+ exam-related possible questions and answers
3. Study material based on NCERT and RBSE textbooks
4. Previous year (2022) question paper with Answer



विगत वर्ष के प्रश्नों का व्याख्यात्मक हल
लक्ष्य क्लासेज़, उदयपुर
के यूट्यूब चैनल पर उपलब्ध

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विषय वस्तु

01

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विद्यालय विषय (ENGLISH)



- The English language has thousands of words and every word has some function to perform.
- Some words are there to show action, some to join, and some to name something.
- There are 8 different parts of speech including **nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, prepositions, conjunction, and interjection**. And together, all the functions performed by words in the English language fall under Parts of speech.

Parts of Speech Definition

- The parts of speech are the “traditional grammatical categories to which words are assigned in accordance with their syntactic functions, such as noun, verb, adjective, adverb, and so on.”
- In other words, they refer to the different roles that words can play in a sentence and how they relate to one another based on grammar and syntax.

Parts of Speech Chart

Types	Function	Examples	Sentences
Noun	Refers to Things or person	Pen, Chair, Ram, Honesty	Cars are expensive. This chair is made of wood. Ram is a topper. Honesty is the best policy.
Pronoun	Replaces a noun	I, you, he, she, it, they	They are expensive. It is of wood. He is a topper. It is the best policy
Adjective	Describes a noun	Super, Red, Our, Big, Great class	Supercars are expensive The red chair is for kids Ram is a class topper. Great things take time.
Verb	Describes action or state	Play, be, work, love, like	I play football I will be a doctor I like to work I love writing poems.
Adverb	Describes a verb, adjective or adverb	Silently, too, very	I love reading silently. It is too tough to handle. He can speak very fast.
Preposition	Links a noun to another word	at, in, of, after, under,	The ball is under the table. I am at a restaurant. she is in trouble. I am going after her. It is so nice of him
Conjunction	Joins clauses and sentences	and, but, though, after	First, I will go to college and then I may go to Fest. I don't have a car but I know how to drive. She failed the exam though she worked hard. He will come after he finishes his match.
Interjection	Shows exclamation	oh! wow!, alas! Hurray!	Oh! I got fail again. Wow! I got the job. Alas! She is no more. Hurray! We are going to a party.

All Parts of Speech with Examples

- There are 8 different types of parts of speech i.e., Nouns, Pronouns, Adjectives, Verbs, Adverb, prepositions, Conjunction, and Interjection.

Noun

- A **noun** is a word that names a person, place, thing, state, or quality. It can be singular or plural. Nouns are a part of speech.
- **Function:** Refers to Things or person
- **Examples:** Pen, Chair, Ram, Honesty
- **Sentences:** Cars are expensive, This chair is made of wood, and Ram is a topper, Honesty is the best policy.

Pronoun

- The word used in place of a noun or a noun phrase is known as a pronoun. A pronoun is used in place of a noun to avoid the repetition of the noun.
- **Function:** Replaces a noun
- **Examples:** I, you, he, she, it, they
- **Sentences:** They are expensive, It is of wood, He is a topper, It is the best policy

Adjective

- A word that modifies a noun or a pronoun is an adjective. Generally, an adjective's function is to further define and quantify a noun or pronoun.
- **Function:** Describes a noun
- **Examples:** Super, Red, Our, Big, Great, class
- **Sentences:** Supercars are expensive, The red chair is for kids, Ram is a class topper, and Great things take time.

Verb

- A word or a group of words that describes an action, a state, or an event is called a verb. A verb is a word that says what happens to somebody or what somebody or something does.
- **Function:** Describes action or state
- **Examples:** Pen, Chair, Ram, Honesty
- **Sentences:** I play football, I will be a doctor, I like to work, I love writing poems.

Adverb

- A verb, adjective, another adverb, determiner, clause, preposition, or sentence is typically modified by an adverb. Adverbs often answer questions like "how," "in what way," "when," "where," and "to what extent" by expressing things like method, place, time, frequency, degree, level of certainty, etc
- **Function:** Describes a verb, adjective, or adverb
- **Examples:** Silently, too, very
- **Sentences:** I love reading silently, It is too tough to handle, He can speak very fast.

