



SAFALTA CLASSTM

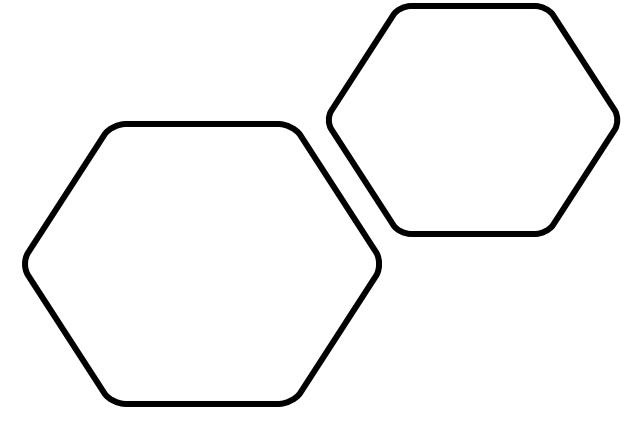
An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

QUESTION TAGS

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

CLAT

30th June 2020 | 02:00 PM – 03:00 PM



QUESTION TAGS

By: Santosh Sir



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faux pas → social blunder

Ipsa facto → by the fact itself
The teacher himself is ipsa facto controller of the class

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• H.V.C. π? → A way to get the desired answer.

• It's I, (H.V.C.) + sub

It is I, isn't it?

①

+ve sentence

-ve Tag

-ve sentence

+ve Tag

eg. ① He has done it,

hasn't he?

② She came to me,

didn't she?

③ He can't do it,

can he?

-

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ain't - isn't, wasn't, aren't,
weren't.
↓
informal English

Always contracted form is used
isn't, hasn't etc.

* aren't is not possible,
so aren't is used

CONTRACTION(n't)

Isn't

Aren't

Wasn't

Weren't

Hasn't

Haven't

Can't

Won't

= will not

She is going, isn't she

I am reading, amn't I?
aren't I?

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NEGATIVE WORDS

Hardly

Scarcely

Barely

Rarely

Seldom

Never

Few

Little

No

Not

He hardly goes there, does he?

She rarely does her homework, does she?

I have little water, have I / Do I?

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Always PRONOUN is used



Eg. Everyone is playing,.....?

isn't they
aren't they

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•
1. They didn't see you, is it?

- A) wasn't it B) did they
C) have they D) No improvement

2. He came late, wasn't it?

- A) didn't he B) did he
C) isn't it D) No improvement

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11 You think you are really hard,.....

- (a) doesn't you
- (b) do you
- (c) didn't you
- (d) don't you

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DIRECTION : Supply suitable tags:

Tina isn't at home, ?

is she

2. This won't take long, ?

will it

3. The children can read French, ?

can't they

DIRECTION : Supply suitable tags:

4. Bill came on a bicycle, ?

didn't he

5. This will fit in your pocket, ?

~~will it~~ won't it ? ✓

6. Mary paints portraits, ?

doesn't she

7. The twins used to play rugby, ?

didn't they

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8. It never works very well,?

does it

9. He'll hardly come now,?

will he

10. I am going, ?

am I

•

11. Everybody is calling you,?

aren't they ✓

12. Let us see her new house,?

shall we

13. They seldom help me, ?

do they

14. All of us are invited, ?

aren't we

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.

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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.

• 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.

• 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)

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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)
- (Handwritten marks: a blue checkmark under 'e', and blue scribbles under 'a' and 'c' in the original image)*

- . 5. Which of the following is FALSE in the context of the passage?
- a) ~~F~~ Associations do not help in cultivating a well stored brain.
 - b) ~~F~~ 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

logic

. 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.

- . 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

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

Quality

- . 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

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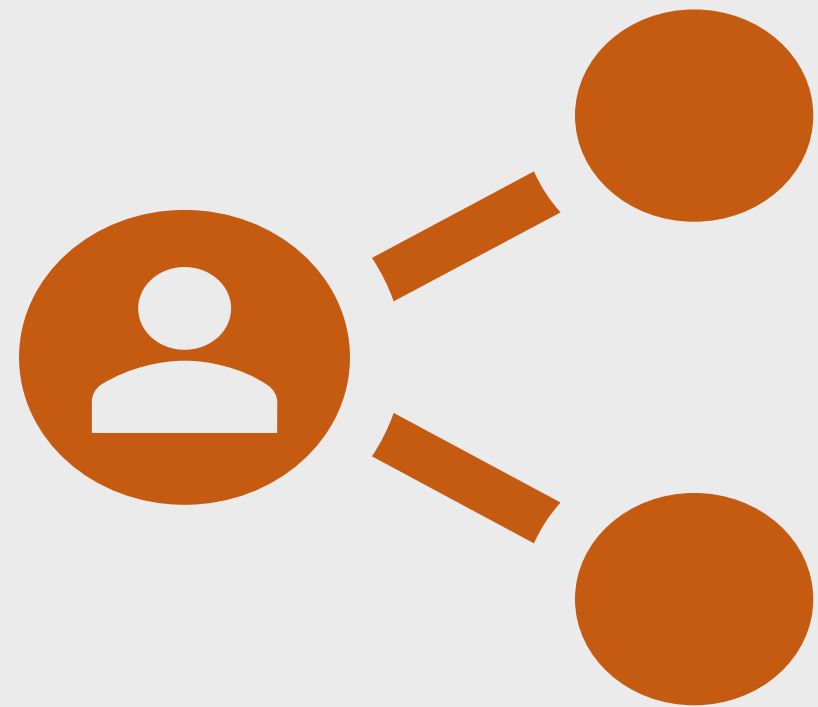
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