



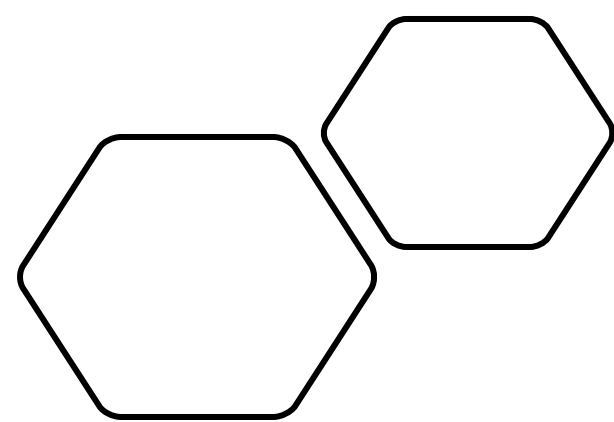
SAFALTA CLASS<sup>TM</sup>

An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

# ENGLISH PEDAGOGY ENGLISH

**CTET  
/UPTET/UTET/HTET/RTET**

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# Comprehension and methods

By: Santosh Sir





11 Ad's Adm. conj

By

Adm.

. A vexed problem facing us is the clamour to open more colleges and to reserve more seats for backward classes. But it will be a sheer folly to expand such facilities recklessly without giving any thought to the quality of education imparted. If admissions are made far more selective, it will automatically reduce the number of entrants. This should apply particularly to new colleges, many of which are little more than degree factories. Only then can the authorities hope to bring down the teacher-student ratio to manageable proportion. What is more, teachers should be given refresher courses every summer to brush up their knowledge.

Simple  
comp.  
complex

article (a / an / the) + (ad's) Name



possessive my, our  
prep.

ing (gerund)

. Besides, if college managements increase their library budget it will help both the staff and the students a great deal. At the same time, however, it will be unfair to deny college education to thousands of young men and women, unless employers stop insisting on degrees even for clerical jobs. For a start, why can't the Government disqualify graduates from securing certain jobs, say class III and IV posts? Once the link between degrees and jobs is severed, at least in some important department, it will make young people think twice before joining college.

①

v  
educate

Adj

educational

①

verb

②

gerund

③

participle

④

determiner

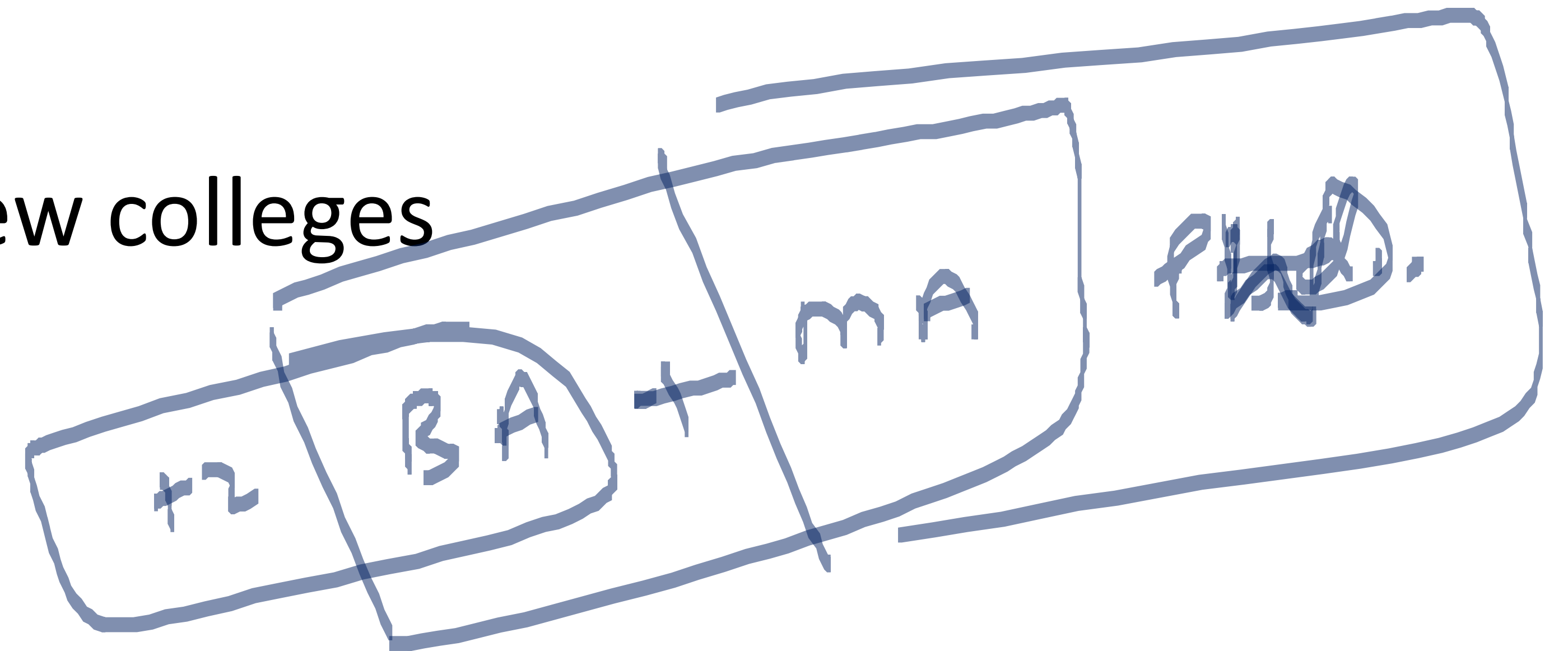
1. What can automatically help to reduce admission?