Preposition

- A preposition is called a **connector or linking word which has a very close relationship with the noun, pronoun or adjective that follows it**. Prepositions show position in space, movement, direction, etc.
- **Function:** Links a noun to another word
- **Examples:** at, in, of, after, under,
- **Sentences:** The ball is under the table, I am at a restaurant, she is in trouble, I am going after her, It is so nice of him

Conjunction

- A conjunction is a word that connects clauses, sentences, or other words. Conjunctions can be used alone or in groups of two.
- **Function:** Joins clauses and sentences
- **Examples:** and, but, though, after
- **Sentences:** First, I will go to college and then I may go to Fest, I don't have a car but I know how to drive, She failed the exam though she worked hard, He will come after he finishes his match.

Interjection

- An *interjection* is a word or phrase expressing some sudden feelings of sadness or emotions.
- **Function:** Shows exclamation
- **Examples:** oh! wow!, alas! Hurray!
- **Sentences:** Oh! I got fail again, Wow! I got the job, Alas! She is no more, Hurray! We are going to a party.
- These are the main parts of speech, but there are additional subcategories and variations within each. Understanding the different parts of speech can help construct grammatically correct sentences and express ideas clearly.

Sentence Examples for the 8 Parts of Speech

- Noun**
- **Examples:** Luggage, Cattle.
 - **Sentence:** Never leave your luggage unattended.
 - In some places, cattle are fed barely.

Pronoun

- **Examples:** who, either, themselves
- **Sentence:** I know a man who plays the guitar very well.
- Either of the two cars is for sale.
- They enjoyed themselves at the party.

Adjective

- **Examples:** kind, moving, wounded.
- **Sentence:** She is a kind person.
- Boarding a moving bus can be dangerous.
- Never poke a wounded animal.

Verb

- **Examples:** Praise, Hate, Punish
- **Sentence:** She always praises her friends.
- I don't hate anybody.
- The boy has been punished by his teacher

Adverb

- **Examples:** Always, enough, immediately
- **Sentence:** we should always help each other.
- We should be wise enough to understand what is good for us.
- We should leave bad habits immediately.

Preposition

- **Examples:** Off, Below, From. to
- **Sentence:**
- He plunged off the cliff
- I live below the 9th floor.
- I travel daily from Delhi to Noida.

Conjunction

- **Examples:** whereas, as well as, so,
- **Sentence:** The new software is fairly simple whereas the old one was a bit complicated.
- The finance company is not performing well as well as some of its competitors.
- He was ready so he may come.

Interjection

- **Examples:** oops! whoa! phew!
- **Sentence:** Oops! I forgot to mention her name.
- Whoa! you drive fast.
- Phew! That was a close call, we had a narrow escape.

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1. Which of the following is an example of an interjection?
(a) Slowly (b) Oh!
(c) He (d) Under
2. Which interjection expresses surprise?
(a) Wow! (b) Alas!
(c) Oops! (d) Hey!
3. Identify the interjection in the following sentence: "Oops! I spilled the milk."
(a) I (b) Oops!
(c) Spilled (d) Milk
4. In which sentence is the interjection used to express sorrow?
(a) Hurrah! We won the match.
(b) Alas! He failed the exam.
(c) Wow! What a beautiful view.
(d) Oh! I didn't expect that.
5. Which of these sentences contains an interjection for greeting?
(a) Alas! He's gone.
(b) Hello! How are you?
(c) Wow! That's great.
(d) Oh no! That's terrible.
6. Choose the adjective in this sentence: "She wore a beautiful dress."
(a) Wore (b) Dress
(c) Beautiful (d) She
7. Identify the adjective in the sentence: "The big dog barked loudly."
(a) Big (b) Dog
(c) Barked (d) Loudly
8. Which of the following is a comparative adjective?
(a) Tall (b) Taller
(c) Tallest (d) Most tall
9. Find the adjective in this sentence: "She is a clever girl."
(a) Clever (b) Girl
(c) She (d) Is
10. In the sentence "They live in a small house," the word "small" is a(n) _____.
(a) Adverb (b) Noun
(c) Adjective (d) Pronoun
11. Which of the following words is a noun?
(a) Quickly (b) Beauty
(c) Small (d) Run

