



# H - TET

## PRIMARY TEACHER (PRT)

### हरियाणा शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा

प्राथमिक स्तर

भाग - 3

अंग्रेजी



# Index

---

1. Articles	1
2. Part of speech	
1) Noun	13
2) Pronoun	28
3) Adjective	39
4) Adverb	56
5) Verb / Non-finite verb	70
6) Preposition	85
7) Conjunction	102
8) Interjection	110
9) Time and tense	113
3. Active and Passive voice	131
4. Narration	140
5. Question Tags	151
6. Inversion	156
7. Comprehension	157
8. Synonyms and Antonyms	162
9. Idioms and Phrases	193
10. One word substitution	202
11. Reconstruction of sentence (PQRS)	214

## English Language Pedagogy

1. Meaning of language and its definition	216
2. Function of Language	217
3. Learning and acquisition	218
4. Principles of language teaching	222
5. Role of listening a speaking	224
6. Language Skills	227
7. Role of grammar in learning a language	236
8. Chomsky's theory of language acquisition	241
9. Remedial Teaching	245
10. Teaching aids	255
11. Evaluation	260

## Article (उपपद)

Definite Article → The

Indefinite Article → A/ An

### Use of Article the ::

Name of rivers	—	The Ganga
News Papers	—	The Amara Ujala
Unique things (अद्वितीय)	—	The earth, The Moon
Historical Building	—	The Taj
Superlative degree	—	The best
Holy books	—	The Ramayan
Post Nationality	—	The Secretary, The D.M.
Ordinal Numbers	—	The Indian
Musical Instrument	—	The first, The second
Mountain	—	The Tabla / The flute
	—	The Himalayas

Rule → Cinema, theatre, circus, office, Picture, station, bus stop से पूर्व The Article लग जाता है

ex → My friend go to the theatre today.

Rule-2 → जब Proper Noun को Common noun बनाया जाता है तो The Article लगता है

ex → Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India.

Rule-3 — The का Use किसी देश के नाम से पूर्व नहीं होता है  
but यदि Country के नाम के साथ Republic / Kingdom / States जुड़े हों तो इससे पूर्व The Article लगता है।

ex → He visited India and United States (x)

The United

Rule-4 — sky, Moon, World, Sea, Country से पूर्व The Article लगता है।

ex- The sky is dark and The Moon is shining.

Rule No-5 — जब Adjective का प्रयोग Noun की भाँति होता है तो इससे पूर्व The Article लगता है।

ex) Rich should help poor (x)  
 The Rich should The help poor. (✓)

Rule No-6 — जब Comparative degree से पूर्व कोई Selection करना हो तो उसके पूर्व The Article लगता है।

He is stronger than the two. (x)  
 The stronger

Article the Omission ∴

Name of games

Name of subjects

ex- I Play the Cricket.  
 I Play Cricket

Particular sense →

My Physics —

The Physics of Rain — Plural

Particular sense में The article लगाने हैं।

ex- I play the Cricket match.

⇒ Proper Noun से पूर्व The article नहीं लगाने है

ex Shakespeare was the greatest dramatist. (✓)

⇒ Before Material Noun

ex Gold is the most precious metal. (✓)

ex The tea grows in India. (x)  
Tea grows in India. (✓)

⇒ Particular sense →

ex- The tea of Assam is very famous. (✓)

ex- Water of the Ganga is sacred (पवित्र). (x)

The water of the Ganga is sacred. (✓)

⇒ Use of common noun in wide (विस्तृत) sense —

ex- Man is mortal. (✓)

⇒ Before Abstract Noun (भाव वाचक संज्ञा)

ex The Virtue is its own reward. (x)

Virtue is its own reward. (✓)

ex The Love is a natural feeling. (x)

Love is a natural feeling. (✓)

Exception —

Particular sense

ex- Honesty of Ram can not be doubted. (x)

The honesty of Ram can not be doubted. (✓)

ex- He speaks the truth. (✓)

Before languages — ∴

The English is spoken all over the world. (x)  
English is spoken all over the world. (✓)

Particular sense →

He knows the Sanskrit language.

⇒ Before school, college, home, church, Temple, sea, burnt, bed, table, hospital, market, prison, court

I go to the bed early. (x)

I go to bed early. (✓)

⇒ Before hobbies / profession and sport

The dancing is her profession. (x)

Dancing is her profession. (✓)

⇒ Before name of disease — ∴

He died of The cholera. (x)

He died of cholera. (✓)

Note → but The Rickets / The Plague, The flu, The Mumps, The Measles are correct.

