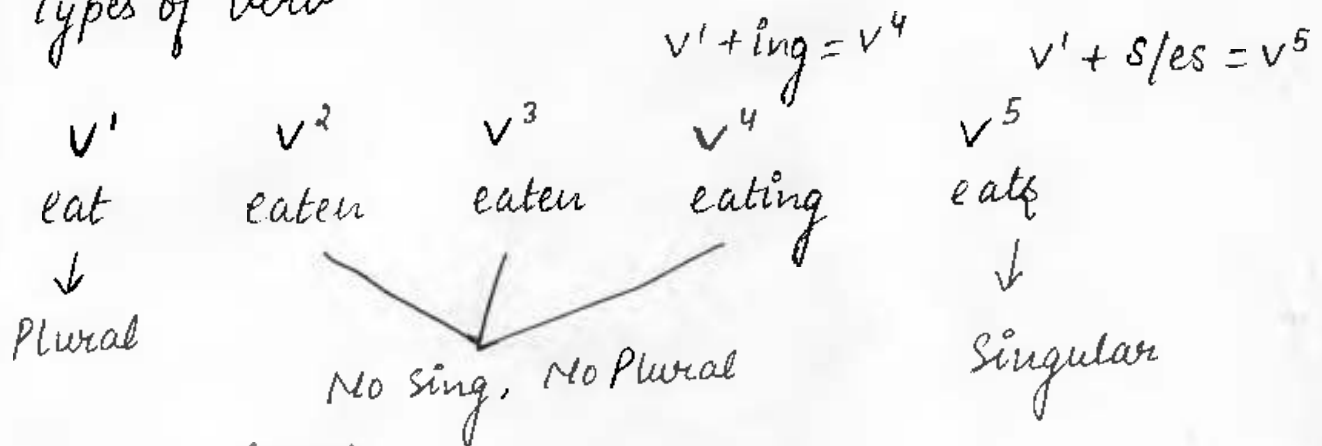


NOUN

By-SHIVAM
PAWAR(8057229446)

VERB

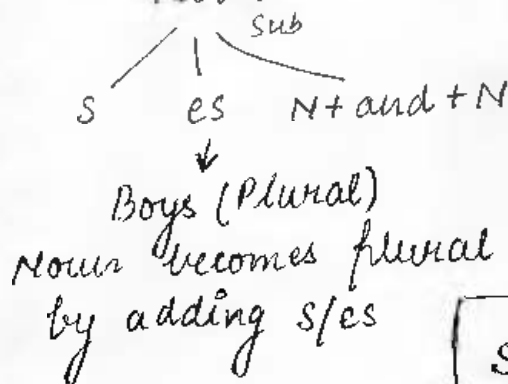
Types of Verb



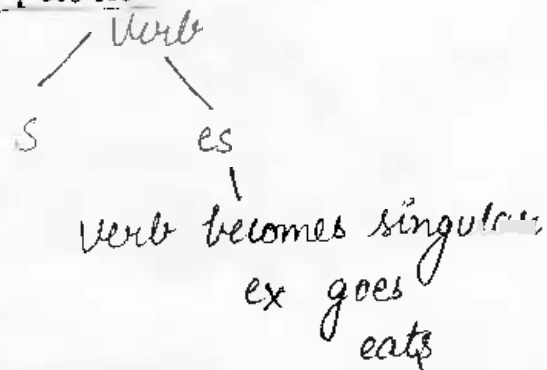
Concept

{ Subject (Sing) = Verb (Sing)
Subject (Plural) = Verb (Plural) }

Singular Noun



Plural Verb



$S^{-+} + V^{-+} + OW$

{ + Plural
- Singular }

example.

Noun

Ram

Boys

Verb

goes

Noun

Boys

Ram and shyam

Verb

go

$\Rightarrow V^1$

Plural

Simple Present if use

$S + V' + OW$

To + V' \Rightarrow Agar V' k bath 'To' ho toh wo verb nahi noun ban jaega.

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To + V' \rightarrow Subject (noun) + Verb (singular)

example To walk is good for health.

$\Rightarrow V^2$

- No singular no plural
- S + V² + OW use in simple past.

$\Rightarrow V^3$

- No singular no plural
- Use in perfect (finished action)
- V³ is not possible without auxiliary verb

V³ + N

Adjective / written letter

spoken English

V³ N

V³ + is/was + V³

Subject Verb Object

example. Done is done

हो गया सो हो गया

$\Rightarrow V^4$

- Use in present
- S + is/am/are/was/were + V⁴
- 'Subject' (sing + v(sing))

example: * walking is good

* smoking is injurious

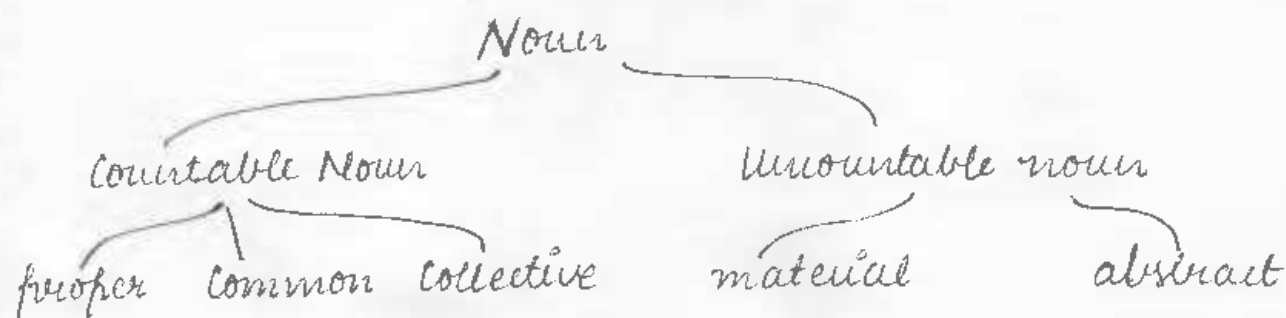
Types of noun

- o Common noun
 - o Proper noun
 - o Collective noun.
 - o material noun
 - o Abstract noun
- ex
- └ A flock of goat
 - └ A levy of girls
 - └ A galaxy of stars

Defination of noun

Noun → Any name is a noun

⇒ The word that stands for name is called noun



Proper noun:

proper noun is the name of some particular place, thing or anyone.

example India, Ram, Mohan, Sohan

(1) A Ram is an honest boy X

(2) The Ram is an honest boy X

(3) Ram is an honest boy
Common noun
Proper noun + sing + v (sing)

(4) Ram is an honest boy

here राम means sheep (male)
 Common noun
Ram
 Pronunciation Verb as a verb राम means ठक्कर मरना

Common Error in the use of Proper noun

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Rule 1: Normally no article is used before proper noun
90%

Rule 2: Proper noun is used as singular and takes singular Verb

Rule 3: Proper noun is always be written with Capital letter

example:

(1) The India is the best X

(2) India is the best ✓

(3) The India is playing this match X

(4) The India are playing this match ✓

(5) India are playing this match X

explanation of ex(4)

name → sing + V (sing)
→ No article

Country → play / game / sports / war / Battle
→ Plural + V (Plural)
→ 'The' is used
ex - The India have won this match

Common Noun :

It shows the caste and class

example.

(1) The teacher is teaching ✓

(2) ~~The~~ students are reading X
students are reading

Common Error in the use of Common noun

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Rule 1: Article is used before common noun

Rule 2: when common noun is used as singular it takes singular verb and article is used with it

Rule 3: when common noun is used as plural it takes plural verb and normally no article is used before it.

30 November, 2016

Collective Noun:

Collect - verb

if 'ion' is added it becomes 99% noun

and if 'ive' is added it becomes Adjective

⇒ The noun that shows collection is called collective noun

Common Errors in the use of collective noun

- 1) A group of boys is coming in the hall (X)
- 2) A group of boys are coming in the hall (X)
- 3) A group of boy is coming in the hall (X)
- 4) A group of boys is coming into the hall. (✓)

Explanation of in and into

'in' - in is used to talk about ~~position~~

'into' - into is used to talk about direction & destination.

A + collective word + of + N (Plural) + V (singular)

note: Tiff sentence me of 'laga ho toh usme subject according to collective word aata hai.