12. In the sentence "John is reading a book," what is the noun?
(a) Is
(b) Reading
(c) Book
(d) John
13. Select the proper noun in the following sentence: "Delhi is the capital of India."
(a) Capital
(b) India
(c) Is
(d) Of
14. What is the common noun in the sentence "The teacher asked the students to sit down"?
(a) Teacher
(b) Asked
(c) Sit
(d) Students
15. In the sentence "Love is a beautiful feeling," which word is an abstract noun?
(a) Beautiful
(b) Love
(c) Feeling
(d) is
16. Which of the following words is a verb?
(a) Quickly
(b) Dance
(c) Tall
(d) Chair
17. Choose the correct verb in this sentence: "He ____ to the store."
(a) Went
(b) Going
(c) Goes
(d) Go
18. In the sentence "She speaks English fluently," which word is the verb?
(a) Speaks
(b) She
(c) English
(d) Fluently
19. Which of the following sentences contains a helping verb?
(a) He ran to the shop.
(b) She is eating an apple.
(c) They dance every day.
(d) The baby cries loudly.
20. Find the verb in the sentence: "They are playing football."
(a) Playing
(b) They
(c) Are
(d) Football
21. Identify the adverb in the sentence: "She sings beautifully."
(a) She
(b) Sings
(c) Beautifully
(d) None
22. Which of the following words is an adverb?
(a) Slowly
(b) Quick
(c) Beautiful
(d) Happy
23. In the sentence "He speaks very softly," the word 'very' is an example of a(n) ____.
(a) Adjective
(b) Verb
(c) Adverb
(d) Noun
24. Which of the following is an adverb of time?
(a) Gently
(b) Yesterday
(c) Quickly
(d) Softly
25. In the sentence "The car moved quickly," what part of speech is 'quickly'?
(a) Noun
(b) Verb
(c) Adverb
(d) Preposition
26. Which preposition best completes the sentence: "He is sitting ____ the table."
(a) In
(b) On
(c) At
(d) Under

27. Choose the correct preposition: "The cat jumped ____ the wall."
 (a) Over
 (b) In
 (c) Under
 (d) For
28. Identify the preposition in the sentence: "They walked through the park."
 (a) Walked
 (b) They
 (c) Through
 (d) Park
29. Which of the following sentences uses the preposition 'beside' correctly?
 (a) He is standing beside the door.
 (b) He walked beside the street.
 (c) Beside he goes to school.
 (d) The cat is beside sleeping.
30. In the sentence "She is sitting between her two friends," the word 'between' is a ____.
 (a) Verb
 (b) Preposition
 (c) Noun
 (d) Adverb
31. Which of the following is a coordinating conjunction?
 (a) After
 (b) But
 (c) If
 (d) Since
32. In the sentence "She is happy because she won," what part of speech is 'because'?
 (a) Adverb
 (b) Preposition
 (c) Conjunction
 (d) Noun
33. Which conjunction best completes the sentence: "He studied hard ____ he could pass the exam."
 (a) And
 (b) But
 (c) So that
 (d) Or
34. Identify the conjunction in the sentence: "We went to the party and had fun."
 (a) Went
 (b) Party
 (c) And
 (d) Fun
35. Which of the following sentences uses the conjunction 'although' correctly?
 (a) Although he was tired, he finished his homework.
 (b) He tired although.
 (c) She although went home early.
 (d) Although he tired.
36. Which of the following is a personal pronoun?
 (a) He
 (b) Which
 (c) This
 (d) None
37. In the sentence "She gave me a book," the word 'me' is a ____.
 (a) Possessive pronoun
 (b) Reflexive pronoun
 (c) Subject pronoun
 (d) Object pronoun
38. Identify the pronoun in the sentence: "We are going to the park."
 (a) We
 (b) Park
 (c) Going
 (d) To
39. Choose the correct reflexive pronoun: "He completed the work by ____."
 (a) Himself
 (b) Myself
 (c) Themselves
 (d) Yourself
40. Which sentence contains a relative pronoun?
 (a) This is the book that I was talking about.
 (b) I am talking to her.
 (c) That is a good idea.
 (d) We will meet later.

ANSWER KEY

1. [b]	2. [a]	3. [b]	4. [b]	5. [b]
6. [c]	7. [a]	8. [b]	9. [a]	10. [c]
11. [b]	12. [d]	13. [b]	14. [a]	15. [b]
16. [b]	17. [a]	18. [a]	19. [b]	20. [c]
21. [c]	22. [a]	23. [c]	24. [b]	25. [c]
26. [b]	27. [a]	28. [c]	29. [a]	30. [b]
31. [b]	32. [c]	33. [c]	34. [c]	35. [a]
36. [a]	37. [d]	38. [a]	39. [a]	40. [a]

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शैक्षणिक रीति विज्ञान (ENGLISH)



Introduction:

Communication: - The exchange of thoughts and ideas. (a process)

Language: - The medium of communication.