Rule — Before regular meals.

I take the break-fast. (x)

I take breakfast. (✓)

Note — at particular sense —

The lunch that was served to the guests was delicious. (✓)

⇒ Before parts of body, models of  
the liver is the largest organ of hu  
 Liver is the largest organ of  
 He will go there by the bus. (x)  
 He will go there by bus. (✓)

— ∴  
 ly. (x)  
 body. (✓)

⇒ Before Name of Relations — ∴  
 (In place of possessive adjective)  
 Uncle / Mother, father

ex father will go to delhi tomorrow

## A and An का प्रयोग — ∴

⇒ Vowel से प्रारम्भ होने वाले वाक्यों में an लगता है

An inkpot

An Apple

⇒ जब u अक्षर (यू) ही पढ़ा जाये तो a लगता है

A european

A Useful

A Uniform

⇒ जब o अक्षर को व पढ़ा जाय

A one eyed boy

A one handed girl

⇒ जब h अक्षर को स पढ़ा जाय तो An लगता है।

An hair

An M.A.

An L.L.B



⇒ जब किसी Verb को Noun के रूप में प्रयोग करते हैं तो उससे पहले A या An का use होता है।

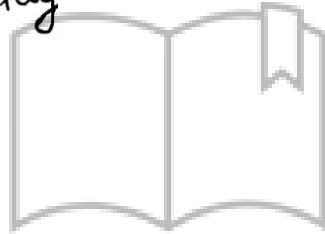
ex- He goes for a walk.

ex- she goes for a swim.

⇒ जब Exclamatory sentence What या How से प्रारम्भ हो तो Singular Countable Noun से पूर्व A का प्रयोग होता है।

ex- What a Hot day.

How fine a day.



## Exercise - Articles

① Indefinite Articles are

- Ⓐ A, The    Ⓑ A, an    Ⓒ The, An, A    Ⓓ None of these

② Definite Article is

- Ⓐ A    Ⓑ An    Ⓒ The    Ⓓ None of these

③ Articles are

- Ⓐ Indefinite    Ⓑ Definite    Ⓒ Indefinite and definite both    Ⓓ None of the above

④ 'A' is Used with

- Ⓐ Consonant sound    Ⓑ Vowel sound    Ⓒ a and b both    Ⓓ None of the above

⑤ 'An' is Used with

- Ⓐ Consonant sound    Ⓑ Vowel sound    Ⓒ a and b both    Ⓓ None of the above

⑥ 'The' is used before

- Ⓐ Nationality Words    Ⓑ Superlative Degree  
Ⓒ Historical Place    Ⓓ all of the above

⑦ Article is used before

- Ⓐ Noun    Ⓑ Adjective    Ⓒ Adverb    Ⓓ None of these

⑧, which sentence is correct ?

- Ⓐ Sita is Very a beautiful girl.  
Ⓑ Sita is Very beautiful girl.  
Ⓒ Sita is a Very beautiful girl.  
Ⓓ All of the above

Fill the correct Article.

9. She is \_\_\_\_\_ doctor

- (a) an            (b) a            (c) the            (d) None of these

Find out the part which has an error in the following Sentences.

10. Ravi Prefers (a) / Self employment (b) / to job (c) / in my office (d).

11. Nisha was reading (a) / with such concentration (b) / that she did not (c) / hear the door bell. (d)

12. what sort of (a) / the people (b) / who always fight for (c) / worthless matter (d).  
are they

13. She told (a) that (b) / not make (c) / noise (d),

14. He is the best artist (a) / of the time but (b) / Unfortunately (c) / least recognised. (d)

15. It was by (a) / a mistake (b) / that he caught (c) / her hand (d)

16. The higher (a) / he climbs (b) / cooler (c) / he feels. (d)

17. I have (a) / no money (b) / to but (c) / motor car (d).

18. I Play (a) / Violin (b) / but not (c) / the piano (d).

19. On Saturday (a) / I go (b) / to (c) / the church (d).

20. It is very authentic source (a) / hence you must rely (b) / on it if you want (c) / to know the real cause (d)

# **English Language Pedagogy**

## Language

Meaning of language → 'Language is a set of human habits, the purpose of which is to give expression to thoughts and feelings'. = O. Jespersen

→ Language helps in the development of Personality. Language distinguishes human beings from animals and provides them the highest honour among all the other forms of life.

→ Language is an essential part of human life. The word 'language' seems to have been derived from "Latin" word "Lingua" which means 'tongue'. It is a specific form of speech that evolved over a period of time. It is a kind of conventional arrangement, common usage and intelligible patterns of words and idioms that help a group of people to communicate effectively.

