**Noun**

**Noun:** The name of a person, animal, place or a thing is called Noun. Name of person not only includes names like Rohit, Aditi, Subhash etc. but also the words like teachers, doctors, engineers which describes the identification of particular person. Name of animals like lion, tigers, elephants, etc. are all nouns. Name of place includes names of cities, towns, states and countries, restaurants, famous monument etc. Similarly name of things like table, chair, rocket, television, tablet, phone, etc. are also noun. Consider the following example:

Rajesh is going to visit Agra.

In this example, **Rajesh** is a noun as it is name of person, similarly **Agra** is noun as it is name of place.

We went to Juhu Beach this Sunday.

Here, **Juhu** Beach is name of place and **Sunday** is specific day of the week.

Noun

Countable Noun Uncountable Noun

Proper Noun Common Noun Collective Noun

Material Noun Abstract Noun

**Countable Noun**

Anything that can be counted, whether singular – a dog, a house, a friend, etc. or plural – a few books, lots of oranges, etc. is a countable noun. The following countable noun examples will help you to see the difference between countable and uncountable nouns.

1. There are at least twenty Italian **restaurants** in Little Italy.

2. Megan took a lot of **photographs** when she went to the Grand Canyon.

3. Your book is on the kitchen **table**.

4. How many **candles** are on that birthday cake?

**1) Common noun:** A common noun is a noun that refers to people or things in general, e.g. boy, country, bridge, city, birth, day, happiness. Common nouns are used to refer to general things rather than specific examples. Common nouns are not normally capitalized unless they are used as part of a proper name or are placed at the beginning of a sentence. Some common noun examples are included in the following sentences.

Be sure to pick a top **university**.

Stack those **boxes** carefully.

Would you like a **cookie** with your **coffee**?

**2) Proper noun:** A proper noun is a name that identifies a particular person, place, or thing, e.g. Steven, Africa, London, Monday.

I love **Mumbai** city.

**Reeta** likes fishing.

**Rule1:** Proper nouns are always written with a capital letter at the beginning.

**Incorrect:** Earlier the capital of india was in calcutta.

**Correct:** Earlier the capital of India was in Calcutta.

**Rule2:** Proper nouns are sometimes used as common nouns.

**Incorrect:** LK Advani is today regarded as Sardar Patel of India.

**Correct:** LK Advani is today regarded as the Sardar Patel of India.

**3) Collective noun:** Collective nouns refer to groups of people or things, e.g. audience, family, government, team, jury. In American English, most collective nouns are treated as singular, with a singular verb.

Our **team** is enjoying an unbroken winning streak.

There’s a **pack** of hyenas outside.

Watch out for that **swarm** of bees.

**Uncountable Noun**

Anything that cannot be counted is an uncountable noun. Even though uncountable nouns are not individual objects, they are always singular and one must always use singular verbs in conjunction with uncountable nouns.

1. There is no more **water** in the pond.

2. Please help yourself to some **cheese**.

3. I need to find **information** about Pulitzer Prize winners.

4. You seem to have a high level of **intelligence**.

**1) Material Noun:** A material noun is the name of a material ( matter from which a thing is made). For example:

**Cotton** is the source of natural fibre.

**Milk** constitutes a nutritious food.

**Rule1:** A material noun does not take an article (a, an, the) before it.

**Incorrect:** The tobacco is a cash crop.

**Correct:** Tobacco is a cash crop.

**Rule2:** It takes articles when treated as common nouns.

**Incorrect:** They offered me glass of water.

**Correct:** They offered me a glass of water.

**2) Abstract noun:** An abstract noun is a noun which refers to ideas, qualities, and conditions - things that cannot be seen or touched and things which have no physical reality, e.g. truth, danger, happiness, time, friendship, humour.

**Innocence** is integral to a child.

**Love** knows no bound.

**Success** seems to come easily to certain people.

**How Nouns Function:**

Nouns have several important functions. While it’s impossible to list them all here, we’ll go over the most important jobs nouns are tasked with.

* **Nouns are subjects:** Every sentence has a subject, which is a noun that tells us what that sentence is all about.

**Example:** John swung the baseball bat.

* **Nouns are direct objects:** These nouns receive action from verbs.

**Example:** John swung the baseball bat.

* **Nouns are indirect objects:** These nouns receive the direct object.

