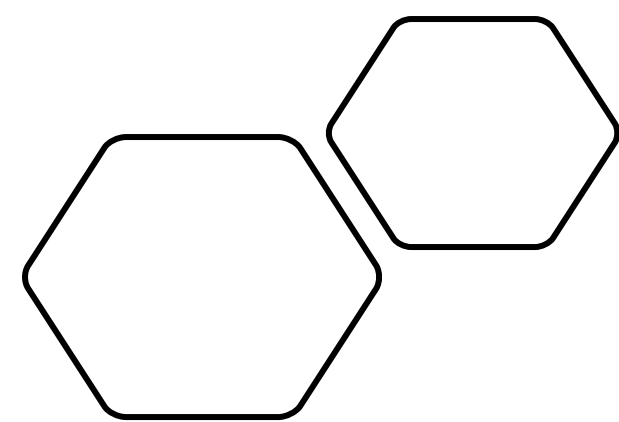# SAFALTA CLASS ™

An Initiative by अमर उजाला

ENGLISH PRACTICE

ENGLISH

CTET /UPTET/UTET/HTET/RTET

30th JULY 2020 | 06:30 PM – 07:30 PM
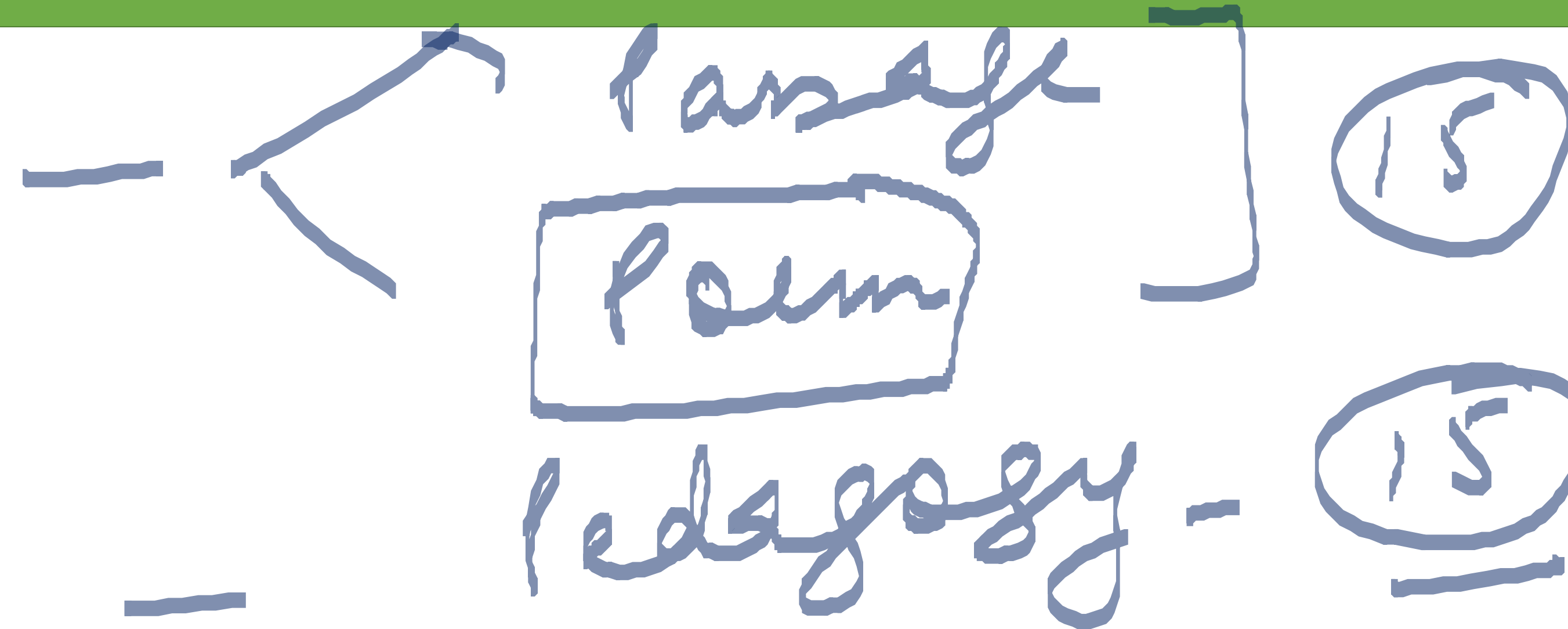
PRACTICE SESSION-1