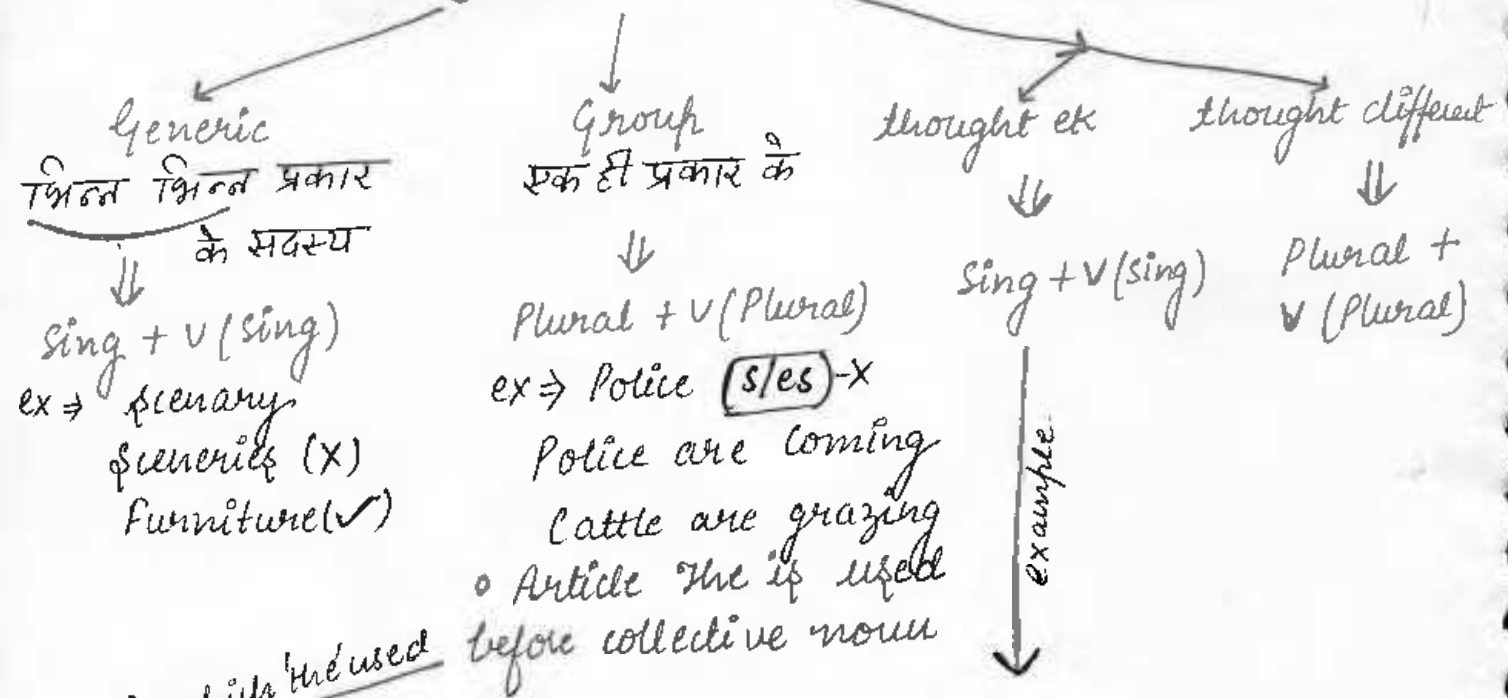
List of collective word.

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- A team of player
- A committee of members
- A herd of cattle
- A swarm of insects
- A levy of girls
- A galaxy of stars
- A gang of bandits ^{चोर} etc.

Note: For more words check out DSH grammar book P. 180.

Collective noun



in which 'the' used

- example.
- Jury
 - Parliament
 - Gang
 - Club
 - Crowd.
 - Board
 - Society etc.

example.

1. The parliament was divided over the Kashmir issue (X)
 2. The parliament were united over the Kashmir issue (X)
- 'divided' thought is different so verb Plural i.e. 'were' but here is 'was' so sentence is wrong and vice versa for 2nd sentence.

Material noun

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A noun that can be measured or weight but can't be counted is called material noun

ex- milk, wood, fish, rice, sugar etc

Common errors in the use of material noun

Rule 1: Normally 90% no article is used before material noun

Rule 2: Material noun is always used as singular & takes singular verb

ex (1) ^xA gold is a precious metal (x)

(2) Gold is a precious metal (✓)

(3) ^xThe fish cannot live without water (x)

(4) Fish can't live without water (✓)

(5) I am going to buy 4 golden fishes (✓)

(6) The golden fish is costly in these days (✓)

(5) material noun used as sing. but here it is golden fish and it is countable if there is no 'golden' written then 'fishes' becomes wrong. Because of golden the sentences become right)

example

(1) Dregs is lying aside the road (x)

(2) Dregs are lying aside the road (✓)

'Dregs' is the only word which is uncountable plural noun and takes plural verb

Abstract noun

A noun that can neither be seen nor be touched but can be felt is called abstract noun

Note 60% abstract noun verb hota hai, iske lie 'day to day'

example laughing childhood
smell history etc
beauty
honesty

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Common error in the use of abstract noun

1. The history is a difficult subject (x)
2. History is a difficult subject (✓)
3. The history of S.K Pandey is good (x)
4. The history of S.K Pandey are good (✓)

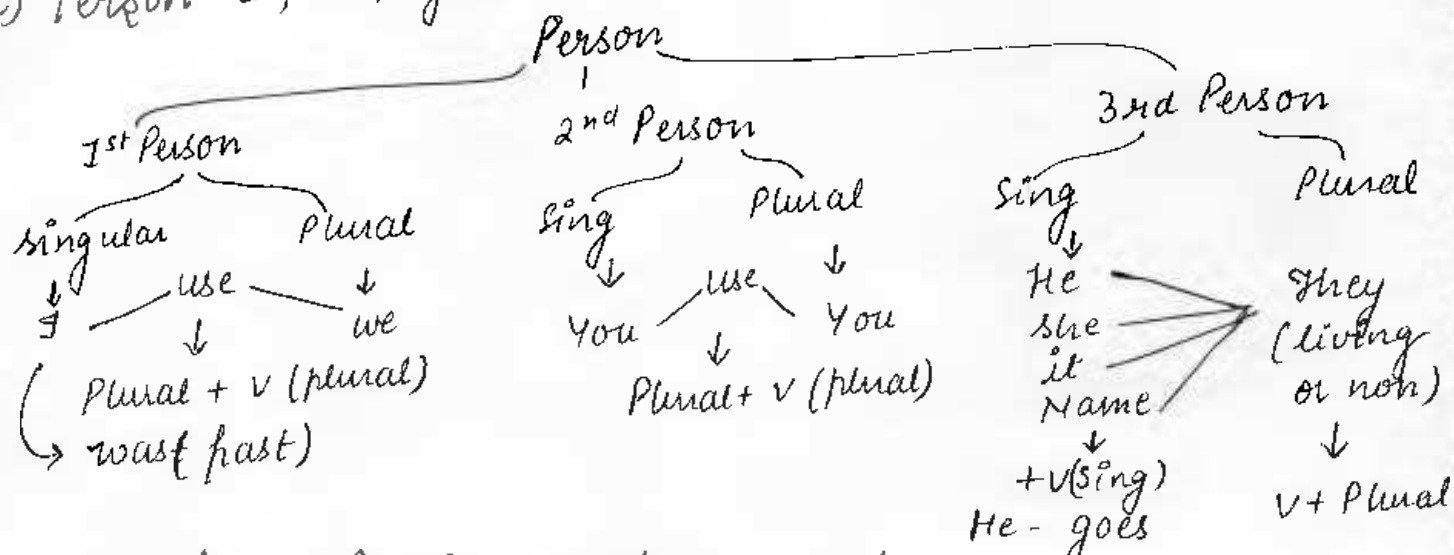
Rule 1. 90% abstract noun is used as singular and take singular verb.

Rule 2. Normally no article is used before abstract noun

Rule 3. जब किसी name of subject का नाम किसी person से जोड़ दिया जाए तो ये हो जाता है plural और अपने साथ plural verb लेता है और इसके साथ article 'the' भी लगता है।

Noun: noun is nothing but is the combination of person, gender, number and case.

ii) Person I, we, you, के अलावा सारे 3rd person



ii. Gender: \Rightarrow Noun Gender

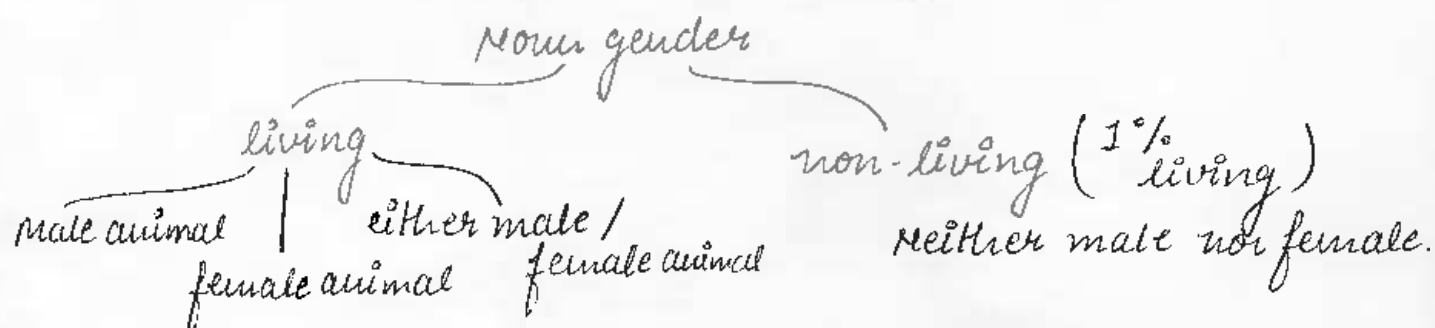
Death always knows victim

(i) his

(iii) their

(ii) her

(iv) its



\Rightarrow Masculine Gender Feminine Gender Common Gender Neuter Gender

(i) Masculine gender: A noun that represents male animal, it is called masculine gender
example: Boy, father etc.