**Example:** Brad threw John the ball.

* **Nouns are objects of prepositions:** These nouns follow the prepositions in prepositional phrases.

**Example:** John swung the baseball bat at Greg.

* **Nouns are predicate nominatives:** These nouns follow linking verbs and rename the subject.

**Example:** John is a baseball player.

* **Nouns are object complements:** These nouns complete the direct object.

**Example:** They named their dog Max.

**Quiz based on above concepts:**

1. She gave me (a) / two important informations (b) / I had been waiting for (c) / the last two months.(d) / No error (e).

2. One of the most (a) / widely spread (b) / bad habit (c) / is the use of tobacco. (d) / No error (e).

3.All the furnitures have been (a) / sent to the new house (b) / located in a village.(c) / No error (e).

4. They left (a) / their luggages (b) / at the railway station (c) / No error (e).

5. Paistan’s problems (a) / are also as (b) / serious as (c) / that of India. (d) / No error (e).

6. The English teacher (a) / gave him a home work (b) / to complete that (c) / by night positively. (d) No error (e)

7. Recently I visited Kashmir (a) / and found the sceneries (b) / to be marvellous.(c) / No error (d)

8. All the girls student (a) / are advised to (b) / attend the (c) / meeting positively. (d) / No error (e).

9. When I reached (a) / at the gate of Rohit (b) / house I found him (c) / locking up the gate.(d) / No error (e).

10. Many a man’s life is in danger (a) / if the Government does not take (b) / any serious action to (c) / safeguard us (d) / No error (e).

**Answers:**

1. (b) Replace ‘two important informations’ by two important pieces of information.

2. (c) Replace ‘habit’ by ‘habits’.

3. (a) Replace ‘furnitures’ by ‘furniture’.

4. (b) Replace ‘luggages’ by ‘luggage’.

5. (d) Write India’s to make the comparison logical.

6. (b) Delete ‘a’ before home work. Homework is an iuncountable noun.

7. (b) Replace ‘sceneries’ by ‘scenery’.

8. (a) Write ‘girl students’ instead of ‘girls student’.

9.(b) Write ‘Rohit’s’ at the place of ‘Rohit’.

10. (e) No error.

**Pronoun**

In grammar, a pronoun is defined as a word or phrase that may be substituted for a noun or noun phrase.In other words Pronouns are words used to replace nouns or noun groups. Without pronouns, we’d have to keep on repeating nouns, and that would make our speech and writing repetitive.

**Types of Pronouns**

Pronouns can be divided into numerous categories including:

**Indefinite pronouns:-** Those referring to one or more unspecified objects, beings, or places are called Indefinite pronouns. These pronouns do stand for some person or thing, but we don’t know for exactly whom.

When we say, “somebody stole my watch.”

We don’t know to whom the word ‘somebody’ refers to. The word ‘somebody’ is an indefinite pronoun.

**Example**: One should speak the truth.

Somebody immediately called the doctor.

Anybody can solve this problem.

Nobody was present.

Many are called, but few are chosen.

Do good to others.

(Few, all, some, none, everything are some of the examples of indefinite pronouns)

**Personal pronouns:** – Those associated with a certain person, thing, or group are called personal pronouns.

Personal pronouns are of three types. They are:

1) First Person Pronoun

2) Second Person Pronoun

3) Third Person Pronoun

**1) First Person Pronouns:** First person pronouns are common for both masculine and feminine.

The singular form of these pronouns are ‘Me’, ‘My’ and ‘Mine’.

The plural form of these pronouns are ‘we’, ‘our’ and ‘us’.

**Example**: **My** book is on the table.

In this sentence, the word **‘my’** is a pronoun and it is used to represent the ownership of the particular object in this case, a book.

**2) Second Person Pronouns:** These pronouns are used to represent both masculine and feminine. Second person pronouns are ‘you’, ‘your’ and ‘yours’.

Example: You are very beautiful.

Here the word ‘you’ is a pronoun at it is used to represent the person opposite to you or next to you.

**3) Third person pronouns:** There are different pronouns used for masculine, feminine and neuter gender.

Masculine Pronouns: He, Him, His

Feminine Pronouns: She, her, hers

Neuteral: It, Its

Plural is the same for all genders. Plural of third person pronouns are ‘they’, ‘their’, ‘theirs’ and ‘them‘.

Example:– They are going for a movie.