By: Santosh Sir

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$$CTET - \begin{cases} L_1 - \boxed{English} \\ L_2 - \boxed{Hindi/Sanskrit} \end{cases}$$ $\boxed{Hindi\ S.}$ $\boxed{English}$

syllabus - Same है

L1 — English — $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Passage}\\\boxed{\text{Poem}}\end{array}\right\}$ (15)

Pedagogy — (15)

10

L2 — English — $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Passage}\\\text{Passage}\end{array}\right\}$ (15)

— Pedagogy — 15
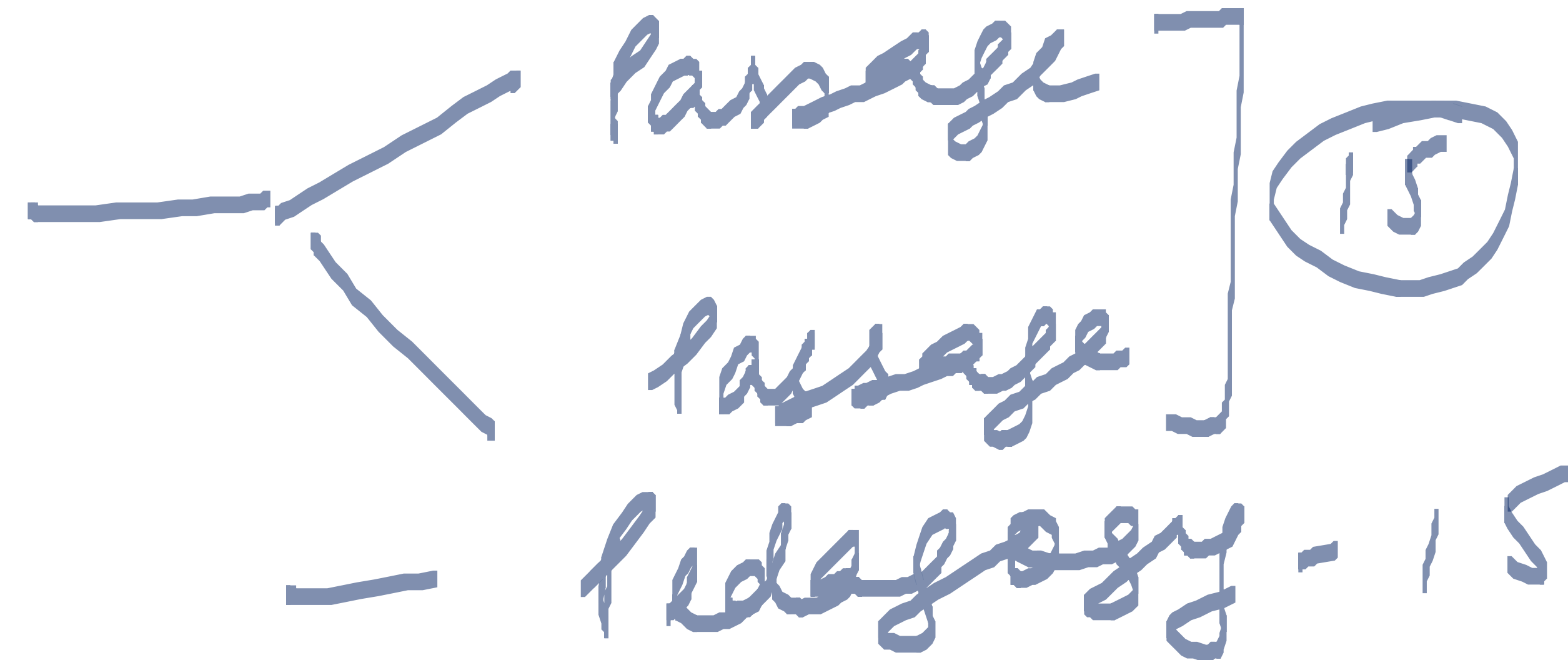
SYLLABUS

Passage - (15) -> 78, understanding

• Language -1 and   Language-2
• PASSAGE
• Parts of speech (identify) ✓   good boy (Adj)
• Word Formation   —   good → Noun — goodness
• Types of Sentences   —
• Types of Clauses   —
• Noun Sin/plural   —
• Noun Gender   —   No CTET

