



REET

राजस्थान शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा

Level-I

ENGLISH



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BASICS of ENGLISH

Smallest unit of English language.

Sound → letter → word → phrase
sentence

Phrase → without verb

Sentence → with verb

Sentence { open the door.
 He is going to school.

Phrase { under the table
 on the table

→ when I got my marksheet from my school,
I found that I got only Passing marks
in english.

→ My brother is an RAS officer, so I am living
with him in his quarter
apartments.

→ How many Numbers
Marks did you get in English
in this exam?

units → of language → Sound — letter — word —
— sentence.

Parts of language → Phonology — Morphology — wordology
— Syntax — Semantics

★ Part of speech / statement / sentence

(1) Noun
Pronoun
Adjective
Verbs
Prepositions
Conjunctions
Interjections
Adverb

→ qualified व्यक्ति

→ He runs fast
verb Adverb

→ He runs very fast
verb Adv Adverb

→ She is very beautiful.
Pronoun adjective Adverb

Units of language :-

① Sound — letter — ② Word — ③ sentence.

↓ Study of sound is known as Phonology	Study of letter is known as Morphology	Study of word is known as Wordology	Study of sentence is known as Syntax.
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⑤

Semantics

→ The study of meaning of word and phrases is known as Semantics.

→ Semantics में word or sentence बदल जाते हैं पर उनका अर्थ नहीं बदलता है जैसे

Word :- Ex. → Destination (जाने का स्थान)

→ Last stop (जाने का स्थान)

Destination or Last stop दोनों ही अलग-अलग हैं परन्तु इनका अर्थ एक ही है इनका मतलब (अर्थ) (Meaning) एक ही निकलता है

Sentence of Semantics.

Example $\Rightarrow$ He win the match of T.T. (True)
(-ive) $\rightarrow$ He ^{doesn't} ~~don't~~ lose the match of T.T.

Singular $\Rightarrow$ जिन Helping Verb के पिछे S लगा हो वह Singular होती है जैसे.

$\rightarrow$ Is, was, has, does ~~Be~~, ~~is~~

Verb $\Rightarrow$ Verb is the important element of any sentence.

- kill $\Rightarrow$ without intention / without pre-plan.
- Murder $\Rightarrow$ with intention / with pre-plan.
- Slay $\Rightarrow$ To cut off any part of the body to harm.
- Slough $\Rightarrow$ To cut in pieces.
- Massacre $\Rightarrow$ In a large number (नरसंहार)
- Assassinate $\Rightarrow$
 $\rightarrow$ killing of a political or famous person
 $\rightarrow$ To try to decrease the fame of any person
- Lynch - killing by or in a mob
- Execute $\Rightarrow$ killing according to law.

Noun

- Noun $\Rightarrow$ Any object that has existence is called noun or whether seen or unseen

* Direct से Indirect speech में बदलते समय If प्रश्नवाचक वाले speech में लगेगा

crowd $\Rightarrow$ भीड़
 Mob $\Rightarrow$ झगड़ू

or whether जहाँ प्रश्नवाचक के वाक्यों के साथ

or दा पर का प्रयोग किया गया हो वहाँ whether लगेगा ।

Concrete

- Common
- proper
- collective
- Material

Abstract

Verbs

cut ⇨ To try to separate / To try to hurt

trim ⇨ To modify

slice ⇨ To cut in same size or shape

chop ⇨ To cut in pieces.

Countable

Boy
 Girl
 जिनका Plural नहीं बना है।
 जिसके साथ
 'S' लग जाए
 बस और उसका
 अर्थ या मतलब
 ना बदले जो
Example

Countable noun में
आते हैं

Uncountable

जिसका Plural नहीं बना है।
 जिनके साथ 'S'
 नहीं लगता है को
 Uncountable में
 गिने जाते हैं तथा,
 'S' लगाने पर अर्थ उन सबको
 कहल जाए उसे

जैसे water ⇨ water's

Nouns

Water

→ water's →

↳ अर्थ वहल रहा है वाटर'स यानी
 पानी के स्रोत। फिर पानी Uncountable नहीं है।

NOUN

Noun $\rightarrow$ Any object that has existence is called noun whether seen or unseen.

Types of Noun

① Common Noun $\rightarrow$ (same category) ^{सार्वजनिक}

$\rightarrow$ These object are count in same category that is known as common noun.

