

लक्ष्य

REET Mains
2023
सॉल्वड पेपर
सहित

1500+
महत्वपूर्ण
प्रश्नों सहित

RBSE, NCERT को प्रस्तुतों के महत्वपूर्ण फैरवट्स के साथ नवीनतम संस्करण

REET MAINS

III ग्रेड अध्यापक

मुख्य भर्ती परीक्षा

लेवल-2 (कक्षा 6 से 8) हेतु

भाग-3

REET Mains हेतु यह भी पढ़ें

- गाग-1 : राजस्थान सामाजिक ज्ञान, राजस्थानी भाषा एवं शैक्षिक परिदर्शन
- गाग-2 : राजस्थान सामाजिक विषय, शैक्षणिक गतिविधियां व सुवना तकनीकी (दोनों गाग लेवल-1 व 2 के लिए कोगन)

ENGLISH

शैक्षणिक रीति विज्ञान सहित
(शिक्षण विधियां)



लक्ष्य®

RSSB जयपुर द्वारा आयोजित

III Grade (6-8) English Part 3
REET Mains

English
and
Teaching Methods

लेखक

- ♦ डॉ. महावीर जैन
- ♦ सेजल जैन
- ♦ कान्ति जैन
- ♦ अंशुल जैन
- ♦ डॉ. शिवानी जैन

विद्यार्थियों हेतु सूचना

- ♦ लक्ष्य की हमेशा से कोशिश रही है कि हम हर नई पुस्तक में लेटेस्ट पाठ्यसामग्री का समावेश करें। हमारा प्रयास रहता है कि पुस्तक का प्रेरणात्मक इस तरह हो कि विद्यार्थियों को याद करने व रिवीजन करने में आसानी हो।
- ♦ इस संदर्भ में आपके सुझाव आमंत्रित हैं। कॉल करें 98299-27737 पर (सोम-शनि, 11-6 PM)



लक्ष्य®

मनु प्रकाशन (प्रा.) लिमिटेड, जयपुर

अनुक्रमणिका

◆ REET Mains Level-II भर्ती परीक्षा, 2022 (हल प्रश्न पत्र) [(27.02.2023)_(Shift-II)]	P1-P4
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Syllabus

राजस्थान कर्मचारी चयन बोर्ड, जयपुर

राजस्थान प्राथमिक और उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालय अध्यापक सीधी भर्ती प्रतियोगी परीक्षा का विस्तृत पाठ्यक्रम

परीक्षा की समयावधि एवं अंक-भार

क्र.सं.	संक्षिप्त विवरण
1.	परीक्षा 300 अंकों की होगी।
2.	परीक्षा के लिए एक प्रश्न-पत्र होगा।
3.	प्रश्न-पत्र की समयावधि 02 घण्टे 30 मिनट होगी।
4.	प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल 150 प्रश्न होंगे। समस्त प्रश्न बहुविकल्पी होंगे।
5.	उत्तरों के मूल्यांकन में नकारात्मक अंकन होगा। प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर के लिए उस विशिष्ट प्रश्न के लिए विहित अंकों का एक तिहाई भाग काटा जाएगा। यहाँ गलत उत्तर से अभिप्राय अशुद्ध उत्तर अथवा एक से अधिक उत्तर होना है।

पाठ्यक्रम विवरण और विस्तार

परीक्षा के लिए प्रश्न-पत्र का पाठ्यक्रम विवरण और विस्तार ऐसा होगा जो प्राधिकृत अभिकरण द्वारा समय-समय पर विहित किया जाएगा और अभ्यर्थियों को समय के भीतर ऐसी रीत से, जो प्राधिकृत अभिकरण उचित समझे, सूचित किया जाएगा।

परीक्षा के लिए विषय एवं अंक-भार

अध्यापक, लेवल - द्वितीय (कक्षा 6 से 8 तक के लिए)

क्र.सं	विवरण	अंक-भार
1.	राजस्थान का भौगोलिक, ऐतिहासिक और सांस्कृतिक ज्ञान, राजस्थानी भाषा	80 अंक

भौगोल

◆ राजस्थान का भौगोलिक स्वरूप

- ◆ मानसून तंत्र एवं जलवायु
- ◆ अपवाह तंत्र- झीलें, नदियाँ, बाँध, एनोकट, जल संरक्षण विधियाँ एवं तकनीकियाँ
- ◆ राजस्थान की वन-संरक्षण
- ◆ वन्य जीव-जन्तु, वन्य जीव संरक्षण एवं अभ्यारण्य
- ◆ मृदाएँ एवं मृदा संरक्षण
- ◆ राजस्थान की प्रमुख फसलें
- ◆ जनसंख्या, जनसंख्या-घनत्व, साक्षरता और लिंगानुपात
- ◆ राजस्थान की जनजातियाँ एवं जनजातीय क्षेत्र
- ◆ धात्विक एवं अधात्विक खनिज
- ◆ राजस्थान के ऊर्जा संसाधन: परम्परागत एवं गैर-परम्परागत
- ◆ राजस्थान के पर्यटन स्थल
- ◆ राजस्थान में यातायात के साधन

ऐतिहास एवं संस्कृति

- ◆ राजस्थान की प्राचीन सभ्यताएँ: कालीबंगा, आहड़, गणेश्वर, बालाथल और बैराठ इत्यादि।
- ◆ राजस्थान की महत्वपूर्ण ऐतिहासिक घटनाएँ, प्रमुख राजवंश, उनकी प्रशासनिक व राजस्व व्यवस्था इत्यादि।
- ◆ राजस्थान की स्थापत्य कला: किले, स्मारक, बावड़ी एवं हवेलियाँ इत्यादि।
- ◆ राजस्थान के मेले, त्योहार, लोक कला, लोक संगीत, लोक नाट्य एवं लोक नृत्य

- ♦ राजस्थान की सांस्कृतिक परम्परा एवं विरासत
- ♦ राजस्थान के धार्मिक आंदोलन, प्रमुख संत एवं लोक देवता
- ♦ राजस्थान के महत्वपूर्ण ऐतिहासिक स्थल
- ♦ राजस्थान के प्रमुख व्यक्तित्व
- ♦ राजस्थान के वस्त्र एवं आभूषण
- ♦ राजस्थान की चित्रकलाएँ एवं हस्तशिल्प
- ♦ 1857 की क्रांति में राजस्थान का योगदान, राजस्थान में जनजाति एवं किसान आंदोलन
- ♦ प्रजामण्डल एवं राजस्थान का एकीकरण

राजस्थानी भाषा

- ♦ राजस्थान की क्षेत्रीय बोलियाँ
- ♦ प्रमुख राजस्थानी कृतियाँ
- ♦ प्रमुख राजस्थानी साहित्यकार
- ♦ राजस्थानी संत साहित्य एवं लोक साहित्य

2. राजस्थान का सामान्य ज्ञान, शैक्षिक परिदृश्य, 50 अंक
निःशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम और सामयिक विषय