7

SYLLABUS

Voice ✓

Narration ✓

Tenses

Preposition

Article

Punctuation

Vocabulary

No CTET

SYLLABUS

POEM

Figures of speech

Literary Terms

Sounds in English

Pedagogy ≠ औ

SYLLABUS

PEDAGOGY — (15)

Target
25+
30

Terms - 1/2
LSRW - 2/3
Psychology - 5/6
Theories - 1/2
Methods - 1/2

Avg.
22+

•

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.

Result

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.	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.

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.   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.

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.   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 ✗

. 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)

.

. 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

.7. 'The term <u>association</u> refers to the ability to group various……….'
What is the parts of speech of the underlined word?

A. Noun

B. Adjective

C. Adverb

D. Verb

.8. 'The term association refers to the <u>ability</u> to group various..........'
What is the parts of speech of the underlined word?

A. Noun

B. Adjective

C. Adverb

D. Verb

.9. "He can quickly think of <u>related</u> ideas………." The underlined word is:

A. Noun

B. Adjective

C. Adverb

D. Verb

.10. The verb form of the word 'association' is:

A. Associative

B. Associate

C. Associationate

D. Associationise

Due to association process one can get more information about a particular thing.

11. Change the voice

A. Due to association process one can be gotten more information about a particular thing

B. More information can be gotten about a particular thing due to association process.

C. More information could be gotten about a particular thing due to association process. ✗

D. More information can be gotten about a particular thing due to association process by one

→ useless

If the person is having this ability on a larger scale that person is considered to possess an efficient and quick brain.

12. The above sentence is:

A. Simple sentence

B. Compound sentence

C. Complex sentence

D. If clause

Formation of Words

* **Noun ends with**

-ment	-	judgement, management
-ion	-	situation, completion
-ty	-	beauty, chastity
-ry	-	bravery
-cy	-	mercy, delicacy
-ism	-	optimism, pessimism
-dom	-	kingdom, wisdom
-ness	-	cleanliness, carefulness
-ist	-	chemist
-hood	-	childhood, womanhood
-age	-	bondage, leakage

-age	-	bondage, leakage
-ance	-	appearance, assistance
-or	-	contractor, narrator
-er	-	teacher, cleaner
-ant	-	informant
-al	-	proposal, refusal
-ce	-	presence

NOTE – Ving – (Gerund) *without Helping verb*
also works as Noun.   → Ving + ना/ने/ना

e.g. (i) **Swimming** is useful.   रहना

(ii) He is fond of **reading** magazines. — पढ़ने

(iii) She felt happy at my **reaching** on time.

→ पहुँचने

Make nouns

Beautify → Beauty / Beautification

Capable — Capability

Pure → purity

Devote → Devotion

King → Kingdom

Adjective ends with--

-ous - courageous, (stupendous – विशालकाय)

-like - (childlike – भोला), (warlike – युद्ध जैसा)

-ish - (childish – मूर्ख), (feverish – बुखार जैसा)

-less - (reckless/careless – लापरवाह)

-ful - cheerful, (slothful – आलसी)

-ic - archaic – (outdated / old)

-al - national, agricultural

-ate - (fortunate – भाग्यशाली), (affectionate – स्नेहपूर्ण)

-some - troublesome/(burdensome – कठिन)

-ly - (brotherly – भाई जैसा), (cowardly – कायर)

-t - present, confident

* al Noun
  बनाता
  t - V बनाता
  ate - V बनाता

NOTE – **Ving** – **(Present participle)**

V³ – **(Past participle)**

*Ving V3 +
वाला/वाली
हुआ*

without Helping verb also works as Adjective.

e.g. (i) She is sitting in a **revolving** chair.

(ii) She has got a **torn** page. (फटा हुआ)

(iii) She is sitting on a **broken** chair. (टूटा हुआ)

(iv) The baby is playing with a **dancing** doll.

* **Adverb ends with**

-'ly' - quickly, bravely

Make adjective

Strength → strong

king — kingly

Rectangle → Rectangular

Consensus → consensual

agree → Agreeable

ment (N)