(a) Tough entrance tests

(b) Discouragement to open new colleges

✓ (c) Selective admissions

(d) Abolishing reservation



Participle - present - v-ing  
 part - v3  
 part perf - Having + v3

- 
- . 2. Many of the new colleges are
  - (a) centres of advanced learning
  - (b) research institutions
  - ✓ (c) factories producing degree holders
  - (d) known for their academic excellence



. 3. How can teachers brush up their knowledge?

- ✓ (a) By arranging refresher courses
- (b) By providing monetary help/incentive
- (c) By providing better library facilities
- (d) By sending them abroad

- 
- . 4. The author is in favour of restricting college admissions
  - ✓ (a) only when degrees are delinked from jobs
  - (b) when alternative avenues are open for the students
  - (c) when the teacher-student ratio is reduced
  - (d) only when parents think twice before sending their children to colleges

- . 5. The phrase "vexed problem" means
- (a) a serious problem
  - (b) a debatable problem ✗
  - ✓ (c) a difficult problem
  - (d) an irritating problem ✗

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1st person narrative

. Our awareness of time has reached such a pitch of intensity that we suffer acutely whenever our travels take us into some corner of the world where people are not interested in minutes and seconds. The unpunctuality of the Orient, for example, is appalling to those who come freshly from a land of fixed mealtimes and regular train services. For a modern American or Englishman, waiting is a psychological torture. An Indian accepts the blank hours with resignation, even with satisfaction. He has not lost the fine art of doing nothing. Our notion of time as a collection of minutes, each of which must be filled with some business or amusement, is wholly alien to the Greek. For the man who lives in a pre-industrial world. time moves at a slow and easy pace: for the good reason that he has not been made conscious of the existence of minutes.

S/O/C/V

ger / pres. p. / Int / Verb

Verbal Noun

Adj

- occidental  $\neq$  Indian / Chinese / eastern

- 
2. The Orientals are alien to
- (a) the business of amusement
  - (b) the notion of time as a collection of minutes
  - (c) industrialization
  - (d) the fine art of doing nothing

अलना, foreigner

- . 3. A person who belongs to pre-industrial world
- (a) knows the utility of time
  - (b) knows how to derive happiness by making use of time carefully
  - ☒ (c) does not care about each minute
  - (d) cares much for every minute

. 4. According to the author

(a) the Orientals are very punctual ✗

(b) the Americans or the Englishmen are punctual ✓

(c) the Greek and the Orientals are very punctual ✗

(d) the Indians are very punctual ✗



5. The 'orient' in the passage refers to
- (a) China and Japan
  - (b) Japan and England
  - (c) England and America
  - (d) America alone

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The term association refers to the ability to group various ideas and associating various events to that piece of memory. While the transfer of particular events to the brain takes place, it is stored in reference with another event. Hence, when we come across some new event, we relate that with another event that is already in our minds. This process is known as association. Due to association process one can get more information about a particular thing. One can relate the things altogether and be ready for the consequences of that particular event.