राजस्थान का सामान्य ज्ञान

- ♦ राजस्थान के प्रतीक चिह्न
- ♦ राजस्थान में राज्य सरकार की फैलागशिप योजनाएँ
- ♦ राजस्थान के प्रमुख अनुसंधान केन्द्र
- ♦ राजस्थान के प्रमुख धार्मिक स्थल
- ♦ राजस्थान के प्रमुख खिलाड़ी
- ♦ राजस्थान के प्रसिद्ध नगर एवं स्थल इत्यादि।
- ♦ राजस्थान के प्रमुख उद्योग।
- ♦ राजस्थान की राजनीतिक एवं प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था
- ♦ राजस्थान में जन कल्याणकारी योजनाएँ।

शैक्षिक परिदृश्य

- ♦ शिक्षण अधिगम के नवाचार।
- ♦ राज्य में केन्द्र एवं राजस्थान सरकार की विद्यार्थी कल्याणकारी योजनाएँ एवं पुरस्कार।
- ♦ विद्यालय प्रवंधन एवं संवंधित समितियाँ।
- ♦ राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 2020 राजस्थान के परिप्रेक्ष्य में।

निःशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम

- ♦ निःशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2009: प्रावधान एवं क्रियान्विति
- ♦ राजस्थान निःशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार नियम, 2011
- ♦ राजस्थान के मान्यता प्राप्त निजी विद्यालयों में निःशुल्क प्रवेश।

सामयिक विषय

- ♦ राजस्थान की सम-सामयिक घटनाएँ।
- ♦ राज्य की अभिनव विकास योजनाएँ एवं क्रियान्विति
- ♦ अन्य सम-सामयिक विषय।

संवंधित विद्यालय विषय का ज्ञान

120 अंक

English :-

- ♦ Parts of speech
- ♦ Tenses
- ♦ Voice
- ♦ Narration
- ♦ Transformation
- ♦ Conditional Sentences
- ♦ Idioms and proverbs
- ♦ Phrasal verbs
- ♦ One word substitution
- ♦ Clauses Analysis
- ♦ Subject verb Agreement
- ♦ Synonyms and Antonyms
- ♦ An acquaintance with literary terms
- ♦ Modal Auxiliaries
- ♦ Prepositions
- ♦ Unseen passage-Prose
- ♦ Unseen passage-Poetry
- ♦ Basic knowledge of English Sounds and their phonetic symbols

4. शैक्षणिक रीति विज्ञान (English Teaching Methods):- 20 अंक

- ♦ Principles of Teaching English
- ♦ Communicative English Language Teaching
- ♦ Methods of Teaching English
- ♦ Difficulties in learning English (Role of home language, multilingualism)
- ♦ Methods of evaluation, Remedial Teaching

5. शैक्षणिक मनोविज्ञान:-

20 अंक

- ♦ शैक्षणिक मनोविज्ञान: अर्थ, क्षेत्र एवं कार्य
- ♦ बाल विकास: अर्थ, बाल विकास के सिद्धान्त एवं विकास को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक
- ♦ बाल विकास में वंशानुक्रम एवं वातावरण का प्रभाव
- ♦ व्यक्तित्व: संकल्पना, प्रकार, व्यक्तित्व को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक और व्यक्तित्व मापन
- ♦ बुद्धि: संकल्पना, विभिन्न बुद्धि सिद्धान्त एवं मापन
- ♦ अधिगम का अर्थ एवं अधिगम को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक
- ♦ अधिगम के विभिन्न सिद्धान्त
- ♦ अधिगम की विभिन्न प्रक्रियाएँ
- ♦ विविध अधिगमकर्ता के प्रकार: पिछड़े, विमर्दित, प्रतिभाशाली, सृजनशील, विशेष आवश्यकता वाले विद्यार्थी इत्यादि।
- ♦ अधिगम में आने वाली कठिनाइयाँ
- ♦ अभियोग एवं अधिगम में इसका प्रभाव
- ♦ समायोजन की संकल्पना, तरीके एवं समायोजन में अध्यापक की भूमिका

6. सूचना तकनीकी:-

10 अंक

- ♦ सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के आधार
- ♦ सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी उपकरण (टूल्स)
- ♦ सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के अनुप्रयोग
- ♦ सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के सामाजिक प्रभाव

REET Mains Level – II

भर्ती परीक्षा, 2022

आयोजन

27 फरवरी, 2023

1. Choose the correct assertive form of the given sentence from the options that follow:

What a fool you are!

- (1) You are a great fool. (2) You are more or less a fool.
(3) You are foolish. (4) None but you are a fool. (1)

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

Jaysingh was a brave king.

- (1) was (2) king (3) Jaysingh (4) brave (3)

3. Fill in the blank with the correct option :

Her father accompanied by all her uncles late.

- (1) have been (2) have arrived
(3) were (4) was (4)

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 ancestors.

4. All human efforts are dedicated to-

- (1) travelling (2) exploring (3) living well (4) dying well (3)

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

He cut the apple a knife.

- (1) through (2) in (3) with (4) by (3)

6. Change the following sentence into active voice from the options given below:

He was accused of theft.

- (1) Theft accused to him.
(2) People accused of theft.
(3) People accuse him of theft.
(4) People accused him of theft. (4)

7. Choose the correct phonetic transcription of the given word from the options that follow :

apple

- (1) |elpl| (2) |apl| (3) |æpl| (4) |e'pal| (3)

8. Identify the noun clause in the following sentence:

That you have come, pleases me.

- (1) pleases me (2) you have come pleases me
(3) you have come (4) that you have come (4)

9. Fill in the blank with the correct option :

Bread and butter good for health.

- (1) were (2) have been (3) is (4) are (3)

10. Choose the correct passive voice of the given sentence from the options that follow :

Does she speak English?

- (1) Is English spoken by her?

- (2) Had English been spoken by her?

- (3) Was English spoken by her?

- (4) Has English been spoken by her? (1)

11. Choose the correct form of active voice from the options, for the given sentence :

I was invited to the party by him.

- (1) I am told to go to the party.

- (2) I was instructed to go to the party.

- (3) He invited me to the party.

- (4) He invited me to go to the party. (3)

12. Choose the correct meaning of "Strike while the iron is hot" from the given options :

- (1) to hit at someone

- (2) to respond angrily

- (3) to be ready to fight

- (4) to take advantage of an opportunity as soon as it exists (4)

13. Choose the correct modal to fill in the blank :

He not enter my house again. (Command)

- (1) can (2) shall (3) will (4) would (*)

14. Choose the correct option.

Which one of the following is a feature of an Ode?

- (1) elevated style (2) epic technique

- (3) sarcastic style (4) comic style (1)

15. Choose the correct form of the verb in brackets from the options that follow:

I (meet) him yesterday.

- (1) would meet (2) might meet (3) met (4) have met (3)

Read the poem carefully and answer the question that follow:

Freedom is the right to do

Anything that pleases you

As long as you keep in sight

the others also have a right

Have you the right to kill a cat?

Oh no! it is wrong, just consider that

The cat has the right to live like you

so remember that it is certainly wrong

to deprive a nightingale its song

to cheat the poor people, as rich men do

to rob the innocent, as robbers do

16. What is freedom?

- (1) the right to violate any rule

- (2) to cheat

- (3) the right to break law

- (4) the right to do as one pleases (4)

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

You should allow for delays when planning a journey.