(ii) Feminine gender: A noun that represents female animal
it is called feminine gender.
example - Girl / Woman / Mother / sister etc

(iii) Common gender: A noun that represents either male or female animal, it is called common gender
example: Names of posts \rightarrow PM / CM / DM

(iv) Neuter gender: A noun that represents neither male nor female, it is called Neuter gender,
example: Table, chair, Fan etc
can't be easily identified

Common Errors in the use of Common gender

Personification of noun

masculine

- ⇒ Hand
- ⇒ Rough
- ⇒ Cruel
- ⇒ Power

example = Sun, Death

feminine

- ⇒ Beauty
 - ⇒ Kind
 - ⇒ Soft
 - ⇒ Calm
- example Moon

Moon - (she, her) ✓ its - x

Sun - (He, his) ✓ its - x

1) The moon is hiding its / her / his / their face behind the cloud.

2) The ship has lost many of her / its / his / crew

⇒ 'ship' is treated as feminine gender
It takes 'she / her' not 'its'

⇒ India has developed her / its / his economy

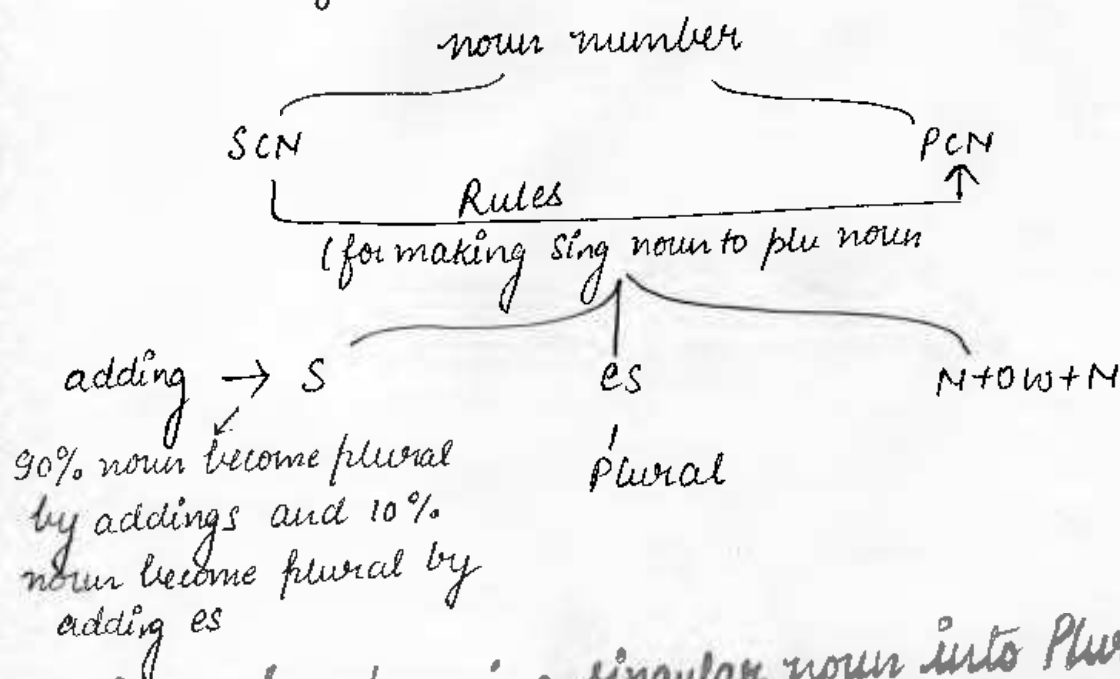
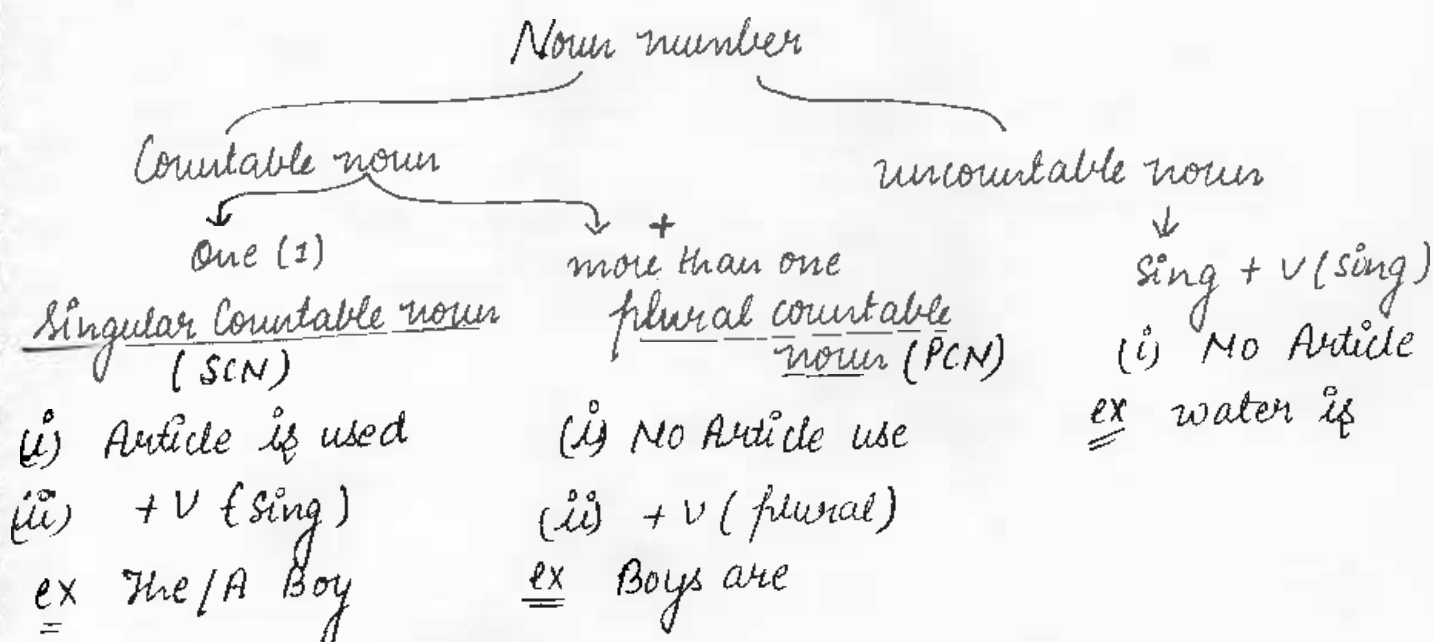
re: Name of the country is treated as feminine gender. It takes 'her'

ex: 1) The Army knows her / its / his duty

2) The jury were divided in her / its / his / their opinions

re: collective noun यदि single body के रूप में काम करते हैं, तो इसके साथ 'its' का use किया जाता है, और यदि जो Plural के समान काम करते हैं तो theirs का use करते हैं।

Noun number



Rules for changing singular noun into Plural noun

Rule 1: Most of the nouns form their plural by adding 's'

90%

Singular

Pen
Book
Building
cap
doll
hat
bag

Plural

Pens
Books
Buildings
Caps
dolls
hats
bags

Rule 2. Some of the nouns which end in 's', 'ss', 'sh', 'ch', 'x' and 'z' form their plural by adding es

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ch	
if sound च = 'es' pronunciation = $\frac{अ}{अ}$ example: Bench $\frac{अ}{अ}$ Benches	if sound क = 's' $\frac{अ}{अ}$ example Monarch $\frac{अ}{अ}$ monarchs Stomach $\frac{अ}{अ}$ stomachs 2रा Conch $\frac{अ}{अ}$ Conchs
Singular	Plural
Bench	Benches
Branch	Branches
Class	Classes
Tax	Taxes
Topaz	Topazes

Rule 3. Some of the nouns which end in 'o' form their plural by adding es.