Example $\rightarrow$ Boy, Girl, city, Hill, Village etc.

② Proper noun $\rightarrow$ ^{व्यक्तिवाचक} when (Name of common noun)

$\rightarrow$ When we give's the name of common noun that object is known as proper noun.

Example $\rightarrow$ Student (Common Girl's and boy's)

A Ram, Mumbai, Jaipur, Aravali hill, etc

③ Collective noun $\rightarrow$ ^{समूहवाचक} (Group of common noun

When we give's the name of any group that noun or that's common noun is known as collective noun.

Example $\rightarrow$ Class, crowd, Mob, etc

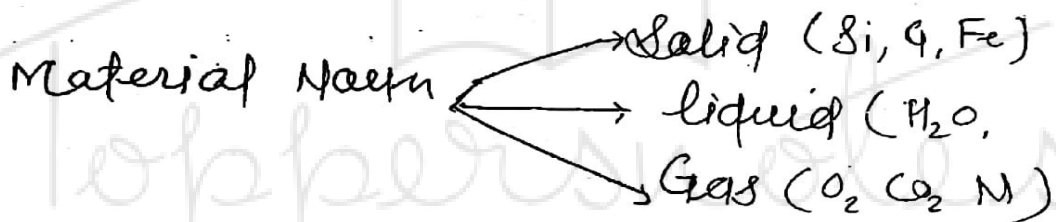
Bunch, etc

द्रव्य/पदार्थ नाम

④ Material Noun $\Rightarrow$ Matter (Natural) :

Those object are material noun
 who ~~are~~ ~~has~~ has ~~given~~ ^{to} nature
 or earth that object is known as
 Material noun.

Example $\Rightarrow$ Silver, Gold, water, oil etc.
 Vegetable's, fruits, etc.