- (1) to make a mathematical total

- (2) withdraw your plans and proposals

- (3) exclude something in a plan or calculation (4) include something in a plan or calculation (4) (2)
18. Choose the correct option.
"The sun smiled down on the flowers and the light danced on them" is an example of:
(1) personification (2) sarcasm
(3) oxymoron (4) irony (1)
19. Choose the correct form of indirect narration for the given sentence:
He said, "I am a student".
(1) He said that he is a student.
(2) He says that he was a student.
(3) He says that he is a student.
(4) He said that he was a student. (4)
20. The synonym of the word 'confess' is-
(1) admit (2) deny (3) refuse (4) decline (1)
21. Choose the correct antonym of the given word from the options that follow:
Calm
(1) unperturbed (2) disturbed
(3) tranquil (4) serene (2)
22. Identify the correct part of speech of the underlined word, choosing from the options that follow:
It rained heavily.
(1) Preposition (2) Verb (3) Adverb (4) Adjective (2)
23. Choose the correct indirect speech of the given sentence from the options that follow:
He said to me, "How is your mother?"
(1) He asked me how my mother was.
(2) He asked me how was my mother.
(3) He asked me how my mother is.
(4) He said to me how your mother was. (1)
24. Choose the correct one-word substitution for the given phrase:
A person who thinks of only himself.
(1) Eccentric (2) Boaster (3) Egoist (4) Proud (3)
- Read the following passage and answer the question nos. 90 and 91.**
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.
25. What according to the writer is the highest youthful ambition in the best colleges?
(1) to become doctors and engineers
(2) to become a bureaucrat
- (3) to become a scholar (4) to become a scientist (2)
26. Snuffed out means:
(1) killed (2) instilled (3) encouraged (4) urged (1)
27. Choose the correct word that matches the given phonetic transcription from the option that follow
/kəʊld/
(1) called (2) cooled (3) cold (4) culled (3)
28. Choose the appropriate modal as per the concept in bracket to fill in the blank.
I _____ be sixteen on Monday. (Simple futurity)
(1) 'ought to' (2) shall (3) can (4) should (2)
- 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.
29. What did God pour on man?
(1) Blessings (2) Rest (3) Curses (4) Problems (1)
30. Choose the correct option for the following incorrect sentence.
If it rains, I would not go to the park.
(1) I should not go to the park if it rains.
(2) If it rains, I will not go to the park.
(3) I was not going to the park if it rains.
(4) I would not be going to the park if it rains. (2)
31. Choose the correct meaning of the given idiom from the options that follow:
Turn a blind eye means to:
(1) see with naked eye
(2) be really blind
(3) refuse to acknowledge a known truth
(4) be open eyed (3)
32. Identify the correct form of tense in the underlined part of the given sentence:
When I arrived, Tom was talking on the phone.
(1) Present continuous (2) Present perfect continuous
(3) Past continuous (4) Past perfect (3)
33. Choose the correct part of speech of the underlined word of the following sentence from the options given below:
They arrived soon after.
(1) Adverb (2) Adjective
(3) Preposition (4) Conjunction (1)

34. Fill in the blank with correct option :
 Stop _____. Tell me what really happened.
 (1) beating about the bush (2) beating around the bush
 (3) beating in the bush (4) beating round the bush (*)
35. Choose the correct one word substitution for the following :
 A story, poem, or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one.
 (1) Mock-epic (2) Satire (3) Farce (4) Allegory (4)
36. Choose the correct option for the given phonetic transcription from the options that follow :
 /sɪ:/
 (1) both see and sea (2) only sea
 (3) she (4) only see (1)
37. Choose the correct option :
 Which one of the following is not a feature of the Sonnet?
 (1) It is a lyric poem.
 (2) It may have an octave and sestet.
 (3) It has fourteen lines.
 (4) It is never written in iambic pentameter. (4)
38. Choose the correct synonym of the given word from the options that follow :
Reckless
 (1) careless (2) punctual (3) concerned (4) cautious (1)
39. Choose the correct exclamatory form of the given sentence from the options that follow :
 It is very sad that poor Bimla is dead.
 (1) Wow, Bimla is dead.
 (2) Alas, poor Bimla is dead.
 (3) Ho! Ho! poor Bimla is dead.
 (4) Hurrah, poor Bimla is dead. (2)
40. Choose a verb in agreement with its subject in the following sentence:
 Politics with him the business of his life.
 (1) have been (2) has (3) were (4) was (4)
41. Choose the following sentence into active voice from the options given below :
 My pocket has been picked.
 (1) Someone has picked my pocket.
 (2) Someone had picked my pocket.
 (3) Someone will have picked my pocket.
 (4) I picked my pocket. (1)
42. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank :
 What is the time your watch?
 (1) on (2) over (3) in (4) by (4)
43. Choose the correct answer from the given options to identify the underlined part of the sentence :
Where he lives is not known.
 (1) adverb clause (2) independent clause
 (3) adjective clause (4) noun clause (4)
44. Choose the correct compound form of the given sentence from the options that follow :
 Seeing a bear coming, he lay on the ground.
 (1) He saw a bear and lay on the ground.
 (2) The bear having come, he lay on the ground.
- (3) Seeing a bear coming and so he lay on the ground.
 (4) He was lying on the ground as he saw the bear. (1)
45. Choose the correct direct speech of the given sentence.
 The teacher said that oil floats on water.
 (1) The teacher said, "Oil floated on water".
 (2) The teacher says, "Oil floated on water".
 (3) The teacher said, "Oil floats on water".
 (4) The teacher says, "Oil floats on water." (3)
46. Choose the correct option to replace the underlined part of the sentence from the given options:
 Glass is hard but easily broken.
 (1) transparent (2) brittle (3) delicate (4) soft (2)
47. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank :
 An amendment has been made ____ the bill.
 (1) in (2) to (3) for (4) on (2)
48. Choose the correct tense of the verb in bracket from the options that follow:
 If I were you, I (buy) a car.
 (1) bought (2) shall buy (3) will buy (4) should buy (4)
49. Choose the correct direct speech of the given sentence from the options that follow:
 She says that Tom is a doctor.
 (1) She said, "Tom was a doctor".
 (2) She says, "Tom is a doctor".
 (3) She said, "Tom is a doctor".
 (4) She says, "Tom was a doctor". (2)
50. Choose the correct active voice of the given sentence from the options that follow :
 The man wasn't given money by her.
 (1) She isn't giving money to man.
 (2) She didn't give money to the man.
 (3) She hadn't given money to the man.
 (4) Money wasn't given to man by her. (2)
51. Choose the correct tense of the verb in bracket from the options that follow:
 You (pass) the exam, if you had studied hard.
 (1) shall have passed (2) would have passed
 (3) will have passed (4) had passed (2)
52. Choose the correct phrasal verb to fill in the blank :
 We must ____ expenses, or we'll be getting into debt.
 (1) cut down (2) cut off
 (3) cut upon (4) cut in (1)
53. Choose the correct antonym of the given word from the options that follow:
Criticise
 (1) condemn (2) censure (3) commend (4) blame (3)
54. Fill in the blank with the correct form of the given in bracket.
 Choose from the options that follow:
 It's time you ____ (go) to bed.
 (1) went (2) are going (3) have gone (4) had gone (1)