Vowel letter + o ' + s'		Consonant letter + o ' + es'	
ex Radio -	Radios	ex Mango -	Mangoes
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Ratio	Ratios	Tomato	Tomatoes
Portfolio	Portfolios	Potato	Potatoes
Scenario	Scenarios	Hero	Heroes
Cuckoo	Cuckoos	Volcano	Volcanoes
Curio	Curios	Mosquito	Mosquitoes
Video	Videos		
Bamboo	Bamboos		

Note: Science and technology related words के साथ 's' लगाने
(jiske last me 'o' laga ho)
Radio, dynamo, piano, photo, kilo, studio, embryo
, add 's' with it.

Rule 4.

Last letter 'y'

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Vowel letter + y
- + 's'

Monkey = Monkeys

Singular Plural

Donkey Donkeys

Boy Boys

Toy Toys

Day Days

Rain Rains

Bay Bays

Key Keys

Consonant letter + y
+ 'es'

Lady = ladies

Singular Plural

Baby babies

fly flies

Salary salaries

Lily lilies

story stories

मरी हुई मृत्यु

notice

Obituary

obituaries

रसोई खाना

Pantry

Pantries

city

cities

Army

Armies

Family

Families

Country

Countries

spy

spies

6/December

Rule 5

Some of the letter last with F/es

Last letter F/es → 13 words

change
+
v + es

Singular

Plural

(1) wife

wives

(2) shelf

shelves

(3) life

leaves

(4) knife

knives

(5) self

selves

(6) wolf

wolves

(7) loaf

loaves

(8) sheaf

sheaves

(9) half

halves

(10) roll

rolls

(11) elf - elves

(12) Thief - thieves

(13) leaf - leaves

(14) Scarf - Scarfs / Scarves

अनाज के बीसी

note: इसके अलावा flee से अंत होने वाले सारे noun में flee लगते हैं।

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	Singular	Plural
	belief	believes
	grief	
	proof	
	safe	
	chief	
	roof	
खुर	hoof	
गुलाम	serf	
	clif	
	surf etc	

example: He belifs that they will help him (x)
 He believes that they will help him ✓
 He (S(N) + V) Verb

Adj. my our your his her their	Noun	Person
	↓	believe - V(x)
	Name equivalent Gerund	belief - N(V)

Rule 6. Some of the noun form their plural by changing the inside vowel.

Singular	Plural		
Man	Men	Mouse	Mice
Woman	Women	Dormouse	Dormice
Tooth	Teeth	Louse	Lice
Goose	Geese	Ox	Oxen

Rule 7: (i) Many boys are present today (✓)

(ii) Many boy is present today (X)

(iii) Salman Khan killed many dears (X)

(iv) Salman Khan killed many dear (✓)

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many + noun (countable) Plural + V (Plural)

↓
Much + noun (uncountable) singular + V (singular)

Some of the nouns which have the same form in singular and plural.

Dear

sheep

बarracks

series

species

aircraft

corps

salmon

swine etc

7/december.

example The public are aware of the fact (✓)

The public is aware of the fact.

Rule 8: Some of the nouns which looks like singular but they are used as plural and takes plural verb

People (peoples) → एक से अधिक समुदाय के लोग, राष्ट्र

public, police, cavalry, Peasantry, Grey (middle class)

movility, cattle, Vermin
(highlanders) (बीमारी फैलाने वाला जानवर)

clergy पुजारी, mankind etc

ex The police have caught the thief (X)
 The mathematics is a difficult subject (X)
 The mathematics are a difficult subject (X)
 Mathematics is a difficult subject (✓)

Rule 9: Some of the nouns look like plural but they are always used as singular and take singular verb.

note: "यदि name of subject से किसी व्यक्ति का नाम (property / Merit / demerit) जुड़ जाए तो वह Name of subject Plural होता है, और आने वाला Verb भी Plural साथ में Article 'The' भी प्रयोग किया जाता है, "

example The mathematics of K.C Sinha are good

list: Mathematics, Economics

Linguistics, Innings, News, Athletics
 Measles, Mumps, Diabetes, etc.

Rule 10: Some of the nouns form their plural in irregular way.

Singular (is)	Plural (es)	Singular (um)	Plural ^a _s
Basis	- Bases	Agendum	- Agenda
Synopsis	- Synopses	Datum	- Data
Diagnosis	- Diagnoses	Quorum	- Quorums
Thesis	- Theses	Curriculum	- Curricula Curricula
Oasis	- Oases	Bacterium	- Bacteria
Anis	- Anes	Dictum	- Dicta (कहावत)
Analysis	- Analyses etc	Medium	- Media Mediums

Note: Agendum / Datum are not used these days
 Data / media are used in singular & plural both

ex Media are active
 Media is active

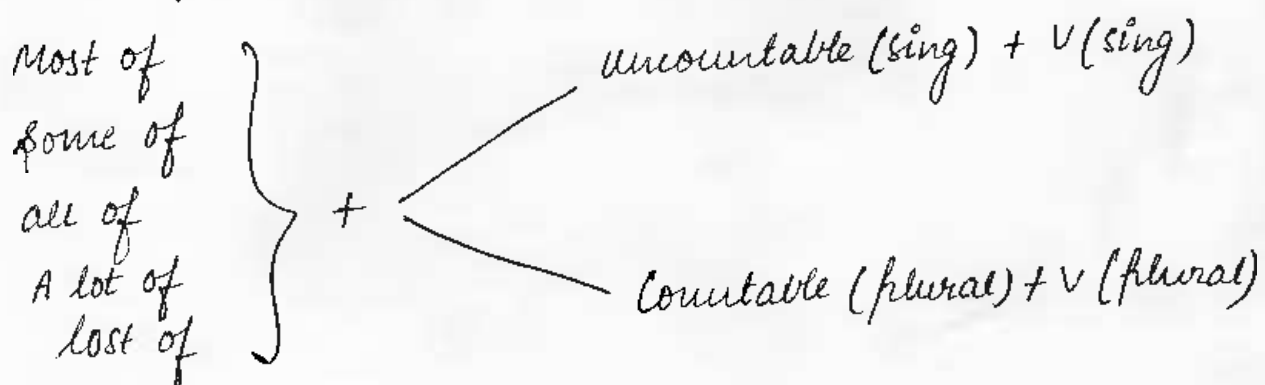
8, december

Common Error in the use of noun

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example.

- (i) Most of the boy is honest (X)
- (ii) Most of the boys are honest (✓)
- (iii) Most of the milk is sold (✓)
- (iv) Most of the milks are sold (X)

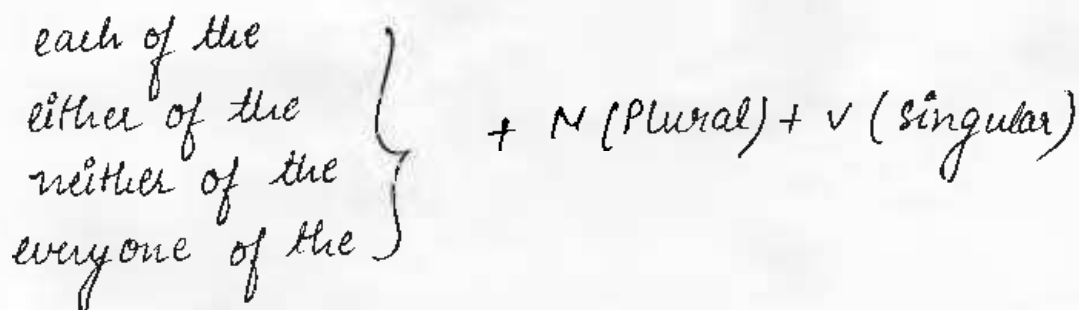


example

- (i) One of the student is laborious (X)
 - (ii) One of the students are laborious (X)
 - (iii) One of the students is laborious (✓)
- One of + Noun (Plural) + V (sing)

example.

- (i) Neither of the officer is honest (X)
- (ii) Neither of the officers are honest (X)
- (iii) Neither of the officers is honest (✓)



Some of the nouns which are generally used in plural & takes plural verb

(i) where is my fault (x)
 (ii) where are my faults (x)
 (iii) where are my faults (✓)

- Faults
- Tongues
- Seasons
- Sheets
- Socks
- Rhinoceros
- Groups
- Spectacles
- Gargles
- Suckles (the milk it can suck)
- Premises
- Goods
- Animals (animal also)
- Arms
- Weapons

Example (i) there are many faults in our colony (x)
 (ii) there is much filth in our colony (✓)

Some of the nouns which are generally used in singular & never takes a/an or s/es

- (i) Magic
- (ii) Land
- (iii) Gold
- (iv) Information
- (v) Passage
- (6) Rustish
- (7) Filth
- (8) Furniture
- (9) honesty
- (10) fears
- (11) health
- (12) scenery
- (13) Language
- (14) Luck
- (15) Advice
- (16) Dust
- (17) food
- (18) Jewellery
- (19) wealth
- (20) poverty
- (21) bread
- (22) Traffic
- (23) Money etc

example.