Here the word **‘they’** is the pronoun which is used to represent a group of people who are not next to you or not directly connected to a particular situation.

**Reflexive pronouns –** A reflexive pronoun ends ...self or ...selves and refers to another noun or pronoun in the sentence (usually the subject of the sentence). The reflexive pronouns are myself, yourself, herself, himself, itself, ourselves, yourselves and themselves.

**Example**: The dog bit **itself.**

(In this example, the intensive pronoun **itself** refers back to the noun the dog.)

Are you talking to **yourself?**

**Demonstrative pronouns –** Words such as ‘this’, ‘these’, ‘those’, ‘that’, ‘such’ etc which tries to point out an object are known as **demonstrative pronouns.**

**Example**: I have heard your explanations, **these** are merely excuses.

In the above example, the word explanations is a noun and the word these is a pronoun. Here the word these is a demonstrative pronoun because it points out the noun.

**Example:** Both pens are good, but **this** is better than **that**.

Here, **‘this’** and **‘that’** are used to point out the objects to which they refer and therefore they are ‘Demonstrative pronouns’.

**Relative pronouns –** These pronouns are used to connect a clause or phrase to a noun or pronoun. These are: **who, whom, which, whoever, whomever, whose, whichever and that.** If a pronoun tries to relate to a noun which is mentioned earlier in a sentence (antecedent), then this pronoun is called relative pronoun.

**Example:**  These are the boys **whom** all praise.

In this sentence, the word **whom** is a pronoun. It denotes a group or a set of boys. Hence, it tries to relate or connect to a noun which is mentioned earlier in the sentence. So, it is called **relative pronoun.**

**Interrogative pronouns –** Who, whom, which and what are interrogative pronouns as they are used to ask questions about a person or object that we do not know about.

**Example:**   **Which** one would you like?

**What** is your Name?

**Who** will be managing the bullet?

**Whom** did you tell about this?

**Whoever** could have done this?

**Whichever** one will you choose?

**Distributive Pronoun:** Words which refer to persons or things but one at a time are known as distributive pronouns. Generally ‘each’, ‘either’, and ‘neither’ are called distributive pronouns.

**Example:** **Either** of these roads leads to the railway station.

Here the word either is a pronoun and the word roads is a noun. This sentence tells us that there are two roads and both roads lead to the railway station. The word ‘either’ is used to denote the noun roads which is in plural form. This pronoun points out the noun but one at a time. Hence it is known as distributive pronoun.

**Reciprocal Pronoun:** A reciprocal pronoun expresses a mutual action or relationship. In English, the reciprocal pronouns are:

1) Each other

2) One another

**Example**: Jack and Jill hate **each other.**

(Note: Jack hates Jill, and Jill hates Jack. The action is reciprocated.)

The crayfish started attacking **one another.**

The team members played their hearts out for **one another.**

They gave **each other** presents.

**Intensive (or Emphatic) Pronouns:** An intensive pronoun (sometimes called an emphatic pronoun) refers back to another noun or pronoun in the sentence to emphasize it (e.g., to emphasize that it is the thing carrying out the action).

**Examples:** Rohan bakes all the bread **himself**.

(In this example, the intensive pronoun himself refers back to the noun Rohan.)

The cat opened the door **itself**.

**Exercise:**

1. Our is the only (a) / country in the world (b) / that can boast of (c) / unity in diversity. (d) / No error (e).

2. As soon as he (a) / saw his mother (b) / he ran to her (c) / and embraced (d) / No error (e).

3. This is not the (a) / sense which (b) / concerns us here. (c) / No error (d).

4. It s not easy for anyone to command (a) / respect from both one’s friends as well as critics (b) / as Dr. Johnson did for his integrity and honesty. (c) / No error. (d).

5. He could not plan his strategy (a) / until he knew (b) / whom his opponents could be. (c) / No error. (d).

6. The teacher instructed (a) / the peon to let (b) / the students and I (c) / go into the office of Principal. (d) / No error (e).

7. He asked for (a) / permission to go to the cinema (b) / but his mother (c) / did not give. (d) / No error (e).

8. He hates everbody (a) / and everything who (b) / reminds him (c) / of his blunder (d) / No error (e).

9. The six partners (a) / are at daggers drawn (b) / so they do not talk (c)/ to each other. (d) / No error (e).

10. He introduced (a) / to the chairman as (b) / the President of the (c) / workers’ association. (d) / No error (e).

**Answers:**

1. (a) Replce ‘our’ by ‘ours’.