Answer the question on the basis of your reading of the poem:

I felt a Funeral, in my Brain,
 And Mourners to and fro
 Kept treading - treadin - till, it seemed
 That Sense was breaking through -
 And when they all were seated,
 A Service, like a Drum -

Kept beating -7 beating - till I thought
 My mind was going numb -
 And then I heard them lift a Box
 And creak across my Soul
 With those same Boots of Lead, again,
 Then Space - began to toll,
 As all the Heavens were a Bell,
 And Being, but an Ear,
 And I, and Silence, some strange Race,
 Wrecked, solitary, here -
 And then a Plank in Reason, broke,
 And I dropped down, and down -

55. Identify the figure of speech in the line:
 "Then space – began to toll".

- (1) Personification (2) Satire
 (3) Metaphor (4) Alliteration (1)

56. Choose the correct answer from the given option identify the underlined part of the sentence:
 I'll do it when I please.

- (1) Noun Clause (2) Prepositional Phrase
 (3) Adjective Clause (4) Adverb Clause (4)

57. Identify the underlined part of speech in the following sentence:
A thing of beauty is a joy forever.

- (1) Adverb (2) Verb (3) Noun (4) Adjective (3)

58. Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- Not one of the lectures _____ interesting.
 (1) were (2) have been (3) is (4) are (3)

59. Choose the correct phrasal verb for the underlined word from the options that follow:

- The Chief guest distributed the prizes.
 (1) gave over (2) gave away (3) gave in (4) gave out (2)

60. Choose the correct modal auxiliary.

- You _____ pay a little more attention to your appearance. (To express a degree of dissatisfaction and reproach)
 (1) may (2) might (3) would (4) can (2)

61. Which one is not included in the importance of CCE (Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation)?

- (1) Learners do not develop concept clarity.
 (2) It promotes holistic development of the personality of learners.
 (3) CCE reduces stress and anxiety of children and adolescent during the examination.
 (4) It reduces dropout rate as there will be less fear and anxiety related to performance. (1)

62. Which one of the following is not true of the Audio-Lingual method?

- (1) Sometimes the teacher acts out of the dialogue.
 (2) The teacher presents a dialogue which students repeat and eventually memorize.
 (3) Explicit grammar rules are provided.
 (4) Not even a single word of student's native language is used. (3)

63. The major weakness of the 'Communicative Language Teaching'. (CLT)

- (1) Learners set sufficient opportunities to practice language through tasks.
 (2) Teacher's involvement in teaching is less.
 (3) Pair and group work build learners confidence and learning is interesting.
 (4) Learners acquire fluency and accuracy. (2)

64. Which of the following is not applicable of the 'demerits of bilingual method'?

- (1) Learners may not rely more on their L₁.
 (2) The teacher must be fluent in L₁ and L₂ also.
 (3) If the teacher fails to understand this method, there is a danger of making this method into translation method.
 (4) There is every chance to get confused while differentiating the features of the L₁ and foreign language. (1)

65. Which one of the following principles is not included in The principles of Bilingual method?

- (1) L₁ is used only by the teacher to explain vocabulary and phrases.
 (2) L₁ is used only by the students to explain vocabulary and phrases.
 (3) Meaning of new words, phrases, idioms, sentences and grammatical rules is conveyed through L₁ in the initial stage of the lesson.
 (4) Pattern practice is given only in English. (2)

66. Which one of the following statement is not correct/true with regard to Audio-lingual method?

- (1) Language is learnt using the natural order-listening, speaking, reading and writing.
 (2) Repetition and drilling are common as language learning is a part of the habit statement.
 (3) Language is not for communication.
 (4) Language is learnt contextually. (3)

67. Which of the following statement is correct with regard to Audio-lingual method?

- (1) Errors are not corrected immediately.
 (2) Teachers are the role models of language uses.
 (3) Vocabulary first then grammar structures are taught.
 (4) First using examples then rules are taught. (2)

68. Which one of the following is not true of Communicative Language Teaching (CLT)?

- (1) Language learners in CLT learn and practice English through interaction one another teacher.
 (2) Learners talk about personal experiences with peers and teachers teach topic which encourages language skills related to various situation.
 (3) The most important goal of CLT is to enable the learners to communicate in the target language.
 (4) This approach uses a text book to teach English language. (4)

69. Which one of the following is not the type of tests?

- (1) Proficiency test (2) Achievement test
 (3) Aptitude test (4) Attitude test (4)

70. Who has introduced the CCE (Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation) system?

- (1) RBSE (Rajasthan Board of Secondary Education)
 (2) UGC (University Grants Commission)
 (3) CBSE (Central Board of Secondary Education)
 (4) NCTE (National Council of Teacher Education) (3)

Parts of Speech

- ◆ मनुष्य अपने विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति बोलकर या लिखकर language के माध्यम से करता है। Language different sentences से बनती है। Sentence words का एक ऐसा group होता है जिसका complete sense होता है। ये words या sentence (वाक्य) different kinds or classes में divided होते हैं जिन्हें 'Parts of Speech' कहते हैं। The Parts of Speech are eight in number :-
 - (1) Noun (संज्ञा)

- (5) Adverb (क्रिया विशेषण)
 - (2) Pronoun (सर्वनाम)
 - (6) Preposition (सम्बन्ध सूचक अव्यय)
 - (3) Verb (क्रिया)
 - (7) Conjunction (संयोजक)
 - (4) Adjective (विशेषण)
 - (8) Interjection (विस्मयादिवोधक शब्द)

The Noun

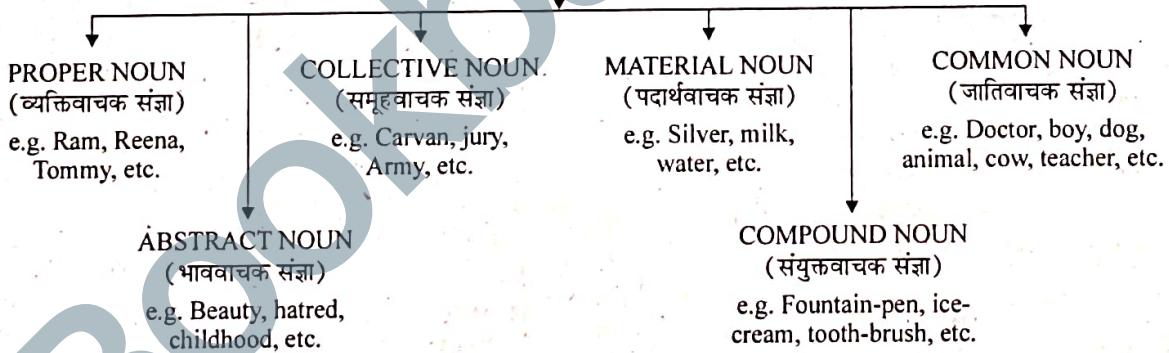
- ◆ **Definition :** A noun is a word used as the name of a person, place, animal, action, quality, feeling, state or anything that we can think of. (संज्ञा वह शब्द है, जो किसी व्यक्ति, स्थान, जानवर, कार्य, गुण, भाव, अवस्था या अन्य जिसके बारे में सोचा जा सके, के नाम का बोध कराता है।)

Note : 'Thing' शब्द में वे सभी चीजें शामिल हैं जो हम अपनी senses (see, hear, touch, taste, smell) द्वारा वोध कर पाते हैं, और वे सभी चीजें भी जिनके बारे में सोचा जा सकता है, जैसे- beauty, honesty, bravery, goodness, kindness, laughter, etc.

e.g.— Person : Joseph is my friend
I know Reena.