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- (i) I ate a bread (X)
- (ii) I ate two breads (X)
- (iii) I ate two pieces of bread (✓)
- (iv) I ate a piece of bread (✓)
- (v) I gave you one advise (X)
- (vi) I gave you an advise (X)
- (vii) I gave you a kind of advise (✓)

Note: - किसी भी uncountable noun में a piece of / a type of / a kind of / an article of / a bit of / an item of / etc लगा कर singular countable noun बनाया जाता है।

तथा pieces of / types of / kinds of / article of / bits of / items of / etc लगा कर plural countable noun बनाया जाता है।

- (1) The Americans have strange habit (X)
- (2) The Americans has strange habit (X)
- (3) The Americans have strange custom (✓)
- (4) Mohan has strange habit (✓)

Noun often Confused

(i) habit - किसी व्यक्ति का व्यक्तिगत आदत

custom - किसी समाज देश का आदत स्वयं सीति रिवाज

(ii) Air - श्वास लेने वाली हवा

Wind - चली वाली हवा

- (iii) house - पराया घर
home - अपना घर
- (iv) Cost - लागत मूल्य (amount paid by shopkeeper)
Price - विक्रय मूल्य (amount paid by customer)
- (v) Customer - Purchaser/buyer of goods
client - One who avail serves (जो सेवा का लाभ लेता है)
- (vi) Ground - it is the outside part of the house
floor - inside part of the house.

9, december.

Some of the nouns which are used either in singular or in Plural according to the sense or meaning of the sentence.

Singular	Plural
Drug (दवा) —	Drugs (नशीला पदार्थ)
Ground (खरती) —	Grounds (आधार, कारण)
Quater (ठुकाटा) —	quarters (आवास)
lock (नजर) —	looks (आकृति)
iron (लोहा) —	irons (बेड़ीया)
Abuse (चाली) —	Abuses (समाजिक क्रूरतिया)
Advise (सलाह) —	Advices (सूचनाएँ)
Air (हवा) —	Airs (अहंकार)

Amend (सुधार)	-	Amends (क्षतीपूर्ती)
chain (गले का chain)	-	chains (हतकड़ी, जन्जीर)
Good (अच्छा)	-	Goods (समान)
humanity (मानव जाति)	-	humanities (ग्रन्थों की) (The study of physiology & literature)
Particular (खास बात)	-	particulars (विवरण करता)
Regard (आदर सम्मान)	-	Regards (शुभकामनाएँ)
Return (वापस)	-	Returns (profit, लाभ)
Sand (रेत)	-	Sands (रेगिस्तान)
Water (पानी)	-	Waters (समुद्र)
Way (रास्ता)	-	ways (तरीका)
Wood (लकड़ी)	-	woods (जंगल)
Powder (चूर्ण)	-	Powders (dose, खुराक)
fruit (फल)	-	fruits (result, परिणाम)
premise (प्रस्तावना)	-	premises (परिसर या छेरा)

- (i) Brother
 Brothers → Blood relation
 Brethren → members of community
- (ii) paper
 paper → कागज - sing + v(sing)
 papers → documents ^{कानूनी}
 {plural + v(plural)}
- (iii) Care
 Care - देखभाल sing + v(sing)
 Cares - चिंताएँ plural + v(plural)
- (iv) word
 word - वचन
 word - शब्द
 words - एक से अधिक शब्द
- (v) issue
 issue - आल बच्चा (Lalu has 9 issue)
 issue - मुद्दा (conception is a great issue)
 issues - मूद्दे
- (vi) Genious
 Geniuses - एक से अधिक बुद्धिमान
 (more than 1 talented person)
 Genii - भूत पिशाच
 Genies

(vii) Wages
मजदूरी plural + v (plural)
सजा या दंड sing + v (sing)

⇒ The wages are very high in Delhi

⇒ The wages of Sin is Death
 (पाप)

(viii) Unmarried
bachelor - used for male
Maid - used for female

(ix) कविता
poetry - it is a uncountable sing noun it never takes a/an or s/es
poem - it is a countable sing noun it takes a/an or s/es

(x) दृश्य
Scenery - it is a uncountable sing noun it never takes a/an or s/es
Scene - it is a countable sing noun it takes a/an or s/es

(xi) मुद्रा
Money - it is uncountable sing noun, never takes a/an or s/es.
Rupree - it is countable sing noun it takes a/an or s/es.

(xii) cloth
cloths - कपड़े no of कपड़े
clothes - पोशाक

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Some interesting facts

example

- (1) 5 Boys are coming (✓)
- (2) 5 Boys is coming (X)
- (3) 1000 students are in the class (X)
- (4) 1000 students are in the class (X)
- (5) 1000 student are in the class (✓)
- (6) Five litre milk is needed for kitchen (✓)
- (7) Five litre milks are needed for kitchen (X)

Rule 1: Numerical word + N (Plural) + V (sing).

Rule 2: (1) Numerical word + unit $\begin{cases} \text{Uncountable (N) sing + V (sing)} \\ \text{Countable (plural) + V (plural)} \end{cases}$

ex: (i) Ten hundred student are in the class
(ii) Five litre milk is needed for kitchen

Rule 3: Unit + of + N \longrightarrow V (plural)
 $\downarrow \quad \quad \downarrow$
(plural) (plural)

ex हजारों रुपये बर्बाद हो गये

thousand of Rupees are destroyed
Dozens of eggs were destroyed

Rule 4: Ten - Noun \longrightarrow V(sing) \longrightarrow always singular
 ↓
 sing/plural

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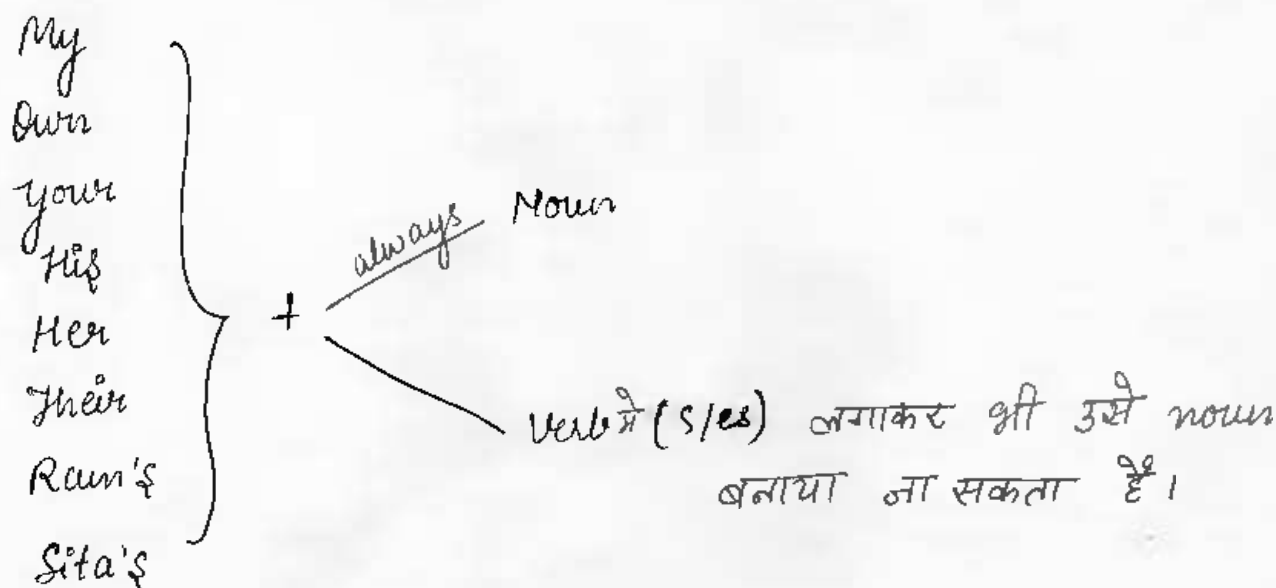
example

80 Days is coming

10 km is long distance

old		New	
<u>sing</u>	<u>plural</u>	<u>sing</u>	<u>Plural</u>
(i) M.L.A	M.L.A's	M.L.A	M.L.A's
(ii) U.I.P	U.I.P's	V.I.P	V.I.P's
(iii) M.P	M.P's	M.P	M.P's
(iv) S.P	S.P's	S.P	S.P's
(v) D.M	D.M's	D.M	D.M's

Some Common facts (a)



Note: Study is a wrong word in the case of noun it should be studies

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example My studies is going well