• When the thought and ideas are grouped together, on the occurrence of any event or thought, enormous related thoughts and memories come out of mind. If the person is having this ability on a larger scale that person is considered to possess an efficient and quick brain. On more extension the education can also be defined. Education is actually the way of grouping various idea and information so that one can associate that information with other information. This way association helps in enhancing the new ideas and information. Association helps in cultivating a well stored brain.



• When the things in mind are well-associated, the person can use the information in memory effectively for future events. For example, a person reads about the dogs infected with rabies. He reads about the behavior and outlook of the infected dogs. While passing through a road he comes across a dog that is behaving oddly. Here, just by watching the behavior the person remembers the information about the infected dogs. He immediately gets away from the sight of the dog in order to avoid injury by the dog. This whole event explains the term association. The person associated the information in his memory to the live event and avoided the further accident. This way the association helps in day to day life.

• Only good memory cannot make a person brilliant. The proper association of many informative events to each other is most important. If the events that are recalled are not related to the current event, then the information in memory won't be helpful. The various informative events are like threads. These are entered into memory block without any relation with any other event. Once they are stored in the brain, various ideas and thoughts start to group together. The grouping is done on the basis of similarities between the events. This way the threads are tied together to form a knot. Whenever a new thought or idea enters the mind, one of the threads gets touched by that idea. And suddenly connection to all other threads of ideas is established. Due to this the relevant information comes in the front. In this manner the network of association works.

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- . A person with a great associative power is able to establish this connection very quickly. Even though the amount of information stored in his memory is less, he can quickly think of related ideas. These ideas may not have a great relevance to the current event, but he is able to recall every single detail similar to that event. This kind of mind is considered as brilliant. Hence, association is very important along with a good memory.

- . 1. What is the meaning of the term “Association” given in the context of the passage?
  - a) When we come across some new event, we relate that with another event that is already in our minds.
  - b) Only good memory can make a person brilliant.
  - c) A person having good associations has good thoughts and ideas.
  - d) All of the above
  - e) None of these



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- . 2. Due to association process\_\_\_\_\_
- a) One can differentiate between the good and bad things.
  - b) One can get more information about a particular thing.
  - c) One can have a very good IQ level.
  - d) One can be perfect in remembering all the ups and downs of life.
  - e) One can always be happy and cheerful in life.



. 3. Which of the following supporting example has/have been given by the author to support the association of information in one's memory?

A) The dog on the road behaving oddly.

B) A person bitten by the rabies infected dog.

C) A stray dog biting the people around

a) Only (A)      b) Only (B)      c) Only (C)

d) Both (A) and (B)      e) Only (A) and (C)

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4. Which of the following is TRUE in the context of the passage?
- a) A person with a great associative power is able to establish his connection very quickly.
  - b) Association is not important if one has a good memory.
  - c) One needs the things in mind to be well-associated for the effective use of memory.
  - d) Both 1) & 2)
  - e) Both 1) & 3)

- . 5. Which of the following is FALSE in the context of the passage?
- a) Associations do not help in cultivating a well stored brain.
  - b) Only good memory can make a person brilliant.
  - c) The term association refers to the ability to group various ideas.
  - d) Both 1) & 2)
  - e) All of the above

. 6. According to the passage, the various informative events are like \_\_\_\_\_

a) Raw information

b) Threads

c) Individual ideas

d) Association works

e) None of these

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. Unlike the masses, intellectuals have a taste for rationality and an interest in facts. Their critical habit of mind makes them resistant to the kind of propaganda that works so well on the majority. Intellectuals are the kind of people who demand evidence and are shocked by logical inconsistencies and fallacies. They regard oversimplification as the original sin of the mind and have no use for the slogans, the unqualified assertions and sweeping generalizations, which are the propagandist's stock-in-trade.