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| Place : | I live in Ajmer.
My friend came from Agra. |
| Animal : | A dog is a faithful animal.
A cat pounced upon a mouse. |
| Action : | Walking is a good exercise.
I love working in the garden. |
| Quality : | He was rewarded for his bravery.
Ram is known for his honesty. |
| Feeling : | Writing is my passion.
To love someone is a good thing. |
| State : | Ruchi is under depression.
India was under slavery for 200 years. |

The Noun : Kinds



◆ Kinds of Noun :-

1. Proper Noun

Definition : A proper noun is the name of a particular person, place or thing. (व्यक्ति विशेष, वस्तु विशेष या स्थान विशेष का नाम)
e.g. - Rohit is a doctor.

e.g. - Rumi is a doctor.
The capital of Rajasthan is Jaipur.
He calls me Baby.

Note : (a) Proper Noun का first letter हमेशा capital लिखा जाता है।

(b) कभी-कभी Proper Noun को Common Noun की तरह प्रयोग किया जाता है। ऐसा करते समय Proper Noun के पहले The लगाया जाता है।

- e.g. - 1. Nelson Mandela is the **Gandhi** of South Africa.
2. Aristotle was the **Bharat** of Greece.

2. Common Noun

Definition : A Common Noun is the name shared commonly by every person, place or thing of the same class or kind. (एक ही वर्ग या प्रकार के व्यक्ति, वस्तु या स्थान के लिए प्रयुक्त नाम)

e.g. - He is a doctor.
Dogs bark.
Birds fly.
Teacher teaches.

Note : Collective Nouns और Abstract Nouns को भी Common Nouns में शामिल किया जाता है।

3. Collective Noun

Definition : A Collective Noun is the name given to a group (collective) of persons, places or things etc. (व्यक्तियों, वस्तुओं या स्थानों के समूह के नाम)

- e.g. – 1. Mr. Rathore is General in Army.
 2. I live with my family.
 3. The jury has decided the case.
 4. There was a large crowd.
 5. The herd of cattles was grazing.

Note : Collective Nouns Neuter Gender (नंपुसक लिंग) होते हैं। Collective Nouns सदैव singular के रूप में use होते हैं। यदि इनका प्रयोग Common Noun की तरह से हो तो इन्हें plural के रूप में भी use कर सकते हैं।

- e.g. – 1. The association has issued its report.
 2. The association were divided on one minor point.
 Example no. 1 में 'association' शब्द 'Collective Noun' है जबकि example no. 2 में association शब्द Common Noun है जो plural की तरह से use किया गया है।

Some More Examples of Collective Nouns

Family	- परिवार
Jury	- निर्णयकर्ताओं का समूह
Crowd	- भीड़
Mass	- जनसमूह
Mob	- उत्तेजित भीड़
Team	- दल/टोली
Bunch	- गुच्छा
Gang	- गिरोह
Flight of stairs	- सोपान-पंक्ति
Flight of birds	- खगवृन्द, पक्षियों का झुण्ड या समूह
Swarm	- मधुमक्खियों/मच्छरों या मक्खियों का झुण्ड
Range of mountains	- पर्वतों की शृंखला
Row of poles	- ध्रुवों या खम्भों की कतार
Quiver	- तरकश
Band	- मंडली
Suite	- कमरों का सेट (होटल में)
Denture	- बत्तीसी
Flock of sheep	- भेड़ों का रेवड़
Set of volumes	- खण्ड
Fleet	- समुद्री जहाजों का बेड़ा
Parliament	- संसद
Committee	- समिति
Herd	- व्यक्तियों का झुण्ड
Pack	- शिकारी कुत्तों का झुण्ड
Litter	- पिल्लों का झुण्ड
Shoal	- मर्दालियों का झुण्ड
Pair	- जोड़ा/युगम
Orchard	- फलों का चर्गाचा

Pile

Rosary of beads	- ढेर
Garland	- फूलों की माला
Cluster	- झुण्ड, गुच्छा, समूह
Galaxy	- तारों का समूह, आकाशगंगा
Flock	- रेवड़ (व्यक्तियों का झुण्ड), पक्षियों का झुण्ड
Tuft	- गुच्छा
Horde of ruffians	- बदमाशों का समूह, गिराह
Series	- शृंखला
Troupe	- कलाकारों की मंडली या दल
Troop	- टोली, सेन्य दल
Squadron	- पायलटों की टीम
Regiment	- सिपाहियों की टुकड़ी
Caravan	- काफिला
Clan of families	- परिवारों का समूह
Clump of trees	- पेड़ों का झुण्ड, झुरमुट
Exhibition	- प्रदर्शनी
Staff	- कर्मचारीगण
Group	- समूह

4. Abstract Noun

Definition : An abstract noun is the name of a feeling, emotion, sentiment, action, quality, state or art etc., which we neither see nor touch, but which we can only think of, such as kindness, love, honesty, motherhood, childhood, etc. (भावना, भाव, कार्य, गुण, अवस्था या कला आदि का नाम जिन्हें हम न तो देख सकते हैं और न ही हूँ सकते हैं बल्कि केवल उन्हें हम महसूस कर सकते हैं)

- e.g. – I like his honesty. (quality)

Childhood is a period of innocence. (state)

Love demands only love. (action and feeling)

Note : Abstract Nouns singular number में use किए जाते हैं। इनके पहले कोई article (a/an/the) use नहीं होते।

5. Material Noun

Definition : A Material Noun is the name given to a material substance of which various things are made, such as wood, brass, iron, gold, silver, copper etc. (जिस द्रव्य से वस्तु बनी हो, उन द्रव्यों का नाम)

- e.g. – This chain is made of gold.

This chair is made of wood.

Note : Material Nouns को गिना नहीं जा सकता। इन्हें केवल मापा या तोला जाता है। इनके पहले कोई Article (a, an, the) का use नहीं होता। ये सदैव singular number में use होते हैं।

6. Compound Noun

Definition : When two Noun words come together for a single meaning, it is called Compound Noun. (जब दो संज्ञा शब्द एक साथ मिलकर एक ही अर्थ के द्योतक होते हैं।)

- e.g. – I like ice-cream.

The teacher is writing at the black-board.

Some more examples :- mother-in-law, fire-fighter, toothpaste, newspaper, swimming pool, post-office, fountain-pen, etc.

Additional information about the Noun :-

(a) Countable Nouns :- These Nouns include the names of objects, people etc. that we can count. (गिनी जा सकने वाली वस्तुएँ, लोग आदि के नाम)

e.g.- Pencils, girls, table, black-board, etc.