2. (d) Add ‘her’ after ‘embraced’.

3. (b) Replace ‘which’ by ‘that’.

4. (b) Add ‘one’s’ before ‘critics’.

5. (c) Replace ‘whom’ by ‘who’.

6. (c) Replace ‘I’ by ‘me’. Remember to use objective form pronoun after ‘let’.

7. (d) Write ‘it’ after ‘give’. Give is a transitive verb, so it must have an object.

8. (b) Replace ‘who’ by ‘that’.

9. (d) Replace ‘each other’ by ‘one other’. Each other is used for two.

10. (a) Write ‘himself’ after ‘introduced’.

**Verb**

A **Verb** is a word that tells or asserts something about a person or thing. It tells about the person or thing in the state of doing, being or being acted up on. Thus a verb is a doing or being word.

He is **working** on computer.

The verb must agree with its subject in number and person. In other words, the verb must be of the same number and person as the subject.

**Usage of Verb**

**1. Rule:** Two or more singular subjects connected by ‘**and’** usually take a verb in the plural.

**Incorrect:** Computer and telecommunication has metamorphosed information technology.

**Correct:** Computer and telecommunication **have** metamorphosed information technology.

**2. Rule:** If two subjects together express one idea, the verb is in the singular.

**Incorrect:** Bread and butter are essential for one's life.

**Correct:** Bread and butter **is** essential for one's life.

**3. Rule:** When the subjects, joined by or nor are of different persons, the verb agrees in person with the one nearest to it.

**Incorrect** : Either she or I pays the fees.

**Correct :** Either she or I **pay** the fees.

**4. Rule:** Either, neither, each, everyone, many a must be followed by a singular verb.

**Incorrect:** Many a man have resigned in crisis.

**Correct:** Many a man **has** resigned in crisis.

**5. Rule:** When a plural noun denotes some specific quantity or amount considered as a whole, the verb is generally singular.

**Incorrect:** Five hours are too short a time to judge one's character.

**Correct:** Five hours **is** too short a time to judge one's character.

**6. Rule:** The connectives like, with, together, with, as well as, accompanied by etc. are used to combine two subjects the verb agrees with the subject mentioned first.

**Incorrect**: Mr. Mehra, accompanied by his wife and childrenare arriving tomorrow by bus.

**Correct**: Mr. Mehra, accompanied by his wife and children **is** arriving tomorrow by bus.

**9. Rule:** Indefinite pronouns typically take singular verbs.

**Incorrect:** Everybody want to be loved.

**Correct:** Everybody **wants** to be loved.

**10. Rule**: When the percentage or a part of something is mentioned with plural meaning the plural verb is used.

**Incorrect:** 20% of Indian women is illiterate.

**Correct:** 20% of Indian women **are** illiterate.

**The infinitive:** Verb, which is not limited by person and number as a verb that has a subject, is called the verb infinite or the infinitive. Infinitives are of two kinds.

(1) Simple Infinitive and

(2) Gerundial or Qualifying Infinitive.

**(1) Simple Infinitive -** when the infinitive is used like a noun.

(i) as the subject of a verb. To name is to give an identity.

(ii) as the object of a verb. I have decided to leave the place.

(iii) as the complement of a verb. Her hobby is to dance.

(iv) as the object of a preposition. He is about to go.

(v) as the complement of the object. She heard her weep.

**(2) Gerundial or Qualifying Infinitive-** when the infinitive is used for the following purposes:

(i) to qualify a verb. He slept to refresh himself.

(ii) to qualify an adjective. Tea is easy to prepare.

(iii) to qualify a noun. He has a point to make.

(iv) to qualify a sentence. To be very frank, I hate your smile.

**Rule:** The infinitive is used without ‘to’ after verbs like help, watch, bid, dare, hear, let, make, need and see.

**Incorrect :** I bid him to quit the organisation.

**Correct :** I bid him quit the organisation.

**Rule:** If, however, the structure is do + dare or do + need, the infinitive is used with to.

**Incorrect:** You do not need worry about us.

**Correct:** You do not need to worry about us.

**Rule:** The following verbs are followed by the infinitive.

Agree, arrange, attempt, care, cease, consent, decide, determine, endeavour, fall, forget, hesitate, hope,learn, manage, neglect, prepare, promise, propose, refuse, regret, remember, seem, swear, undertake.