Importance of English Language

- English is an international language it is a language of the world.
- English is known as Lingua Franca of the world.
- English is the language of science.
- English is one of the languages of India.
- Window of the world.
- English is an associate language.
- Language is a vehicle of thoughts
- **Communication ⇌ Language** (Interdependent on each other)

Language is:

- (i) Evolutionary in nature. (प्रकृति में विकासवादी / विकसित होती है)
- (ii) A complex whole. (एक जटिल संपूर्ण)
- (iii) It is a system of systems. (प्रणालियों की प्रणाली)
- **These 4 systems together make up language.**

(a) Morphology : Study of formation of words.

(b) Phonology / Phonetics : The sound system.

(c) Semantics : The study of meaning of words

(d) Syntax / Grammar : The arrangement of words in a sentence.

- (iv) Language is arbitrary (मनमानी भाषा)
- (v) Language is a social phenomenon. (सामाजिक घटनाओं को व्यक्त करने के लिए भाषा का प्रयोग होता है।)
- (vi) Language is symbolic, unique, and modifiable.
 - symbolic → Phoneme / Phonetics के माध्यम से Represent करते हैं।
- (vii) Language is systematic.
 - Rules + Letter + Words + Skills
- (viii) Language is vocal, verbal and sound.
- (ix) Language is non-instinctive and conventional. (जन्मजात नहीं होती है, अनुभव और अभ्यास से सीखी जाती है)

- (x) Language is productive and creative.
- (xi) Language is a system of communication.
- (xii) Language is human and structurally complex. (भाषा मानव के बोलचाल का तरीका है संरचनाओं को रचना पड़ता है / याद करना पड़ता है).

Characteristics of Language**1. Language is Arbitrary (मनमानी)**

- No natural relationship with its meaning.
- A word has no relationship with its meaning.
- Based on rules (नियमों पर आधारित) Not a code.
- **Signifier** (Sound/Letter/Word/Symbol) is not the **signified** (Meaning/Action /Thought/Idea).

2. Language is a Social Phenomenon (सामाजिक घटनाओं से जुड़ी)

- Nourishes and develops culture Establishes human relations.
- Part and parcel of our society.
- Role of dialect (आम बोल-चाल में भाषा) and formal (Professional relationship) language.
- Personal relationships are established through language.

3. Language is a Symbolic System (प्रतीकात्मक प्रणाली)

- **Sound = symbols** (ध्वनियाँ प्रतीकों द्वारा दर्शाई जाती हैं।)
- Consists of different sound symbols.
- **In English: 44 sounds**

These sounds are represented in symbols.

- **क्रम में (Sequence):** Consonants, Vowels.

4. Language is Systematic (प्रणालीबद्ध)

- **Skills:** L S R W → Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing.

Steps:

- Letters → Sounds → Phrases → Words → Sentence → Paragraph.

5. Language is Vocal, Verbal, and Sound-Based.

- **Vocal:** Produced using mouth organs - tongue, teeth, lips, nasal cavity, pharynx etc.
- **Verbal: Formed of actual words.**
- **Sound-Based:** Language consists of phonetic sounds used in articulation.

6. Language is Non-Instinctive and Conventional.

- **Non-Instinctive:** Not inborn – It is learned, not inherited.
- Acquired in the social environment – family, school, community.
- **Conventional:** Language evolves across generations, passed on culturally.

7. Language is Productive and Creative (उत्पादक और रचनात्मक)

- Enables expression of new ideas through different combinations.
- Supports cognitive, social, emotional, and contextual processing.
- Language is dynamic and evolves with creativity.

8. Language is a System of Communication

- Language is used to send and receive messages accurately.

Involves:

- Pragmatic value (contextual use)
- Conceptual meaning

Components:

- Purpose of the message
- Manner of use (oral/written)
- Meaning or idea conveyed.

9. Language is Human and Structurally Complex.

- Uniquely human — no other species uses such a complex system.

Based on:

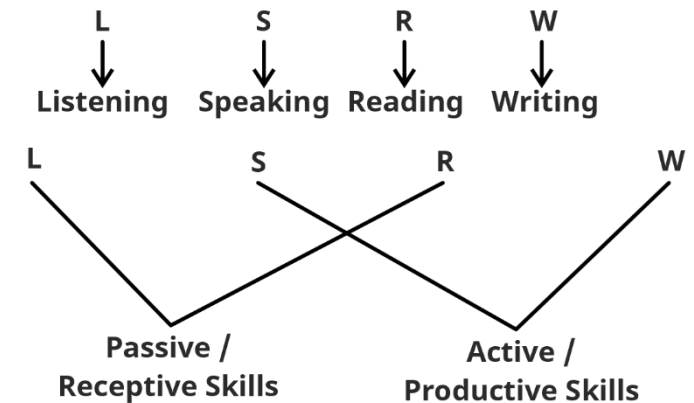
- Rules
- Structures
- Grammar
- Vocabulary

10. Language is Unique, Complex, and Modifiable

- **Unique:** Every language differs in form and expression.
- Each language has its own sounds/symbols/way of expression.
- **Complex:** Built on grammar, structure and vocabulary layered system.
- **Modifiable:** Reformatations can be made in language.
- new words/signals/symbols can be added.