(b) Uncountable Nouns :- These Nouns include the names of objects, abstract noun, people etc. that we can not count. (ना गिनी जा सकने वाली वस्तुएँ, लोग आदि के नाम)

Material Noun और Abstract Noun इस श्रेणी में आते हैं।

e.g.- Beauty, gold, happiness, wood, truth, water, oil, milk, etc.

Number (of Nouns) (वचन)

Nouns in English have two numbers.

Singular Number :- वे Nouns जो एक व्यक्ति या वस्तु का वोध करते हैं।

e.g.- Child, class, chair, friend, person, etc.

Plural Number :- वे Nouns जो एक से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं का वोध करते हैं।

e.g.- Children, classes, chairs, friends, persons, etc.

Number → Singular number (एकवचन)
eg.- Boy, book, sister, etc.
→ Plural number (बहुवचन)
eg.- Boys, books, sisters, etc.

Formation of Plurals from Singulars (एकवचन से बहुवचन बनाना)

1. By adding 's' at the tail of the Noun : Noun के अन्त में 's' जोड़कर-

e.g.-

Actor	-	Actors	Boat	-	Boats
Cow	-	Cows	Day	-	Days
Examiner	-	Examiners	Power	-	Powers

2. By adding 'es' at the tail of the Noun ending in 'ch', 's', 'sh', 'ss', 'x' or 'z' (Nouns जिनके अन्त में 'ch', 's', 'sh', 'ss', 'x' या 'z' आए, के अन्त में 'es' जोड़कर)

e.g.-

Bench	-	Benches	Exceptions (अपवाद)	
Dash	-	Dashes	Stomach	- Stomachs
Tax	-	Taxes	Monarch	- Monarchs
Bus	-	Buses	Ox	- Oxen
Ass	-	Asses		
Quiz	-	Quizes		

3. By changing 'y' into 'ies' if the Noun ends in 'y' and is preceded by a consonant (Nouns जिनके अन्त में 'y' एक व्यंजन के बाद आता है तो 'y' को 'ies' में बदलकर)

e.g.-

Army	-	Armies	Family	-	Families
Baby	-	Babies	Story	-	Stories
Lady	-	Ladies	Lory	-	Lories
Monkey	-	Monkeys	Key	-	Keys

लक्ष्य

Note : Nouns जिनके अन्त में 'y' से पहले Vowel (स्वर) आता है तो 'y' 'ys' में बदलता है।

e.g.-

4. By changing 'f' 'or' 'fe', into 'ves' of the Noun ending in 'f' or 'fe'. (Nouns के अन्त में आने वाले 'f' या 'fe' को 'ves' में बदलकर)

e.g.-

Wife	-	Wives	Exceptions	
Knife	-	Knives	Belief	- Beliefs
Calf	-	Calves	Chief	- Chiefs
Half	-	Halves	Hoof	- Hoofs
Thief	-	Thieves	Safe	- Safes

Roof - Roofs

5. By adding 'en' to certain Nouns. (कुछ निश्चित Nouns के अंत में 'en' जोड़कर)

e.g.-Ox - Oxen

6. By changing the inside vowel of certain Nouns. (कुछ निश्चित संज्ञाओं के आंतरिक स्वर बदलकर)

e.g.-

Foot	-	Feet	Man	-	Men
Woman	-	Women	Tooth	-	Teeth
Goose	-	Geese	Louse	-	Lice
Mouse	-	Mice			

7. By adding 's' to the Noun ending in double vowels. (दो स्वरों से अन्त होने वाले Nouns में 's' जोड़कर)

e.g.-

Bee	-	Bees	Cuckoo	-	Cuckoos
Bamboo	-	Bamboos	Foe	-	Foes
Toe	-	Toes	Radio	-	Radios
Studio	-	Studios	Tree	-	Trees
Zoo	-	Zoos	Woe	-	Woes

8. By changing 'Man' into 'Men' if a Noun ends in 'Man' (जिन Nouns के अन्त में 'Man' आता है उनमें 'Man' को 'Men' में बदलकर)

e.g.-

Fisherman	-	Fishermen	Postman	-	Postmen
Milkman	-	Milkmen	Gentleman	-	Gentlemen

9. By adding 'es' to the Noun ending in 'o' if 'o' is preceded by a 'consonant' (यदि Noun के अन्त में 'o' से पहले एक व्यंजन हो तो es जोड़कर)

e.g.-

Mango	-	Mangoes	Exceptions-
Buffalo	-	Buffaloes	e.g.-Canto - Cantos
Hero	-	Heroes	Dynamo - Dynamos
Potato	-	Potatoes	Photo - Photos
Tomato	-	Tomatoes	Piano - Pianos
			Zero - Zeros

10. By adding 's' to the principal word of Compound Nouns

(संयुक्त संज्ञाओं के मुख्य शब्द (संज्ञा) के अन्त में 's' जोड़कर)

e.g. -

Sister-in-law	-	Sisters-in-law
Ice-cream	-	Ice-creams
Bed-room	-	Bed-rooms
Kite-maker	-	Kite-makers
Maid-servant	-	Maid-servants
Step-son	-	Step-sons
Peacock	-	Pea-cocks
Foot-ball	-	Footballs
Tooth-brush	-	Tooth-brushes
Exceptions-		
Lord-justice	-	Lords-justices
Man-Servant	-	Men-servants
Woman-servant	-	Women-servants

11. By changing the Nouns ending with 'ex', 'is', 'on', 'um', 'us', 'a' into 'ices', 'es', 'a', 'a', 'i', 'ae' respectively (संज्ञाएं जिनके अन्त में 'ex', 'is', 'on', 'um', 'us', 'a' आते हैं तो इन्हें क्रमशः 'ices', 'es', 'a', 'a', 'i', 'ae' में बदलकर)

e.g. -

Index	- Indices	Crisis	- Crises
Phenomenon	- Phenomena	Medium	- Media
Focus	- Foci	Formula	- Formulae

12. By adding 's' at the end of figures and letters (Figures (Noun) के short forms तथा letter (अक्षर) के अन्त में 's' जोड़कर)

e.g. -

B.A.	- B.A.'s	M.P.	- M.P.'s
M	- M's	4	- 4's
m	- m's		

13. Some Nouns do not follow any rule while they are changed from singular to plural. They are termed

Special Plurals (कुछ Nouns Singular से Plural में बदलने पर किसी नियम का अनुसरण नहीं करते। इन्हें Special Plurals कहते हैं।)

e.g. -

Child	- Children	Madam	- Mesdames
Mr. (Mister)	- Messrs	Miss Mathur	- The Misses Mathur
Mr. Mathur	- The Messrs Mathur		

14. Some Nouns are alike in both Singular and Plural (कुछ Nouns एकवचन व बहुवचन में एक जैसे रहते हैं।)

e.g. - Dear, series, species, fish, hair, pice, cannon, dozen, trout, cod, sheep, swine, score, salmon, aircraft, squid, mackerel, etc.

15. Some Nouns are used only in plural. (कुछ Nouns केवल बहुवचन में प्रयोग किए जाते हैं।)

(a) Names of some games.

e.g. - Draughts, Darts, Billiards, etc.