Sign (x)	-	Signature (✓)
inning (x)	-	innings (✓)
troops not (x)	-	troops (✓)
curd (x)	-	curds (✓)
order (x)	-	orders (✓)
teaching (x)	-	teachings (✓)
doing (x)	-	doings (✓)
earning (x)	-	earnings (✓)
look (x)	-	looks (✓)
bedding (x)	-	beddings (✓)
family member (x)	-	The members of the family (✓)
half pent (x)	-	shorts (✓)
Companionship (x)	-	Company (✓) साथी / सहयोगी
sale (x)	-	sales (✓)
Mankind (x)	-	Maukind (✓)

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Free ship (X) - Free student ship (✓)

English teacher (X) - the teacher of english (✓)

Edible (X) - Edibles (✓)

speak a truth (X) - speak the truth (✓)

tell the lie (X) - tell a lie (✓)

tidling (X) - tidings (✓) समाचार

erran (X) - errands (✓) उधार राशी

copy (X) - copy book, note book, exercise book (✓)

Cent percent (X) - 100% percent (✓)

talking term (X) - speaking term

Some common facts (b)

Rule 1. The poor are happy (✓)

The poor is happy (X)

The poor people are happy (X)

The poor people is happy (X)

Poor people are happy (X)

^{जाति}
The + Adj = N (plural common N) + V (Plural)

The
├── Poor = गरीब लोग
├── Rich = अमीर लोग
└── Black = काले लोग

The poor people (X)

गरीब लोग लोग (X)

ex He is my cousin brother (X)

He is my cousin (✓)

The word cousin doesn't follow brother or sister.

ex जगह खाली नहीं है, } no place (X)
जगह नहीं है, } no room (✓)
सीट नहीं है, }

ex o'clock is used with fixed time
for ex 4 o'clock, 5 o'clock etc
but with 4:30 we use a.m or p.m but not o'clock

ex Suit - use for male

dress - use for female

Her suit is attractive (X)

Her dress is attractive (✓)

Compound noun

Rule 1 वैसे compound noun जिनके बीच में '-' आ सकते हैं
उनके अंतिम शब्द का plural बनाया जाता है।

Singular

Plural

Boy friend

boy friends

note book

note books

chief minister

chief ministers etc

Rule 2. लेकिन यदि Compound noun के साथ कोई preposition का use हो तो preposition से Just पहले वाले शब्द का plural बनाया जाता है।

Singular
Father in law
Commander in chief

Plural
Fathers in law
Commanders in chief etc

Rule 3. यदि Compound noun में men तथा women शब्द लगा हो तो दोनों शब्दों का plural बनाया जाता है।

Singular
Man doctor
Woman teacher

Plural
Men doctors
Women teachers

चलते चलते

ex (i) city after city were destroyed (✓)
(ii) cities after cities were destroyed (x)
(iii) The people of India are poor (✓)
(iv) The culture of India is good (✓)

(i) Noun + preposition + Noun → V (sing)
↓ ↓
Sing Sing

(ii) The + Noun + of + noun + verb
flural/sing flural/sing

- ② ex please tell us in detail (✓)
 please tell us in a detail (X)
 please tell us in details (X)

Some particular idioms and phrases are used as a
noun

in detail, on time, in time, on demand, on duty,
 in doubt, in trouble etc.

- ex He travels by the bus (X)
 He travels by a bus (X)
 He travels by bus (✓)

By + Noun

↓
 no article in between.

Noun Case

Case is nothing, it's the name of Relation

Relation

किसका
Noun का
pronoun

किसके साथ
उसी वाक्य में दूसरे
शब्दों के साथ

ex I got Ram's umbrella

There are 4 types of Case

- Nominative / Subjective case
- Objective case
- Vocative case
- Possessive case

<u>ex</u>	S	V	O	
Pronoun	He	likes	me	Pronoun
	I	like	him	
Noun	Ram	likes	Sita	Noun
	Sita	likes	him	

Subjective Case

When a noun or a pronoun is used as a subject in a sentence it is called subjective case.

Objective case

When a noun or a pronoun is used as an object in a sentence it is called objective case. 32 / 229

Vocative case

(Vocative - सम्बोधन)

When a noun or a pronoun is used to address to a person or groups of persons it is called vocative case.

example (i) Mohan, come here

(ii) Ladies and gentlemen, I am going to discuss pollution

Possessive case

Possess - V

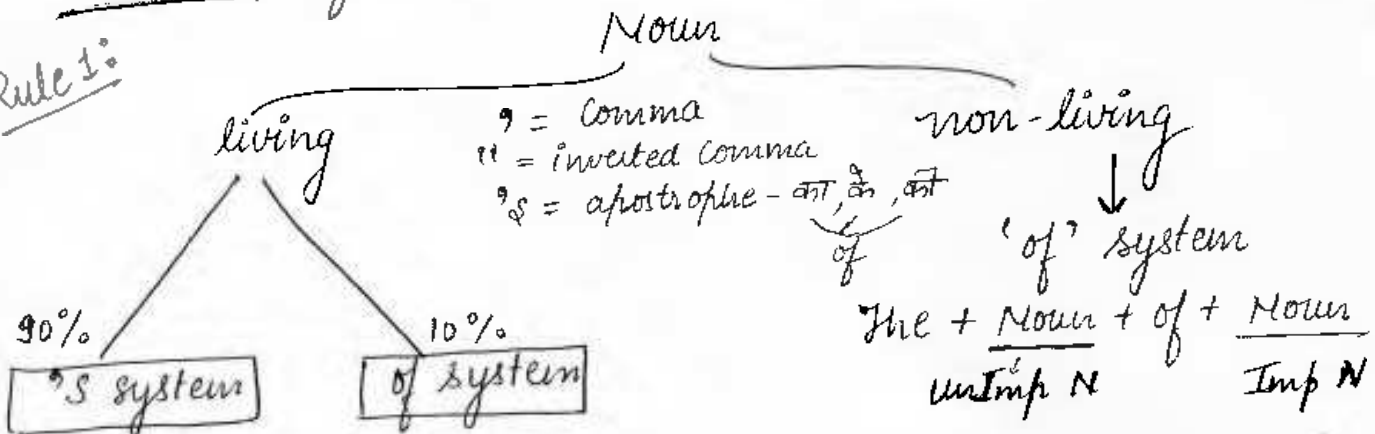
+ion - N

+ive - Adj

When a noun or a pronoun is used to show possession or ownership in a sentence it is called possessive case.

The case of noun

Rule 1:



ex Ram's Pen
The Pen of Ram

Table की पैर दूढ़ सथा
Imp. UnImp

ex The leg of Table
The roof of building

Rule 2:

Noun (living)

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Singular

's system

- Girl's hostel
- Boy's hostel
(लड़के का hostel)

Plural

's system

- Boys' hostel
- girls' hostel
(लड़कों का hostel)

⇒ (अगर दोनों options में हों तो Boys' hostel right होगा)
⇒ (पर अगर Boy's pen or Boys' pen हों तो Boy's pen होगा)

Rule 3:

Non living

last letter 's' sound

s, sh, ss

's system use

for ex Ramesh (✓) Ramesh's (X)
class (✓) class's (X)
Ramesh's brother (✓)
class's teacher (✓)
Mahesh's sister (✓)

non 's' sound

's system

Men's
Women's

Rule 4:

(+ = and)

- A + B's → C = same family
- ⇒ Ram and shyam's mother (✓)
- A's + B's → C = other family
- ⇒ Ram and shyam's wife (X)
- ⇒ Ram's and shyam's wives (✓)
- ⇒ Ram's and shyam's mother (✓)

Applied case

Rule 1: 's is used with time showing words

ex Yesterday's news
Tomorrow's plan
Ten hours' meeting

Rule 2: 's is used with the name of places & country

ex India's economic growth
Patna's power crises

Rule 3: 's is used with particular idioms and phrases

ex At stone's throw distance
Love's labour's lost (जबरदस्त नफरत)
God's eyeview (पैनी निगाहों से देखना)
Hair's breadth escape (बाल बाल बचना)
moment's rest
wit's end (अकल से बाहर)
Cat's paw (चूपके चूपके)

Note: For more words go through the magic book from page 1 onwards.

Rule 4: 's से समाप्त होने वाले कुछ ऐसे नाम हैं जिनके साथ 's स्वयं, कुछ भी लगाया जा सकता है।

(i) Yeats Poem

Yeats' Poem (✓) Yeat's Poem (x)

(ii) Burns novel

Burns' novel (✓)

Burns's novel (✓)

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(iii) Dickens theory

Dickens' theory (✓)

Dickens's theory (✓)

(iv) Keats poetry

Keats' poetry (✓)

Keats's poetry (✓)

Rule 5. 's is used with the last word of the compound noun

ex Mother in law's

Your mother in law's behaviour is not good

Rule 6.

Someone / Anyone / Somebody / Anybody / Noone / Nobody / Everyone / Everybody के साथ 's का use किया जाता है। लेकिन यदि इन शब्दों के साथ else नामक शब्द आ जाए तो 's इन शब्दों के साथ ना लगा कर के else के साथ चला जाता है।

example

I like somebody's else suggestion (X)

I like somebody's else's suggestion (X)

I like somebody's suggestion (✓)

I like somebody else's suggestion (✓)

Rule 7.