Language Skills

- Derived from Latin word lingua meaning language & speech.
- **The four core language skills are:**



L → S → R → W

Listening → speaking → reading → writing.

Note:

- First Language = L1 (Mother Tongue /Native language/ Primary Language/home language.)
- जिससे जिससे बच्चे का मानसिक विकास हो 1st language L1.

Aims of Language Teaching

1. Develop the ability to understand the speaker language.
2. Improve reading and listening comprehension.
3. Enable fluent and diverse expression.
4. Teach learners how to present ideas coherently.
5. Integrate thinking and learning skills.
6. Learn language registers in various contexts.
7. Emphasize listening as the foundation of language acquisition.

Role of a Language Teacher

- Mentor = Coach
- Mediator: Links → student and learning
- Inspiration / Stimulant
- A Continuous Learner
- Collaborator
- Participant in the learning process
- A Role Model
- Good Listener and Fluent Speaker
- Planner/Organizer
- Creative Thinker
- All-rounded Educator
- Researcher (material developer)
- Method Executor
- Executing new teaching method.

1. Principle of Naturalness (Real-life Connection)

- A child learns his mother tongue through natural process naturally through a natural process.
- The same process should be adopted to learn second language.
- A teacher should provide natural atmosphere to the students.
- Language can be learnt by group discussion.
- Language teaching should start orally.
- Grammar should be taught inductively.
- Correct pronunciation should be taught.
- Real concepts, realistic situations, actual actions principal of concreteness.

2. Principle of Imitation

- Imitation is a basic language learning technique.
- Language is learnt through imitation.
- imitation + practice = Mastery on language.
- As the students imitate the teacher must result in his use of the language.
- Imitation makes **pronunciation and grammar** perfect as pupils repeat what their teacher speaks and write.
- students imitate if teacher's pronunciation and vocabulary speaking is effective, student speech will be.

3. Principle of Habit Formation

- Language learning is a matter of habit formation.
- The teacher should motivate the students to form correct language.
- The teacher should ask the students to read books, magazines, and newspapers.
- The students should make the habit of articulation/instruction of language with correct pronunciation.
- The students should consult a dictionary to improve vocabulary.

4. Principle of Linking with Life

- Use real-life situations to teach language.
- The use of real-life situations should be made to teach the target language.
- To encourage students to use daily target language in life structure.

5. Principle of Motivation and interest.

- Motivation builds interest in learning.
- Stimulates reading and writing practice.
- Can be both intrinsic and extrinsic.
- **Teacher's role:** motivate using relatable methods and materials.
- The teacher has to create an interest among the students.
- The teacher use different approaches and effective teaching methods.
- Teacher uses Audio-visual aids.

6. Principle of Proportion (LSRW)

- Equal importance to all 4 language skills:
- Listening
- Speaking
- Reading
- Writing
- Receptive and productive.

7. Principle of "Learning by Doing"

Introduced by: John Dewey

- The teacher should try to engage the learner in different communication activity.
- Communicative activity में learner को involve करना - Principal of learning by doing.
- In a traditional classroom, the learner were passive recipients of information. Now the concept of teaching has changed from - teacher centered to learner centered.
- The teacher should provide facilities to use the learnt language in his/her surrounding.

8. Principle of Selection and Gradation/ study material

- Language items should be selected and graded before they are taught.
- Selection can be done in terms of both vocabulary and grammatical items.
- Selection of language items should be done on the basis of

A. Simplicity

B. Usefulness - an item convenient to teach

C. Productivity - in which place is the students able to use that word.

D. Teachability - the item is easy to teach in social context.

9. Principle of Grouping

- language items should be grouped before they are taught.