(b) Names of some diseases. (बीमारी)

e.g. - Rickets, Mumps, Measles, etc.

(c) Names of the clothes having two parts.

e.g. - Pants, pyjamas, breeches, trousers, drawers, etc.

(d) Names of some tools and instruments having two parts.

e.g. - Scissors, tongs, bellows, pincers, binoculars, spectacles, sunglasses, pliers, shears, scales, etc.

(e) Miscellaneous :

e.g. - Cattle, gentry, people, riches, arms, premises, alms

16. Some Nouns are used only in Singular.

e.g. - News, Economics, furniture, information, innings, machinery, Mathematics, politics, Physics, Scenery, etc.

Note : dozen, core, gross, hundred, thousand, etc. जब Numerals के बाद आएँ तो इन्हें singular ही रखते हैं।

e.g. - I bought six dozen bananas.

Gender (of Nouns)

Gender लिंग (sex) को बताता है।

→ Masculine Gender (पुलिंग) : वे Nouns जो male sex (पुलिंग) का वोध करते हैं।

e.g. - Boy, man, king, nephew, actor, horse, elephant, Ram, etc.

Note : Nouns जो violence (हिंसा), vigour (ताकत) और strength (शक्ति) से जुड़े होते हैं वे भी इसी श्रेणी में आते हैं। e.g. - thunder, sun, etc.

→ Feminine Gender (स्त्रीलिंग) : वे Nouns जो female sex (स्त्रीलिंग) का वोध करते हैं।

e.g. - Girl, woman, queen, niece, actress, etc.

Note : वे Nouns जो beauty (सुन्दरता), grace (दया), gentleness (कोमलता) और fertility (प्रजनन) से जुड़े हों, इसी श्रेणी में आते हैं। e.g. - Earth, mercy, autumn, spring, nature, etc.

→ Common Gender (द्विलिंग) : वे Nouns जो male और female दोनों sex का वोध करते हैं।

e.g. - Painter, child, pupil, singer, teacher, student, infant, servant, etc.

→ Neuter Gender (नपुंसक लिंग) : वे Nouns जो non living things (निर्जीव) का वोध करते हैं।

e.g. - Book, pen, chair, table, tree, room, knife, etc.

Note : (a) सभी Collective Nouns इसी श्रेणी में आते हैं।

(b) Lower animals and young children भी इस श्रेणी में आते हैं।

e.g. - Ant, baby, etc.

Formation of Feminines to Masculines
(पुलिंग से स्त्रीलिंग बनाना)

1. By Changing the words (शब्दों को बदलकर)

Masculine	Feminine
King	Queen
Uncle	Aunt
Nephew	Niece
Monk	Nun
Father	Mother
Fox	Vixen
Gentleman	Lady
Wizard	Witch
Swain	Nymph
Lad	Lass
Husband	Wife
Bridegroom	Bride
Bachelor	Maid/Spinster
Widower	Widow
Son	Daughter
Sire	Dame
Master	Mistress
Man	Woman
Colt	Filly
Brother	Sister
Boy	Girl
Bull	Cow
Cock	Hen
Sir	Madam
Viceroy	Vicerine
Stag	Hind
Ram	Ewe
He	She
Horse	Mare
Hero	Heroine
Drone	Bee
Don	Donna
Czar	Czarina
Gander	Goose
Earl	Countess
Buck	Doe
Boar	Sow
Beau	Belle
Hart	Roe
Drake	Duck
Bullock	Heifer
Duke	Duchess
Dog	Bitch

2. By forming the feminine of the first word of the masculine Compound Nouns. (पुलिंग Compound Nouns के प्रथम शब्द को स्त्रीलिंग में बदलकर)

Masculine	Feminine
Bull-calf	Cow-calf
Cock-sparrow	Hen-sparrow
Brother-in-law	Sister-in-law

Father-in-law
Man-servant
Male-doctor
Son-in-law
He-buffalo

Mother-in-law
Maid-servant
Lady-doctor
Daughter-in-law
She-buffalo

3. By forming the feminine of the second word of the masculine Compound Nouns. (पुलिंग Compound Nouns के दूसरे शब्द को Feminine में बदलकर)

Masculine	Feminine
Grand father	Grand mother
Grand son	Grand daughter
Great uncle	Great aunt
Fisher-man	Fisher-woman
Washer-man	Washer-woman
Head-master	Head-mistress
Grand-uncle	Grand-aunt
Land-lord	Land-lady
Milk-man	Milk-maid
Pea-cock	Pea-hen
Step-brother	Step-sister
Step-son	Step-daughter
Step-father	Step-mother
He-cat	She-cat

4. By adding 'ess' at the end of masculine words. (पुलिंग शब्दों के अन्त में 'ess' जोड़कर)

Masculine	Feminine
Author	Authoress
Poet	Poetess
Peer	Peeress
Patron	Patroness
Priest	Priestess
Prophet	Prophetess
Count	Countess
Giant	Giantess
Peir	Peiress
Host	Hostess
Jew	Jewess
Lion	Lioness
Manager	Manageress
Mayor	Mayoress
Shepherd	Shepherdess
Tailor	Tailoress

5. By adding 'ess' after dropping the last vowel along with the last consonant. (किसी शब्द के अन्तिम vowel को अन्तिम consonant सहित हटाकर 'ess' जोड़कर)

Masculine	Feminine
abbut	Abbess
Sorcerer	Sorceress
Emperor	Empress
Murderer	Murderess
Governor	Governess

6. By adding 'ess' in an irregular way. (अनियमित तरीके से 'ess' जोड़कर)

Masculine	Feminine
Duke	Duchess
Master	Mistress
God	Goddess

7. By adding 'ess' after dropping the last vowel of the word. (शब्द के आखरी स्वर को हटाकर 'ess' जोड़कर)

Masculine	Feminine
Actor	Actress

Monitor	-	Monitress
Benefactor	-	Benefactress
Negro	-	Negress
Conductor	-	Conductress
Prince	-	Princess
Editor	-	Editress
Tiger	-	Tigress
Instructor	-	Instructress
Hunter	-	Huntress
Waitor	-	Waitress
Traitor	-	Traitress

Functions of Nouns

(1) Use of Noun as the Subject of a Verb (क्रिया के कर्ता के रूप में) :-

Rajesh is doing exercise. Lovi is reading a book.
Anita is teaching. Renu is shouting.

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में Rajesh, Lovi, Anita, Renu, क्रियाएँ-doing, reading, teaching, shouting के Subjects (doer-कार्य को करने वाले) हैं।

Verbs के Subjects हमेशा Nominative case में होते हैं।

Nominative Case : Noun या Pronoun, जो क्रिया के Subject के रूप में प्रयुक्त होता है।

Note :- Normally Verb Nominative Case के बाद आती है लेकिन Interrogative Sentences में Nominative Case (Helping Verb के बाद आते हैं।

(2) Use of Noun as the object of a Verb (क्रिया के कर्म के रूप में)

I bought a pen.

He wrote a letter.

Children were playing cricket.

Radha was cooking food.