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- . 1. Intellectuals are the kind of people who
  - a) look for evidence in support of logical inconsistencies and fallacies
  - b) accept only those things which are logically consistent and well supported by evidence
  - c) demand logical inconsistencies and fallacies
  - d) ignore faulty logic and wrong beliefs



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2. 'Fallacies' means
- a) illogical arguments
  - b) inconsistencies
  - c) false evidence
  - d) false beliefs.

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- . 3. A trait which intellectuals do not possess is
- a) over-simplification
  - b) logical thinking
  - c) critical thinking
  - d) rationality

- 
- . 4. The first sentence of the passage suggests that
  - a) intellectuals behave like individuals, not like members of a crowd
  - b) individuals are intellectuals
  - c) all individuals have a taste for rationality and an interest in facts
  - d) groups consist of intellectuals

.

- . 5. The majority of people
- a) work well with intellectuals
  - b) possess a critical habit of mind
  - c) resist propaganda
  - d) do not possess a critical habit of mind

# Methods of Teaching English



- GTM method

→ Grammar Translation method

- [ Traditional method ✓

- [ Classical method ✓

→ Rules are focussed

→ Deductive method for Grammar

→ spoken aspect is neglected

Rule is taught first then Example

mother tongue first

Target language is translated into MT.

Deductive  
Rule first

Inductive  
1

example



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## Direct method - / Natural method

→ Inductive method for grammar

→ Target language <sup>is taught</sup> in same language

→ mother tongue ~~X~~ is not used by anyone

→ Translation ~~X~~ ~~X~~

→ language usage is focused ✓

→ ✓ spoken part ✓ is focused not rule written

→ Rules are not focussed ~~X~~ usage ✓

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2

(11)

Bilingual method

- mother tongue is used sometimes only

but by the teacher only

Target language → Target language

He left this city

एकेश के लिए

for good,  
forever



④

Audio lingual method

Army method

oral drill,

Pronunciation

- similar to Direct

- Repetition

Army



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⑤

Language immersion method

- Allow the students to use target language whole day to understand any thing

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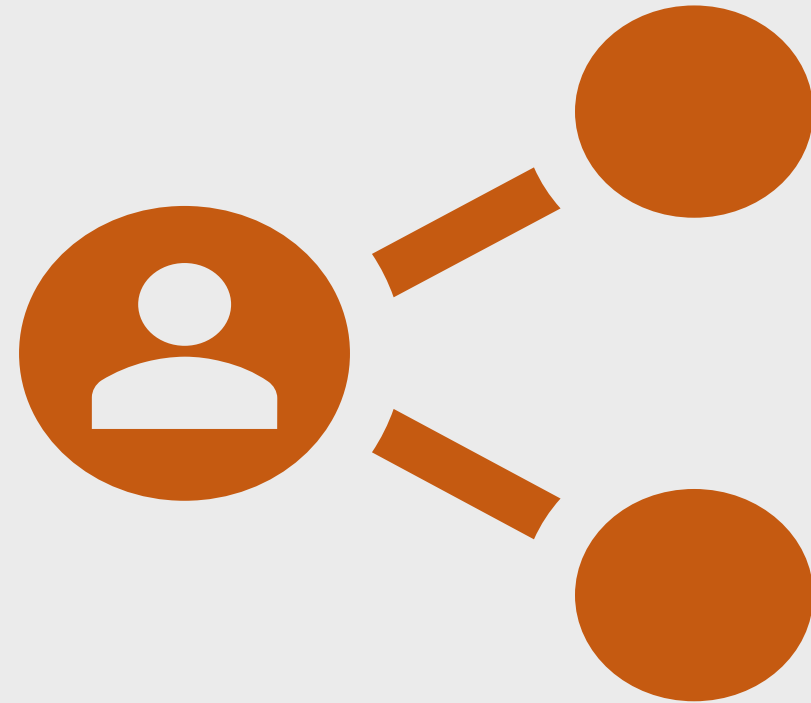
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