's should not be used with something, nothing, anything, everything etc.

in this case "of system" is used.

example.

• Everything's beauty is perishable (X)

• The beauty of everything is perishable (✓)

Rule 8. Public, village, city के साथ 's' का use नहीं करते

ex public's place (X)
public place (✓)

Rule 9. The + Adjective के साथ 's' का use नहीं किया जाता
(चाहे तो of लगा सकते हैं)

ex The poor's life (X)
The poor life (✓)
The life of the poor (✓)

Rule 10 's' is used with name of season
(ना मनी हो ना करो sentence सही होगा)

A winter holiday (✓)
A winter holiday (✓)

Note: Spring and autumn के साथ भूल कर भी 's' का use ना करें।

Rule 11 वैसे तो non-living के साथ 'of' लगाया जाता है।
लेकिन यदि non-living बहुत विशाल हो या फिर
उसे बड़ा चड़ा कर पेश किया गया हो, समय समय
पर व्यक्ति जैसा काम करता हो तो ऐसी स्थिति
में इसके साथ 'of' ना लगा कर के 's' का प्रयोग
किया जाता है।

ex Sun's rays
The rays of sun etc.

19, december

ARTICLE

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Article is itself a kind of adjective which is used before a noun to make it definite or indefinite

(1) Definite article - The

- द - Consonant sound
ex - The (द) boy
- ए - Vocal sound
ex - The (ए) apple

(2) Indefinite article - A

- a
 - ए - 1%
 - अ - 90%
- an
 - एन - 10%
 - अन - 90%

Theory

Learn with rhyme - No signal no train
⇒ No noun No article

Position of article

(i) Article + Noun

article a

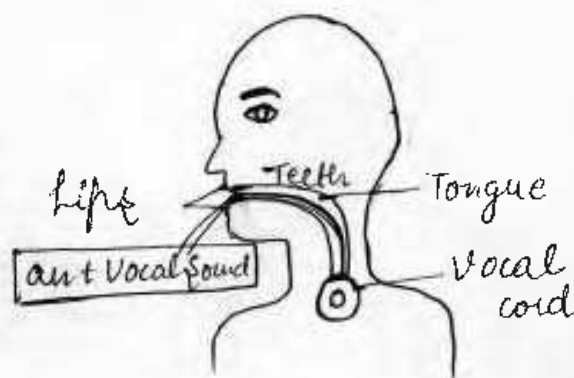
- boy
- Pen
- Fan

Sound

Letter that comes from

Lips + teeth + tongue + body

a + Consonant sound



E — elephant - vocal sound - an elephant

E — European - sound comes from lips - a European

U — Umbrella - vocal sound - an Umbrella

U — University - sound comes from lips - a university

O — Organ - vocal sound - an organ

O — One eyed men - lips sound - a one eyed man

H — hour - vocal sound - an hour

H — horse - lips sound - a horse

'w/y'

Note if a word starts with the help of w or y it takes the article only 'a'

a > year

an

'a/s'

Note. if a word starts with the help of a/s it takes the article only 'an'

ex

an < Ink pot
Apple

①

For
Article + Adjective + Noun

example

- (1) Lata is an honest (X)
 (2) Lata is honest (X)
 (3) Lata is an honest girl (✓)
- Article Adj Noun.
 ↑ ↑

②

For the noun
Article + ^{For the noun} Adverb + Adjective + Noun

ex Lata is a very good girl.

20, december.

Noun

100%

Article taking noun
(ATN)

↓

Singular countable noun
SCN

for ex - a Boy

90%

non article taking noun
(non ATN)

↓

Plural countable noun

ex a boys (X)

⇒ material noun

ex a water (X)

⇒ Abstract noun

ex A air (X)

⇒ Proper noun

ex A Ram (X)

→ Uncountable noun

30%

they work
&

10%

Basic uses of a/an

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Rule 1: Article 'a' is used before singular countable noun which has consonant sound.

ex

a $\begin{cases} \text{boy} \\ \text{Pen} \\ \text{Fan} \end{cases}$

Rule 2: Article 'an' is used before singular countable noun has vowel sound

An + SCM (having V.S)

an $\begin{cases} \text{Ash} \\ \text{Apple} \end{cases}$

Rule 3: Article 'a and an' is used before singular countable noun having consonant & vowel sound

A/an + SCM (having CS/VS)

Rule 4 Not a/an + PCN

a Boys (X)

Rule 5 Not a/an + Unountable

a water (X)

Test Your Knowledge.

(1) I am not wealthy / so I can't afford / to buy ^{an} ~~a~~ expensive car / no errors

(2) He had no illusion of / being either a distinguished

1. writer or ^{an} a editor / no errors.

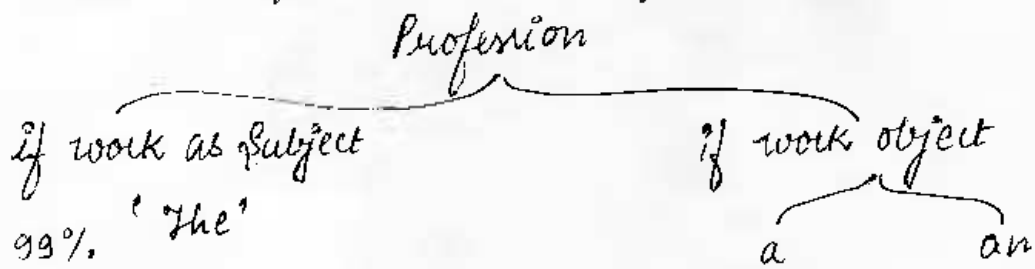
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(3) ^x A children / one / naughty / no error

(4) ^x A gold / is a / costly metal / no error

Rule 6. Article 'a/an' is used before the name of person if no nothing about the person.

Rule 7 Article 'a/an' is used before the name of profession



ex The teacher is teaching
He is a teacher

Rule 8. ex. (i) I am in dilemma (x)

(ii) I am in a dilemma (✓)

Some Particular idioms and phrases

(i) In a hurry

(ii) In a dilemma

(iii) In a rage

(iv) In a mood

(v) In a temper

Technique.

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(i) Have + a/an + Noun

ex (i) Have a swim
have a drink
have a bath

(ii) Take + a/an + N

→ Take an exercise
→ Take a rest
→ Take a risk
→ Make a risk
→ Make a mistake etc

Rule 9. Such / what / how + a/an + N

(i) Such a boy

(ii) what an idea

(iii) how an ugly seen

Imp. Rule 10 • यदि किसी व्यक्ति का नाम किसी खास व्यक्ति के साथ comment के रूप में जोड़ा जाए तो article a/an का use करते हैं।

• यदि किसी खास व्यक्ति का नाम खास व्यक्ति के साथ जोड़ा जाए तो article 'the' is used

ex He is a Gandhi

Kalidasa is the Shakespeare of India

Uses of 'the'

Rule 1 ⇒ Article 'the' is used before singular Countable Noun

example: The teacher is teaching

Rule 2 ⇒ Normally not 'The' + PCN -- (Plural Countable Noun)

example: (i) The teachers are teaching (X)
(ii) teachers are teaching (✓)

Note: Article 'The' may be used before Plural Countable noun when we have to refer to particularity.

- (i) The dog barks at night (✓)
- (ii) ~~The~~ dogs bark at night (X) → It is usual case not particular ^{90%} so 'The' will not use
- (iii) The dogs don't bark at night (✓) → it is a particular case ^{10%} dogs not bark at night
- (iv) The dogs of Neelima are black (✓) particular case
- (v) The boys are making a noise (✓) particular case
- (vi) The children are naughty (X) all children are naughty so usual case
- (vii) The children are playing on the bed (✓)
bed primary work is sleep not playing so this case show particularity of playing so use of 'The'

Rule 3 ⇒ Normally not 'The' + Uncountable noun

90%

Note: Article 'The' may be used before an uncountable noun only in order to refer to particularity.