उपर्युक्त sentences में a pen, a letter, cricket, food, क्रियाएँ-bought, wrote, playing, cooking के Objects हैं क्योंकि ये directly action (कार्य) से प्रभावित हैं।

Verbs के objects हमेशा objective case में होते हैं।

Objective Case: Nouns या Pronouns जो Verb के object के रूप में use किए जाते हैं उन्हें Objective या Accusative Case कहते हैं।

Note :- Objective Case सदैव Verb के बाद आते हैं। Verb के objects दो प्रकार के हो सकते हैं।

Objects

Direct Object	Indirect Object
'What' से start होने वाले questions के answers में	'Whom' से start होने वाले questions के answers में
Direct Objects प्राप्त होते हैं।	Indirect Objects मिलते हैं।
Q. What did you eat?	Q. Whom did you see?
Ans. an ice-cream.	Ans. Bindya

Object के रूप में Noun को दो तरीकों से use किया जा सकता है :

(a) Object of a Transitive Verb (सकर्मक क्रिया के कर्म के रूप में) :-

I ate pizza. Pawan read newspaper.

(b) Governed by a Preposition (Preposition द्वारा शासित) He was sitting under a tree.

He lives before my house.

(3) Use of Noun in the form of Possession (अधिकार के रूप में Noun का प्रयोग) :-

Ram's writing is neat.

Baby's pronunciations are quite right.

"s" Possessive Nouns के साथ जोड़ा जाता है। इनका use Possessive या Genitive case में होता है।

Note : Possessive Case में 's' के पहले आने वाले comma (') को apostrophe कहते हैं।

(4) Use of Noun as Complement of the Verb (क्रिया के पूरक के रूप में) :-

वे शब्द जो वाक्य के अर्थ को पूरा करते हैं, Complements (पूरक) कहलाते हैं।

Suneeta is a teacher. Raman is a doctor.

ऊपर लिखे वाक्यों में a teacher, a doctor को यदि sentence से हटा दें तो sentence का अर्थ अधूरा रह जाता है क्योंकि a teacher, a doctor उपर्युक्त sentences के meanings को complete करते हैं।

(5) Use of Noun as nomination of address (सम्बोधन के रूप में) वे Nouns जिनका use दूसरों को पुकारने के लिए किया जाता है, Nomination of address कहलाते हैं।

Boys, walk fast. Rama, come here.

Noun के इस प्रकार के use को Vocative Case या Nomination of address कहते हैं।

(6) Use of Noun as Case in Apposition (सान्निध्यन के रूप में) जब दो Nouns एक साथ (Simultaneously) use होते हैं और एक ही person को indicate (संकेत) करते हैं तो दूसरा वाला Noun पहले वाले Noun के लिए Case in Apposition होता है।

Roshni, your sister is a good girl.

Ram, your friend is absent today.

Exercise

Fill in the correct plural form in the following sentences:

1. Put all the _____ in that drawer. (knife)

(1) knife	(2) knifs	(3) knifes	(4) knives
-----------	-----------	------------	------------
 2. Singapore has two _____ a daytime one and a night time one. (zoo)

(1) zoos	(2) zoos	(3) zoes	(4) zoves
----------	----------	----------	-----------
 3. How many _____ are there when you write one million in figures? (zero)

(1) zeros	(2) zeroes	(3) zeroes	(4) zero
-----------	------------	------------	----------
 4. The plate dropped and broke into two _____. (half)

(1) halfs	(2) halves	(3) half	(4) halves
-----------	------------	----------	------------
 5. We have been learing about _____ in Geography. (volcano)

(1) volcanos	(2) volcano	(3) volcanoes	(4) volcanoves
--------------	-------------	---------------	----------------
 6. One of the _____ was injured in the race. (Jockey)

(1) jockeys	(2) jockies	(3) jockey	(4) none of above
-------------	-------------	------------	-------------------
 7. The girls exchanged _____ and telephone numbers. (address)

(1) address	(2) addresses	(3) addrese	(4) addreses
-------------	---------------	-------------	--------------
 8. Please fetch me three _____ of bread from the baker's. (loaf)

(1) loafs	(2) loaves	(3) loafes	(4) lofs
-----------	------------	------------	----------
 9. Did you see all those _____ flying accross the sky? (goose)

(1) gooses	(2) geese	(3) gease	(4) geeses
------------	-----------	-----------	------------
 10. There are herds of _____ living around the Arctic.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
-----	-----	-----	-----
- Circle. (reindeer)
- (1) reindeer (2) reindeers
 - (3) reindeeres (4) reindears
 11. Some animals live longer than _____ do. (human)

(1) human	(2) humans	(3) human	(4) humanos
-----------	------------	-----------	-------------
 12. The military _____ make a lot of noise as they take off and land. (aircraft)

(1) aircraft	(2) aircraftes	(3) aircrafts	(4) none of the above
--------------	----------------	---------------	-----------------------
 13. Shelley laid the _____ out on the chessboard. (chessman)

(1) chessesman	(2) chessesmen	(3) chessmen	(4) chessmans
----------------	----------------	--------------	---------------
 14. The farmer owns several _____. (ox)

(1) oxes	(2) oxs	(3) oxen	(4) oxens
----------	---------	----------	-----------
 15. All the houses in this street have grey _____. (roof)

(1) roof	(2) roofes	(3) roofs	(4) rooves
----------	------------	-----------	------------
 16. All the officers were called at the..... .

(1) headquarter	(2) headquarters	(3) headquartres	(4) headquartrs
-----------------	------------------	------------------	-----------------
 17. Some _____ were grazing in the field.

(1) sheep	(2) sheepe	(3) sheeps	(4) sheepses
-----------	------------	------------	--------------
 18. They all were _____ of their departments.

(1) Chief	(2) Chiefs	(3) Chieves	(4) none of these
-----------	------------	-------------	-------------------
 19. _____ related to mining works are made here.

(1) machinery	(2) machineries	(3) machineries	(4) machineries
---------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------
 20. I have learnt all the _____ .

(1) formula	(2) formulas	(3) formulaes	(4) formulae
-------------	--------------	---------------	--------------

The Pronoun

Definition :- A Pronoun is a word which is used instead of a Noun. (संज्ञा के स्थान पर प्रयुक्त होने वाले शब्दों को सर्वनाम कहते हैं।)

Ram is my neighbour. Ram is a naughty boy.

Ram is my neighbour. He is a naughty boy. (यहाँ 'He' राम की जगह आया है अतः 'He' Pronoun है।)

Kinds of Pronouns

PERSONAL PRONOUN (1) ↓	REFLEXIVE PRONOUN (2) ↓	EMPIATIC PRONOUN (3) ↓	DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN (4) ↓	INDEFINITE PRONOUN (5) ↓	RELATIVE PRONOUN (6) ↓
I, me, we, us, you, he, him, she, her, they, them, etc.	itself, myself, ourselves, yourself, himself, herself, themselves, etc.	itself, myself, Ourselves, himself, herself, themselves, etc.	this, that, these, those, such, etc.	one, someone, everybody, somebody, nobody, something, nothing, all, none, etc.	who, whose, whom, which, that, what, etc.