

Computer Science

Verbal Aptitude

Parts of speech

Lecture No. 02



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Recap of Previous Lecture



Topic

Topic

Topic

Topic

Topic

Parts of Speech

Topics to be Covered



Topic

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Parts of Speech

Practice Questions



Topic : Verbal Ability Part of speech-1

Sentence: A group of words which make a complete sense.

eg. The bird is flying high in the sky.



Topic : Verbal Ability Part of speech-1

1. Noun:
A person, place or thing.
2. Pronoun:
A word used in place of noun or pronoun.
3. Adjective:
A word which precede noun or pronoun.
eg. Our team played a good game.
4. Verb:
A word that expresses the subject of a sentence.
eg. He is teaching verbal ability.



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5. Adverb:

A word which modifies an adjective or verb or adverb.

eg. The horse runs very fast.

eg. I am deeply grateful to you.

6. Preposition:

A word which tells the relation of noun or pronoun with something.

eg. He wrote the document with a pen.

7. Conjunction:

Connector, It connects words, phrases or sentences.

eg. Delhi and Mumbai are metropolitan cities.

eg. He is not only intelligent but also industrious.



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8. Interjection:

A word which expresses a strong or sudden feeling.

eg. Alas! He is dead.

eg. Hurrah! We won the series.



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Nouns:

1. Common Noun: Same class or category. She is a good girl.

2. Proper Noun: The name of a person, place or thing.

eg. Kalidas was a great poet

3. Collective Noun: Representing a group.

eg. A herd of cattle is grazing in the field.

4. Abstract Noun: Not personified or objectified

eg. Kindness is a virtue.

5. Material Noun: A metal or material.

eg. The house is built of brick.

Boy

Group

↓
Individual identity

↓
Group identity.

हिन्दी

Whitten
english

HainsX

Bnibe

घूस^X, रिश्दा

Bricks^X

Gnains^X

↓
अकल्य

Gnain

herd of cattle

School of fishes



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Important Rules for the usage of Nouns:

1. A proper noun becomes a common noun when it is used in the plural form or when an article is placed before it.

There are two Hitlers in this house.

Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India.



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2. Collective noun takes singular verb

The group consists of five members.

group → single entity
 ↓
 unit

(Exception: The committee have taken their seats.)

group

Statement

Sing → Sing.
plural → plural.

Subject Verb



Confirmation

Noun

Pen

Singular → Pen (one)

plural → Pens (2 or more than 2)

Verb

go

Singular → goes

plural → go



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3. Abstract noun as common noun by placing an article before it.

Sushma is a beauty.



Article

a Beauty →

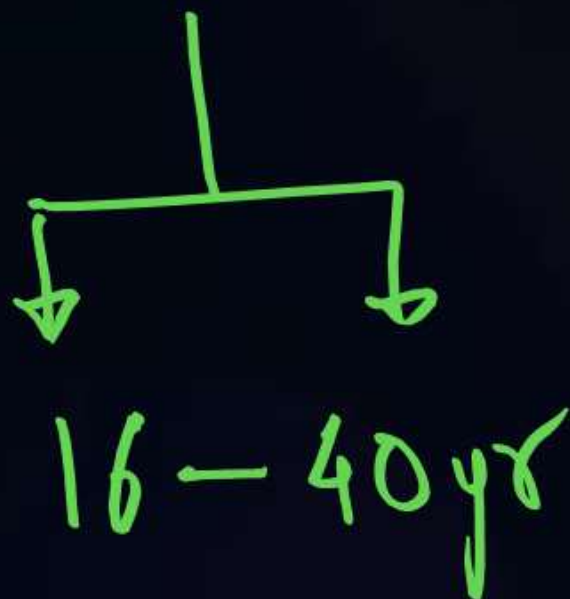
A, An
Indefinite



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- ★
4. Abstract noun as collective noun takes a plural verb.

Youth are the pillars of the nation.





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5. Material noun representing a mass of the matter, plural form is not used.

Their house is made of bricks and stones. ✗

Their house is made of brick and stone. ✓ ✓



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6. Some nouns are used in singular only ✓

Advice, grain, hair, information.

(Advice-Noun

Advise-Verb)

eg. The advice of the doctor is that I should not smoke.

The doctor advised me not to smoke.



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noun

✓ Summons-singular

Summonses-plural

Exception

Heabus Corpus

Have the body

Summon → Count

verb



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Some nouns are always used in plurals

Scissors, Biceps, Trousers, Earnings ✓✓✓

Earning → Verb



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7. Apparently plural but actually singular in use

News, physics, economics.

North East West South

Colon code

□ □ □ □
○ ○ ○ ○





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8. Always in plural

Cattle, police, people.

→ ~~is~~^x are[✓]

Cattle → ~~is~~ are

police → ~~is~~ are.



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9. When a plural noun represents the whole, verb must be in singular form.

Ten thousands rupees is a large amount.

1 rupee .

2 or more rupees .



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10. Possessive noun (use of apostrophe) not used for inanimate objects.

Table's leg



Leg of the table



Ram's

chariot



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~~Girls' hostel~~

11. Inanimate objects representing beauty or grace etc. they are represented as Feminine gender.

eg. Moon

Girls'

12. Inanimate objects representing strength, superiority, violence etc they are represented as male gender.

eg. Sun, death, war.

13. Possessive case (apostrophe) with the name of personified objects.

eg. Death's icy hands.

14. When the noun is in the plural form, the possessive case follows

eg. Girls' hostel
birds' nest



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15. Possessive case: plural form without s

eg. Men's club, women's day

16. Many words forming a noun, pronoun; possessive case is used for last word

eg. The Prime Minister of India's visit.

17. When two or more nouns are connected (eg. and), the possessive case is used by adding to the last noun.

eg. Amar and Anil's visit was successful.

18. Compound noun: possessive case is used for the last word.

eg. Commander in chief's office



2 mins Summary



Topic

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Noun

Rules

THANK - YOU