- a) **Phonetics grouping** : language items are grouped according to sound : nut, cut, shut, but etc.
- b) **Semantic grouping** : language items are grouped on the basis of similarity in meaning.
10. **Principle of Repetition**
- “Repetition is the mother of learning.”
 - Reinforce through repetition to recall better.
 - Repetition is an important language learning technique.
11. **Principle of Proper Order**
- **Follow skill sequence:**
 - Listening → Speaking → Reading → Writing
12. **Principle of Language Opportunity**
- Give students chances to express thoughts actively.
13. **Principle of Language Aptitude**
- Recognize and nurture individual capability to learn languages.
14. **Principle of Active and Passive Vocabulary**

Active Vocabulary	Passive Vocabulary
Used in daily speech and writing	Understood but not used regularly
E.g. helpful, talk, go	E.g. expedition, obsolete

EXERCISE

1. **What does the Principle of Naturalness emphasize in language teaching?**
- Focusing solely on written exercises
 - Mimicking the natural process of mother tongue acquisition
 - Teaching complex grammar rules first
 - Avoiding oral practice
2. **The Principle of Imitation in language teaching primarily focuses on:**
- Students memorizing vocabulary lists
 - Learning through copying the teacher’s pronunciation and grammar
 - Avoiding repetition of language items
 - Teaching only theoretical concepts
3. **According to the Principle of Habit Formation, what should a teacher encourage?**
- Students to avoid practicing language
 - Correct articulation and reading habits through motivation
 - Focusing only on listening skills
 - Ignoring vocabulary development

4. **The Principle of Linking with Life encourages teachers to:**
- Use real-life situations to make language learning relevant
 - Restrict language to academic contexts
 - Avoid cultural references in teaching
 - Focus only on grammar rules
5. **Who introduced the Principle of Learning by Doing in language teaching?**
- Noam Chomsky
 - John Dewey
 - B.F. Skinner
 - Jean Piaget
6. **A language teacher as a “continuous learner” should:**
- Stop learning after becoming a teacher
 - Keep updating their knowledge and teaching methods
 - Focus only on traditional methods
 - Avoid experimenting with new techniques
7. **What is the focus of the Principle of Selection and Gradation?**
- Teaching all language items simultaneously
 - Choosing language items based on simplicity, usefulness and teachability
 - Ignoring the social context of language
 - Random selection of vocabulary
8. **In phonetic grouping, language items are grouped based on:**
- Their meaning
 - Their sound, e.g., nut, cut, shut
 - Their grammatical structure
 - Their complexity
9. **The Principle of Repetition is described as:**
- Unnecessary for language learning
 - Harmful to student progress
 - The mother of learning
 - Only useful for advanced learners
10. **What is the correct sequence of language skills as per the Principle of Proper Order?**
- Listening → Speaking → Reading → Writing
 - Reading → Writing → Listening → Speaking
 - Writing → Speaking → Reading → Listening
 - Speaking → Listening → Writing → Reading
11. **The Principle of Language Opportunity focuses on:**
- Restricting students’ language use
 - Providing chances for active expression of thoughts
 - Focusing only on passive vocabulary
 - Avoiding group discussions

12. **What does the Principle of Language Aptitude recognize?**
 (a) All students learn languages at the same pace
 (b) Individual capabilities vary in language learning
 (c) Language learning does not require practice
 (d) Only group activities are effective
13. **Active vocabulary refers to words that are:**
 (a) Understood but not used regularly
 (b) Used in daily speech and writing
 (c) Obsolete and rarely used
 (d) Learned only through reading
14. **How does the Principle of Motivation and Interest enhance language learning?**
 (a) By avoiding audio-visual aids
 (b) By using relatable methods to stimulate interest
 (c) By focusing only on intrinsic motivation
 (d) By discouraging student participation
15. **Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of language?**
 (a) Language is arbitrary
 (b) Language is a social phenomenon
 (c) Language is instinctive and inborn
 (d) Language is symbolic
16. **The role of a language teacher as a "mediator" involves:**
 (a) Acting as a link between students and learning
 (b) Avoiding interaction with students
 (c) Focusing only on delivering lectures
 (d) Teaching without planning
17. **The Principle of Learning by Doing emphasizes:**
 (a) Engaging learners in communicative activities
 (b) Avoiding hands-on activities
 (c) Passive reception of information
 (d) Focusing only on theoretical learning
18. **What role does repetition play in language learning?**
 (a) It is harmful to student progress
 (b) It is unnecessary for language mastery
 (c) It reinforces learning and improves recall
 (d) It is only useful for advanced learners
19. **Why does the Principle of Naturalness advocate starting language teaching orally?**
 (a) To focus only on written skills
 (b) To mimic the natural process of language acquisition
 (c) To avoid teaching pronunciation
 (d) To teach complex grammar first