**Incorrect:** I agree for helping you out in trouble.

**Correct:** I agree to help you out in trouble.

**Rule:** Prepositions **but and except** take the infinitive without **to**.

**Incorrect:** There is no alternative but to help him out.

**Correct :** There is no alternative but help him out.

**Auxiliary Verbs**

Auxiliary literally means giving help, So an auxiliary verb is one that helps the main verb form in tenses, moods, voices etc. The following verbs are auxiliaries: is, are, am, was, were, be, can, could, dare, do, does, did, have, has, had, may, might, must, need, ought, shall, should, will, would, used to.

**1.** **May** implies permission, doubt or possibility.

**Example**: **May** I come in? (permission)

It **may** rain tonight. (possibility)

**2.** **Might** is the past form of “may” and it implies more doubt than “may”.

**Example**: If the clouds are salted, the rains **might** come.

**3**. **Can** is used to express ability.

**Example**: He **can** do the work.

**4**. **Could** is the past form of can but it does not necessarily represent past time. Often it implies a more uncertain condition.

**Example**: He **could** refuse, but she never does.

**5**. **Should** expresses the idea that something must be done or is important. **Should** and **ought to** have similar meanings, but **ought is** followed by “to” **“Ought to”** has a more objective force and is used when we are talking about laws, duties and regulations.

**Example**: We **ought to** see her tomorrow.

**6.** **Must** is used to give strong advice or orders.

**Example**: He really **must** stop drinking.

**7.** **Do** is used to make question and negative forms of ordinary verbs.

**Example**: **Do** you know him?

I **don’t** like swimming.

**“Do”** is always used in question-tags.

Example: You know painting, **do** you?

**Types of verb**

**Action Verb:** An action verb expresses an activity that a person or thing can do.

**For example:**

Kavya **eats** cake.

(Eating is something Kavya can do.)

**Stative Verb:** A stative verb typically relates to a state of being, a thought, or an emotion.

**For example:**

I am at home.

**Transitive Verb:** A transitive verb is one that acts on something **For example:**

I saw the dog.

(Here, the direct object is the dog.)

**Intransitive Verb:** An intransitive verb is one that does not act on something.

**For example:**

The rain fell.

**Modal Verb:** A modal verb is a type of auxiliary verb used to express ideas such as ability, possibility, permission, and obligation. The modal auxiliary verbs are can, could, may, might, must, ought to, shall, should, will, and would. For example:

Rocky **can** eat a lot of pies.

(Here, the modal verb can helps to express the idea of ability.)

**Phrasal Verb:** A phrasal verb is a verb made up of more than one word (usually two words). A phrasal verb has a main verb and another word (either a preposition or a particle). For example:

A burglar will often break a window to **break in**.

(Here, the phrasal verb break in means to enter illegally, which is different to break.)

**Adjective**

Adjectives are words that modify(change) nouns, pronouns, and other adjectives. They qualify or describe nouns. They are called noun-helper.

Brazil is the world’s **largest** producer of coffee.

Your English is **good** enough.

**Kinds of Adjectives**

**1. Adjective of Quality or Descriptive Adjective:** Adjective showing the kind or quality of nouns or pronouns are called Adjective of Quality.

You look very **smart** in that suit.

**2. Adjective of Quantity:** The adjective which shows the quantity of noun or pronoun is called the Adjective of Quantity.

I didn’t have **enough** clothes to last a week.

**3. Adjective of Number/ Numeral Adjective:** Adjective which expresses the number of persons or things is called the Adjective of Number or Numeral Adjective

Students must enter in **twos or threes.**

**4. Demonstrative Adjective:** This Adjective straight away points out the person or thing concerned. The four words this, that, these and those are called demonstratives.

I think you’ll find **these** more comfortable than **those**.

**5. Possessive Adjective:** This Adjective expresses the state of possession of nouns is known as a possessive adjective. Possessive adjectives show possession or ownership: my, her, his, its, our, their, your.

Where’s my passport?

**6. Proper Adjective:** An adjective that is formed from a proper noun is called proper Adjective.

He is an **Australian** citizen.

**7. Indefinite Adjectives:** An adjective which is not definite is known as the indefinite adjective.

**Some** of the players were tired after the match.