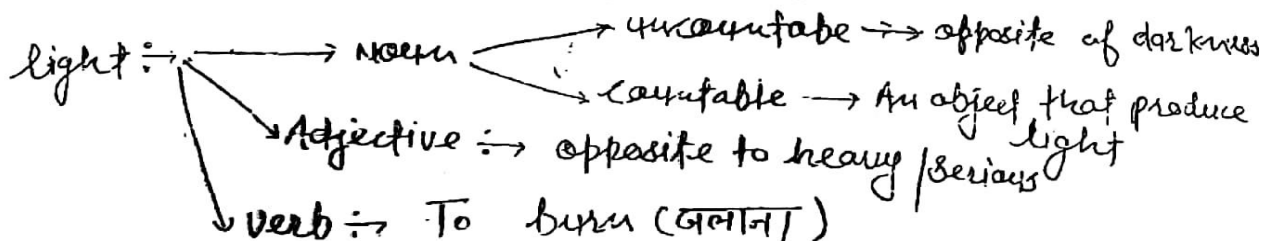


भाववाचक संज्ञा

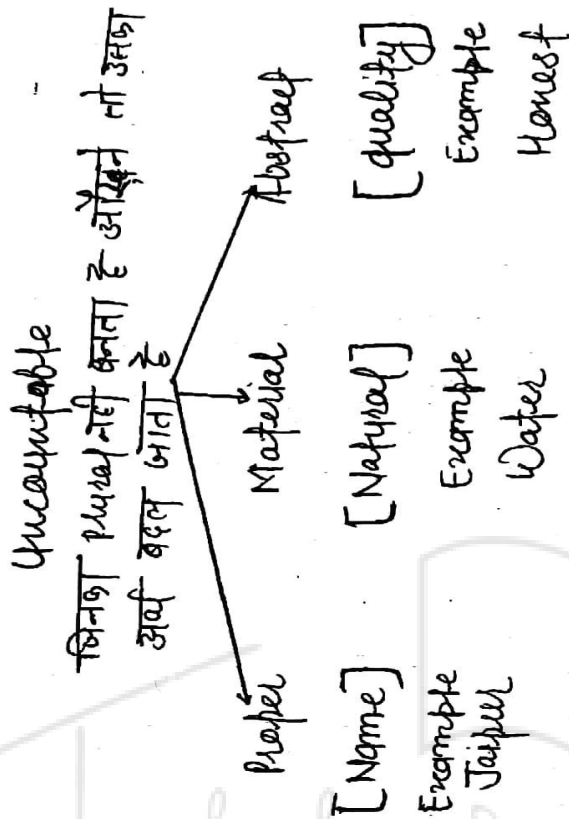
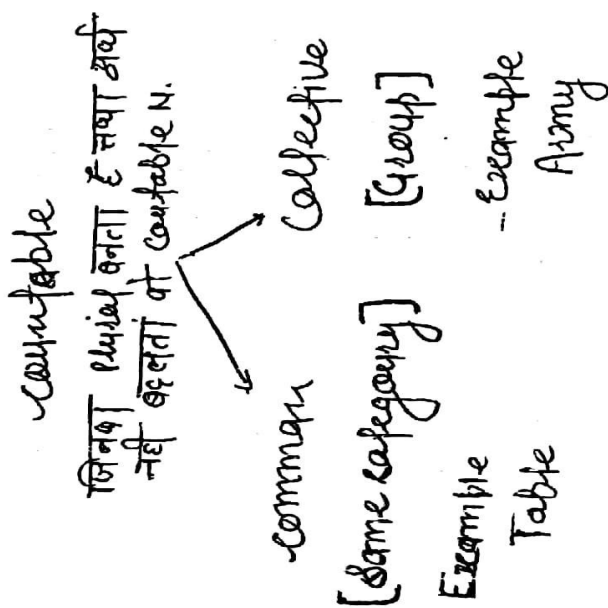
⑤ Abstract Noun $\Rightarrow$ Shows quality.

Those words who shows the quality
 of any object that is known as
 Abstract noun.

Example $\Rightarrow$ Beautiful, Innocent, kind.
 Honest, etc. light,



NOUN



Common noun	Collective Noun (Group)
→ Students	Class
Soldiers	Army
Merchants	Caravan
Sailors	Crew
Robbers	Gang
Member of decision	Jury
People	Crowd
Violent crowd	Mob
Ladies / Girls	Bery
Books	Library
Animals	Herd
Deer	Herd
Bees	Hive
Sheep	Flock
Birds	Flight
Same Birds	Flock
Ships	Fleet
Ants in sequence	Colony
Ants / flies / insect	Swarm

Common Noun

Whales

Sharks

Dolphins

Scholars

fishes

keys / grapes

flowers

owls

Collective noun

School

School

School

School

School

Bunch

Bunch / Garland

Parliament

I^{st} Person $\begin{cases} \rightarrow I \text{ (speaker)} \rightarrow \text{Singular} \\ \rightarrow We \text{ (Both speaker \& listener)} \rightarrow \text{Plural} \end{cases}$

IInd person $\rightarrow$ You (listener) $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{Singular} \\ \rightarrow \text{Plural} \end{cases}$

III Person

He	other	Singular
She		
it		
They		Plural

→ speaker or listener सीक के में ही आते हैं।

↳ ~~Speaker and listener~~ Speaker and listener

) Moral sentence

→ we should respect the elders.

Suggestion $\Rightarrow$ Suggestion में 'speaker तथा listener दोनों होते हैं पर इसमें कोई वाक्य नहीं होता है।

उदाहरण $\Rightarrow$ we should complete our work on the time.

(speaker & listener) we में दोनों आ रहे हैं।

इस लिए यह वाक्य Suggestion में गिना जाता है (आता है)

Advice $\Rightarrow$ you should complete your work on the time.

(only listener)

Advice $\Rightarrow$ Advice में ~~सिर्फ~~ only listener ही आता है।

Q → find the person in the sentence of subject

① Ram is dancing there.

→ यहाँ Ram IIIrd person है

ii) Ram, I am going to market.

→ यहाँ राम II person है

सम्बोधित चिन्ह (Vocative case) (at rest)

NOTE → All noun are related to 3rd person
 But Vocative noun (at rest) (सम्बोधित)
 is related to second person.

Person	Subjective Pronoun	Objective Pronoun	Possessive Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Relative Pronoun	
I Person	I	Me	Mine	My	Myself	Singular के साथ Self
	We	us	Ours	Ours	Ourselves	
II Person	you	you	yours	your	yourself	Plural के साथ Selves
				Noun	yourselves	
III Person	He	Him	His	His	Himself	
	She	Her	Hers	Her	Herself	
	it	it	it	its	itself	
	They	Them	Theirs	Their	Themselves	