20. **Which principle emphasizes the use of audio-visual aids to enhance learning?**
 (a) Principle of Motivation and Interest
 (b) Principle of Grouping
 (c) Principle of Proper Order
 (d) Principle of Selection
21. **The Principle of Active and Passive Vocabulary distinguishes between:**
 (a) Words used daily and words understood but not used regularly
 (b) Words with no meaning
 (c) Words used only in formal contexts
 (d) Words learned through writing only
22. **The Principle of Language Aptitude recognizes that:**
 (a) Language learning does not require practice
 (b) Only group activities are effective
 (c) All students learn languages at the same pace
 (d) Individual capabilities vary in language learning
23. **According to the Principle of Naturalness, why should grammar be taught inductively?**
 (a) To focus on memorizing rules
 (b) To allow students to discover rules through examples
 (c) To avoid teaching grammar altogether
 (d) To prioritize written exercises over oral practice
24. **Why is language considered non-instinctive?**
 (a) It is inherited genetically
 (b) It is learned through social interaction and practice
 (c) It is inborn and does not require learning
 (d) It cannot be modified
25. **The Principle of Selection and Gradation considers which factors for language items?**
 (a) Only grammatical complexity
 (b) Simplicity, usefulness, productivity and teachability
 (c) Complexity and randomness
 (d) Only vocabulary size

ANSWER KEY

1. (b)	2. (b)	3. (b)	4. (a)	5. (b)
6. (b)	7. (b)	8. (b)	9. (c)	10. (a)
11. (b)	12. (b)	13. (b)	14. (b)	15. (c)
16. (a)	17. (a)	18. (c)	19. (b)	20. (a)
21. (a)	22. (d)	23. (b)	24. (b)	25. (b)





PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS



Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follow.

We all want to live well, and when it is time. die well too. This is the essence of most human aspirations, within this, much, if not most, of human endeavour is dedicated to living well and the outcome reflects it. Humans have achieved much in terms of living well We have managed to acquire more comfort and convenience than any other generation in the past. However, when it comes to dying well. it cannot be said that we die in any way better than our ancestor

1. **All human efforts are dedicated to -**
 (A) living well (B) dying well
 (C) travelling (D) exploring [A]
2. **The synonym of the word 'confess' is-**
 (A) refuse (B) decline
 (C) admit (D) deny [C]

Read the following passage and answer the question nos. (3 and 4)

I worked for a brief while in a college in Delhi, and among my more uncomfortable memories is a language exercise, I gave a group of eight undergraduates: I asked them to imagine that they had already graduated and wanted them to write an application for a suitable job. Seven of the eight students wrote applications for the jobs of clerks. Even in one of the good universities, and in a college that had a reputation for its academic standards, the system had (snuffed out all youthful ambition. Even the highest youthful ambition in the prestigious colleges is to pass the competitive examination for appointments in the administrative services, and there are colleges that are more proud of the bureaucrats among their alumni than of any scholars, scientists or leaders of opinion. And these latter, understandably, are a small number. Students derive the meanness of their ambitions from the meanness of the goals that the colleges propose to themselves. And of the most ambitious, as well as of the least, among the students, it could be said that they think more of what society will do to or for them, than of what they would be able to do for and to society. This is an excellent apprenticeship for joining the ranks of hirelings or of the unemployed.

3. **What according to the writer is the highest youthful ambition in the best colleges?**
 (A) to become a scholar
 (B) to become a scientist
 (C) to become doctors and engineers
 (D) to become a bureaucrat [D]

4. **Snuffed out means:**
 (A) encouraged
 (B) urged
 (C) killed
 (D) instilled [A]
5. **Choose the appropriate modal as per the concept in bracket to fill in the blank.**
I.....be sixteen on Monday. (Simple futurity)
 (A) Can
 (B) should
 (C) ought to
 (D) shall [D]
6. **Choose the correct one-word substitution for the given phrase:**
A person who thinks of only himself.
 (A) Egoist
 (B) Proud
 (C) Eccentric
 (D) Boaster [A]
7. **Choose the correct phonetic transcription of the given word from the options that follow:**
'apple'
 (A) |æpl |
 (B) | e'pal |
 (C) | elpl |
 (D) | apl [A]
8. **Choose the correct passive voice of the given sentence from the options that follow :**
Does she speak English?
 (A) Was English spoken by her?
 (B) Has English been spoken by her?
 (C) Is English spoken by her?
 (D) Had English been spoken by her? [C]
9. **Choose the correct indirect speech of the given sentence from the options that follow:**
He said to me, "How is your mother?"
 (A) He asked me how my mother is.
 (B) He said to me how your mother was.
 (C) He asked me how my mother was.
 (D) He asked me how was my mother. [C]
10. **Choose the correct form of the verb in brackets from the options that follow :**
I (meet) him yesterday.
 (A) met (B) have met
 (C) would meet (D) might meet [A]
11. **Change the following sentence into active voice from the options given below :**
He was accused of theft.
 (A) People accuse him of theft.
 (B) People accused him of theft.
 (C) Theft accused to him.
 (D) People accused of theft. [B]