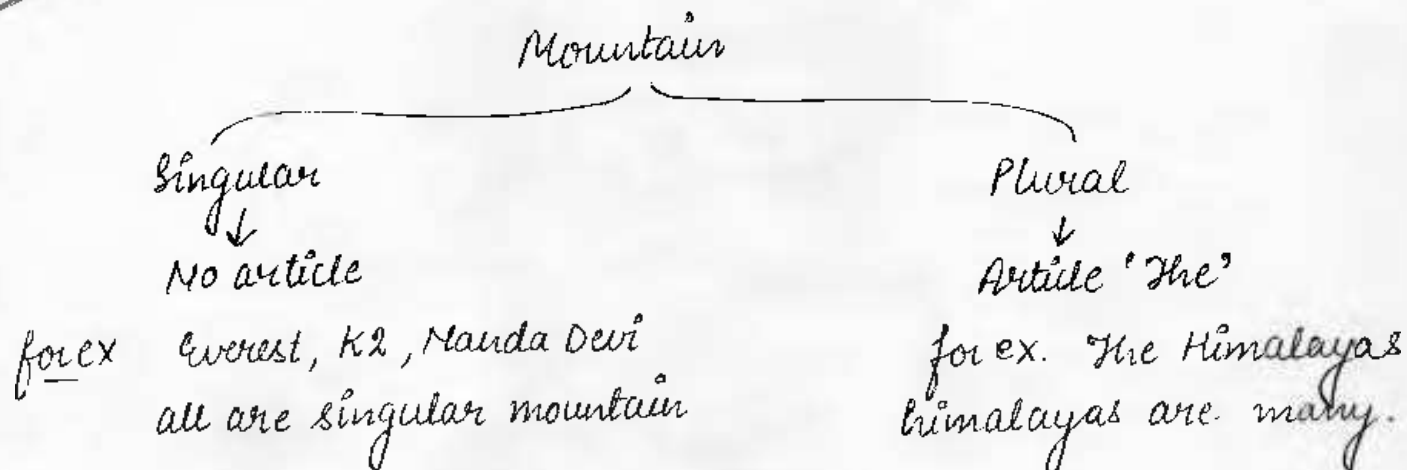
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- example.
- (i) The milk is white (X)
(milk is always white so it is usual case not particular)
 - (ii) The milk is hot don't drink it (✓)
(milk shows the particularity of being hot. so use 'The')
 - (iii) The beauty is thing a joy forever (X)
(beauty is thing a joy it is usual case no use of 'The')
 - (iv) The beauty of Kashmir is praise worthy (✓)
(beauty shows the particularity of Kashmir so use of 'The')
 - (v) The coal is needed for kitchen (X)
(coal is needed for kitchen for cooking so it is a usual case)
 - (vi) The coal of 'Tharsa' has its own importance (✓)
(Coal shows particularity of 'Tharsa')

Rule 4 when a noun appears for the first time in a sentence Article 'a/an' is used. and the noun is going to be repeated article 'the' is used.

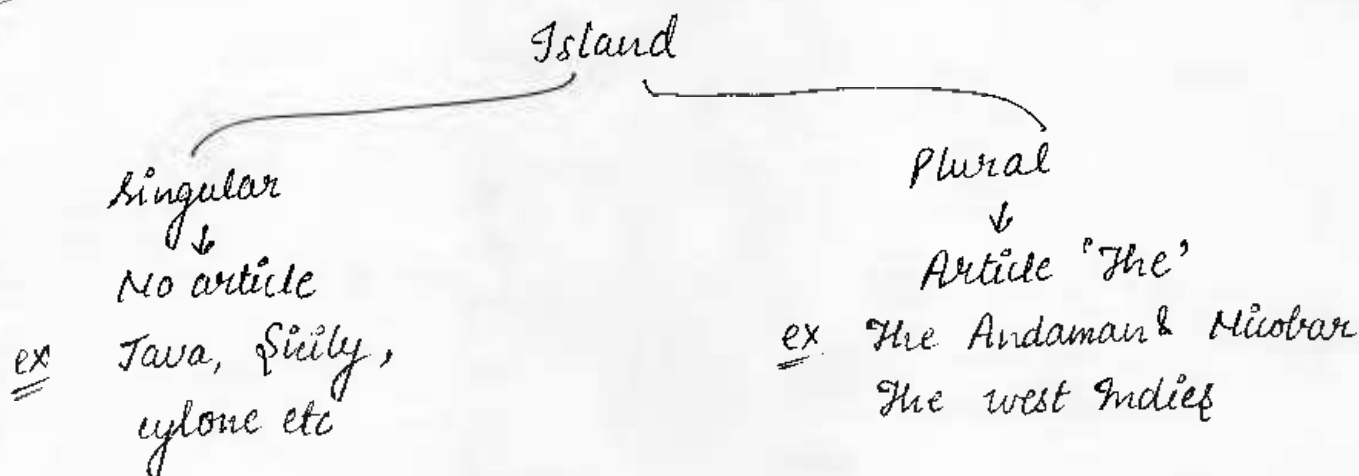
- ex
- (i) There lived a king in the forest. The king was very old and wise
 - (ii) A boy comes to meet you. The boy is wearing a red jacket.

Rule 5: Article 'The' is used before the name of mountain 45 / 229



ex The Everest is the highest peak of the himalayas. (X)

Rule 6: Article 'The' is used before the name of island



Rule 7: 'The' is used before the name of newspaper / rivers / forests / deserts / seas / oceans / name of canals / name of directions - before superlative degree - name of Religious Book - Historical buildings / political parties / Empire / Dynasty / ships / Trains / Aeroplanes / Musical Instruments / Historical events / Museums / Libraries / hostels / Restaurants / Cinema Halls / Bay / Gulf / etc...

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Rule 8: 'The' is used before armed forces / govt branches

ex the police, the army, the Navy, the Airforce
the executive, the legislative, the Judiciary

⇒ यदि 1:2 में तुलना करते हुए (comparision + selection)
का भाव दिखाया जाए तो comparative form से पहले
'the' लगाते हैं और than के बदले 'if' लगाते हैं।

ex 1) Ram is smarter than Mohan and Sohan (X)

2) Ram is the smarter than Mohan and Sohan (X)

3) Ram is the smarter of Mohan and Sohan (✓)

4) He is better of the two boys (X)

5) He is the better of the two boys (✓)

⇒ "जितना और उतना का भाव दिखाना ही तो"

Structure

The + Comp. + S + V + OW, The + Comp + S + V + OW

ex The higher you go, the cooler you feel.

Rule 9: 'The' is used before the name of parts of universe

ex The earth moves round the Sun

Rule 10: 'The' is used before the parts of body

ex The eyes, the nose

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Rule II: 'The' is used before the name of invention

ex The Radio, the T.V, the watch

note T.V देखने के काम में 'the' नहीं लगाते,

ex (i) The TV is costly in these days (✓)

(ii) I am watching the T.V (X)

(iii) I am watching T.V (✓)

Omission of 'Article'

Ex: 1) Each boy was ready (✓)

2) Each a boy was ready (X)

⇒ Each / Every / No / either / neither / my / our / your
his / her / their / + () + Nouns
↓
No article

Ex: 1) He travelled — the bus

(a) in (b) on (c) with (d) by

2) He travelled by x bus

(a) the (b) a (c) an (d) No article

By + ↓ + Noun (Travel)
(No article)

Rule 12: Kind of / Type of / part of / variety of / Rank of / part of / title of / position of / A number of / A lot of / lots of / plenty of / + ↓ + Noun.
(No article)

Ex: I don't like this kind of a man (X)
I don't like this kind of a man (✓)

note: Kind of / Type of / part of के बाद 'an' का प्रयोग हो सकता है, यदि sentence interrogative हो,

Ex: what type of singer is he? (X)
what type of a singer is he? (✓)

Rule 13:

Ex: Please tell us in detail (✓)
please tell us in a detail (X)
please tell us in details (X)

SOME PARTICULAR IDIOMS AND PHRASES

in details	on time	in danger, etc...
in fact	in demand	
in trouble	in waste	
in confusion	in crisis	
in time	in doubt	

Rule 14.

Ex: I am going to buy a soap (X)
I am going to buy soaps (X)
I am going to buy soap (✓)

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Rule 15.

Health, homework, work, paper, merry, fifty, news, pay, soap, weather, money, wealth, etc... are considered as uncountable so no article should be used.

23, december.

Rule 16.

No article should be used before the name of Mohalla (^{मोहल्ला} ~~मोहल्ला~~) village, town, city, state, country etc.

Note: if these words are written themselves in a sentence article 'the' is used.

Ex: The Nehru Uthar is dirty (X)

The Mohalla is dirty (✓)

The India is the best (X)

The Country is the best (✓)

Rule 17

No article should be used before the name of language

Ex: I can speak the Hindi (X)

I can speak Hindi (✓)

Note: Article 'the' may be used before the name of language. when the word language is written itself in a sentence. 50 / 229

⇒ The + name of language + LANGUAGE

- The Hindi (X)
- The Hindi language (✓)

Rule 18: No article should be used before the name of festivals.

Ex The Durga puja (X)

The Onam (X)

but The + name of festival + FESTIVAL

Ex The holi festival

The Durga puja festival

Rule 19: No Article should be used before the name of season

Ex The Summer

The Winter

The + name of season + SEASON

Rule 20: No article should be used before school, college, church, bed, prison (शिर), market, temple, hospital, court, mosque, university etc