**2English Reviewer**

**Types of Nouns**

* **Noun** – Word that names a person, a place, an animal, a thing, or an idea.

**Common Noun**:

* **Definition**: A general name for a person, place, thing, or idea.
* **Examples**: dog, city, book, car.

**Proper Noun**:

* **Definition**: A specific name for a particular person, place, thing, or idea. Proper nouns are always capitalized.
* **Examples**: Vina Rosales (#1 Enemy), Mavie Sulit, Sean Andres, Art Romero, Jarill Warren Pyongyang, Genshin Impact, Pagani, Xiao, Shana.

**Countable Noun (Count Noun)**:

* **Definition**: Nouns that can be counted, having both singular and plural forms.
* **Examples**: apple/apples, car/cars, child/children.

**Noncountable Noun (Mass Noun):**

* **Definition**: Nouns that cannot be counted and do not have a plural form.
* **Examples**: water, air, rice, information.

**Concrete Noun**:

* **Definition**: Nouns that can be perceived by the senses (you can see, touch, hear, smell, or taste them).
* **Examples**: table, dog, music, perfume.

**Abstract Noun**:

* **Definition**: Nouns that represent ideas, qualities, or concepts that cannot be perceived by the senses.
* **Examples**: love, freedom, happiness, justice.

**Gender Noun**:

* **Definition**: Nouns that specifically denote a gender (male or female).
* **Examples**:
  1. **Masculine**: king, actor, waiter.
  2. **Feminine**: queen, actress, waitress.
  3. **Common Gender**: teacher, doctor, student (can be used for any gender).
  4. **Neuter Gender**: table, chair, computer (non-living things).

**Compound Noun**:

* **Definition**: Nouns made up of two or more words, which can be written as one word, separate words, or hyphenated words.
* **Examples**:
  1. **One Word**: toothpaste, haircut.
  2. **Separate Words**: bus stop, swimming pool.
  3. **Hyphenated Words**: mother-in-law, well-being.

**Collective Noun**:

* **Definition**: Nouns that refer to a group of individuals or things as a single entity.
* **Examples**: team, family, flock, audience.

**Singular and Plural**

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| **Rule** | **Examples** |
| Add “-s” to most nouns | cat → cats, book → books |
| Add “-es” to nouns ending in s, ss, sh, ch, x, or z | bus → buses, box → boxes, church → churches |
| For nouns ending in a consonant + “y,” change “y” to “i” and add “-es | baby → babies, city → cities |
| For nouns ending in “f” or “fe,” change “f” to “v” and add “-es” | leaf → leaves, knife → knives (Exception: roof → roofs) |
| For nouns ending in a vowel + “y,” just add “-s” | key → keys, boy → boys |
| For nouns ending in “o” preceded by a consonant, add “-es” | tomato → tomatoes, hero → heroes (Exception: piano → pianos, photo → photos |
| For nouns ending in “o” preceded by a vowel, add “-s” | radio → radios, zoo → zoos |
| For irregular nouns, change the word entirely | man → men, woman → women, child → children, tooth → teeth, foot → feet, mouse → mice |
| Some nouns have the same singular and plural form | sheep → sheep, deer → deer, series → series, species → species |
| For compound nouns written as separate words or hyphenated, usually pluralize the main word | mother-in-law → mothers-in-law, passerby → passersby |
| For letters, numbers, and abbreviations, add “-s” or “-es” | two A’s, mind your p’s and q’s, 1990’s |
| Foreign nouns borrowed from other languages often follow their original pluralization rules | criterion → criteria, cactus → cacti, thesis → theses |
| Some nouns are always plural and do not have a singular form | scissors, trousers, binoculars |
| Some nouns are considered plural in form but singular in meaning | news, mathematics, physics |

**The Village of Round and Square Houses**

* The narrator grew up in the village of Tos, West Africa, where men lived in square houses and women in round ones.
* The village was peaceful and prospered with crops like yams, corn, tobacco, and coffee.
* One night, the dormant volcano Mother Naka erupted, frightening the villagers.
* The eruption covered the village in ash and lava, destroying most homes but leaving one square and one round house intact.
* The village chief organized the survivors: men lived in the square house, women and children in the round house, and the fields were cleared of stones for planting.
* Life resumed with renewed crops, communal meals, and gratitude to Naka for sparing their lives.
* The village maintained harmony by respecting designated roles and spaces, while coming together for shared activities.

**Idiomatic Expressions**

* **Idioms** – Unique to a particular language or region, although the most common type is the phrasal verb or verb and preposition combination.
* Literal meaning is an exact, direct, or dictionary meaning. Figurative meaning is an indirect or suggested meaning you give to a word using similes, metaphors, and other figures of speech to exaggerate.