12. Identify the correct part of speech of the underlined word, choosing from the options that follow :

It rained heavily.

- (A) Adverb
- (B) Adjective
- (C) Preposition
- (D) Verb

[D]

13. Choose the correct word that matches the given phonetic transcription from the options that follow:"

/keʊ1d/

- (A) cold
- (B) culled
- (C) called
- (D) cooled

[A]

14. Choose the correct option for the following incorrect sentence.

If it rains, I would not go to the park.

- (A) I was not going to the park if it rains.
- (B) I would not be going to the park if it rains.
- (C) I should not go to the park if it rains.
- (D) If it rains, I will not go to the park.

[D]

15. Choose the correct option.

"The sun smiled down on the flowers and the light danced on them" is an example of:

- (A) oxymoron
- (B) irony
- (C) personification
- (D) sarcasm

[C]

16. Choose the correct form of indirect narration for the given sentence:

He said, "I am a student".

- (A) He says that he is a student.
- (B) He said that he was a student.
- (C) He said that he is a student.
- (D) He says that he was a student.

[B]

Read the following poem and answer the question that follows it :

When God at first made Man,
Having a glass of blessings standing by:
Let us (said He) pour on him all we can:
Let the world's riches, which dispersed lie,
Contract into a span.
So strength first made a way;
Then beauty flow'd, then wisdom, honour,
pleasure:
When almost all was out, God made a stay,
Perceiving that alone, of all His treasure,
Rest in the bottom lay.
For if I should (said He)
Bestow this jewel also on my creature,

He would adore my gifts instead of me,
And rest in Nature, not the God of Nature:
So both should losers be
Yet let him keep the rest,
But keep them with repining restlessness:
Let him be rich and weary, that at least,
If goodness lead him not, yet weariness
May toss him to my breast.

17. What did God pour on man?

- (A) Curses
- (B) Problems
- (C) Blessings
- (D) Rest

[C]

18. Choose the correct antonym of the given word from the options that follow :

Calm

- (A) tranquil
- (B) serene
- (C) unperturbed
- (D) disturbed

[D]

19. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank:

He cut the apple.....a knife.

- (A) with
- (B) by
- (C) through
- (D) in

[A]

20. Fill in the blank with the correct option:

Her father accompanied by all her uncles.....late.

- (A) were
- (B) was
- (C) have been
- (D) have arrived

[B]

21. Identify the proper noun in the following sentence from the options given below.

Jaysingh was a brave king.

- (A) Jaysingh
- (B) brave-Ads
- (C) was
- (D) king

[A]

22. In the sentence given below, the underlined phrasal verb means:

You should allow for delays when planning a journey.

- (A) exclude something in a plan or calculation
- (B) include something in a plan or calculation
- (C) to make a mathematical total
- (D) withdraw your plans and proposals

[B]

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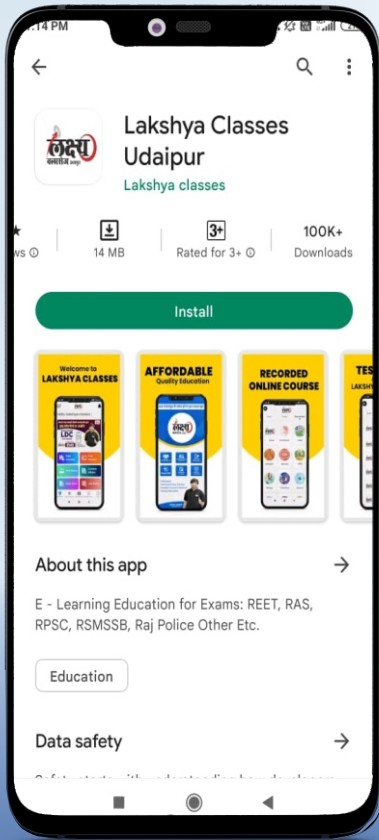
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