★ According to B.M.H Strang<sup>ee</sup> language is an articulated system of signs, primarily in the medium of speech.<sup>99</sup>

★ According to 'John Dewey' — language exists only when it is listened as well as spoken. The hearer is an indispensable partner.<sup>99</sup>

## Function of Language

“Speech is the instrument of society” — Johnson

Language is the foremost requirement of man.

It is the means of communication. Without language the human life would have been quite different.

The function of language is briefly explained as follows.

1. Preservation function → Man can preserve his knowledge, observations and experiences in the written form.
2. Evolutionary function → Literature is the mirror of the society - any advancement of the society is basically its language development.
3. Interaction function → Language is not one-way communication but two-way communication.
4. Directive function → Language is a means of giving direction to others.
5. Communicative function → Sharing of ideas in a society is called communication. For communication, language is the first requirement.

6. Informative function → We can pass on information to others only through language.

7. Expressive function → Language helps one to bring out pent up feelings through which one can evoke desirable feelings among readers/listeners.

## 2. Learning and acquisition

"Language acquisition" usually refers to the first language acquisition, that is, infant's acquisition of their native language. When language is learned without any practice, it is called first language.

- children learn first language without any problem and practice. They learn it naturally. When language learned naturally and without any systematic practice, it is called acquisition.

= It is a process by which children acquire their mother tongue. Children acquire language through a subconscious process during which they are unaware of grammatical rules.

Learning, a language requires the operation of an innate capacity possessed by all human beings. In our schools many subjects are taught, English is taught as the second language because particular practice is given to the students to learn English.

⇒ To learn English, the help of mother tongue is taken. Language learning is not communicative.

⇒ It is the result of direct instruction of the rules of language. In language learning students have conscious knowledge of the new language and can talk about that knowledge.

⇒ They can fill in the blanks on a grammar page.

Research has shown, however, that knowing grammar rules does not necessarily result in good speaking or writing of the language. A student who has memorised the rules of the language may be able to succeed on a standardised test of English language, but may not be able to speak or

write correctly.



\* According to the School of psychology established by (behaviourist) Russian psychologist, pavlov and American Psychologist, B.F. Skinner, who gave the theory of Classical conditioning and operant conditioning respectively.

→ Learning takes place fast if a correct response is given to the students. The learner must know at once if their effort is right or wrong and every new item must be learned by reinforcement and further practice before further learning begins.

- However the ~~lang~~ cognitivists emphasis on three things.

1. Meaning
2. Knowing
- 3: Understanding

(cognitivists say language acquisition can be attained automatically. Behaviourists favour their view that language is behaviour which is One sided and somewhat superficial).

## Stages of Learning

Learning, in case of everyone, proceeds through five stages, which are as follows.

1. Acquisition - The person learns a new task.
2. Fluency & Proficiency - The person learns to perform the new task to a higher degree of accuracy.
3. Maintenance → The person is able to perform the task independently even after teaching has ended.
4. Generalisation → The person learns to generalise the learned skills/tasks to other situations or environments. He is able to perform the tasks in situations other than the ones in which he had learnt them.
5. Adaptation → The person applies a previously-learned skill a new area of application without direct instruction or guidance.

## Principles of Language Teaching

To teach language effectively, the teacher should bear in mind the following important Principles of Language Teaching.

1. Correct Language standards.
2. Principle of selection and gradation
3. Multiple line of approach
4. Structural approach to language teaching
5. Principle of selection imitation
6. Principle of accuracy
7. Principle of naturalness
8. Maintenance of interest
9. Principle of motivation.
10. Principle of habit - formation and intensive practice.
11. Balanced approach.

They should be proper co-ordination in teaching different aspects of the foreign language. Thus in Teaching a prose lesson, the grammar portion may be discussed side by side, while during written composition, oral aspect can be covered so that balance among the different aspects of language can be maintained.

## Maxims of teaching

Maxims mean a well-known phrase that expresses what is true or what people think is a rule for sensible behaviour.

Various maxims are mentioned below →

1. From simple to Complex
2. From known to Unknown
3. From concrete to abstract
4. From whole to part
5. From definite to Indefinite
6. From near to Far.

Important Points →

- (1). correct language standards should be adopted.
- (2). Proper selection and gradation of words are must
- (3). Attacking a question from many sides is helpful in better learning.
- (4). Appropriate situations from many sides are helpful in better learning
- (5) children always learn by imitating, so a better model of pronunciation and writing should be presented before them