**Examples of Idiomatic Expressions:**

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| **Idiomatic Expressions** | **Literal Meaning** | **Figurative Meaning** |
| Kick the Bucket | To physically kick a bucket | To die |
| Break the ice | To physically crack or break ice | To initiate conversation in a social setting |
| Spill the beans | To accidentally pour out beans | To reveal a secret |
| Bite the bullet | To literally bite a bullet | To endure a painful or unpleasant situation |
| Hit the sack | To physically hit a sack | To go to bed or go to sleep |
| Under the weather | To be beneath the weather | To feel sick or unwell |
| Cost an arm and a let | To literally lose an arm and a leg | To be very expensive |
| Let the cat out of the bag | To release a cat from a bag | To reveal a secret, often accidentally |
| Burn the midnight oil | To burn oil late at night for light | To work late into the night |

**Modals**

* Is an expression that carries different shades of meaning. It is used to show or convey meaning with seriousness, certainty, and intensity. There are three types of modals such as modal noun, modal verb, and modal adverb.

**Modal Verbs:**

* Is an auxiliary verb that expresses necessity or possibility.
* Modal verbs have the following features in common.

1. Modals are always followed by the base form of a verb

* Naomi will recite a monologue.
* The class would bring the documents.
* Shana Navalta shall sing with us.
* Larkin Domingo could not get a ride last night.

1. Modals are the same for all pronouns.

* She can leave tomorrow.
* You must leave now.
* We can join the festivities.
* I must bring some clothes tomorrow.

1. Modals do not need auxiliaries. They take direct negative and question forms.

* Will not (won’t)
* Would not (wouldn’t)
* Whall not (shan’t)
* Will you?
* Would you?
* Shall we?
* **Pure Modal Auxiliaries** – Can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, need.
* **Semi Modal Auxiliaries** – Ought, has/have to, has/have (got to), be able to.
* Modal Verbs Express:

1. Expressing Possibility – May, might, will.
2. Obligation – Should, have to, must.
3. Ability – Can, could.
4. Permission – May, can, could.

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| **Use** | **Modal** |
| Really certain | Will, shall, must, won’t, will not, shan’t, shall, not, can’t, cannot. |
| Very likely | Should, ought to |
| Possibly | May, might, could |
| Strong obligation | Must, have to, need to. |
| Weak obligation | Should, ought to |
| No obligatin | Needn’t, ought to |
| Permission | Can, may, could, might |
| No Permission | Can’t, cannot, may not, must not |
| Offer | Will, shall |
| Request | Will, would , could |
| Promise | Will |
| Decision | Will |
| Advice and Suggestion | Shall, should, shouldn’t, should not |
| Ability | Can, could |
| General Truth | Can, may |

**Modal Nouns:**

* Used as nouns that express modality. These nouns, that express modality, are called modal nouns. Just like the modal verbs, modal nouns also express the quality or state in some manner other than as a simple fact

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| **Modal Noun** | **Meaning** |
| Possibility | The condition or fact of being possible. |
| Obligation | A condition of feeling of being obligated or required. |
| Necessity | The quality or state of being in need. |
| Ability | The quality or state of being able. |
| Permission | The right or ability to do something given by someone who has the power to allow or disallow |
| Request | The condition or state of being requested or sought after. |
| Promise | A declaration to do or refrain from doing something. |
| Chance | The condition or fact of a particular outcome in an uncertain situation. |
| Requirement | A condition that something is needed or must be done. |
| Responsibility | The quality or state of being able. |
| Permission | The quality or state of being responsible. |
| Capacity | The quality or state of being able to do something. |

**Modal Adverbs:**

* Most of the modal adverbs describe how something is done and how someone feels about something.
* They are similar to modal verbs and modal nouns because they express modality. However, they differ in form and the way they are used in sentences. Modal verbs are used to add information to the main verb. On the other hand, modal nouns name a quality, state, or condition that state modality while modal adverbs describe or give more meaning or information to verbs and adjectives.

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| **Modal Adverbs** | **Meaning** |
| Possibly | Used to state that something is possible to happen. |
| Certainly | In a manner that is sure or without a doubt. |
| Obligately | In an obligate or necessary manner. |
| Necessarily | Used to state that something is necessary or needed. |
| Ably | In a skillful or competent manner. |
| Requisitely | Used to state something that is essential or important for a particular purpose. |
| Promisingly | In a promising manner. |
| Decidedly | In a manner that is free from doubt. |
| Responsibly | In a responsible manner. |
| Permissively | Used to state something that is granted or given permission. |

**Modals (ADHD Version):**

* **Modal Verbs** – Expresses necessity or possibility.
* **Modal Nouns** - Express the quality or state in some manner other than as a simple fact
* **Modal Adverbs** – Describe how something is done and how someone feels about something.