

# General English

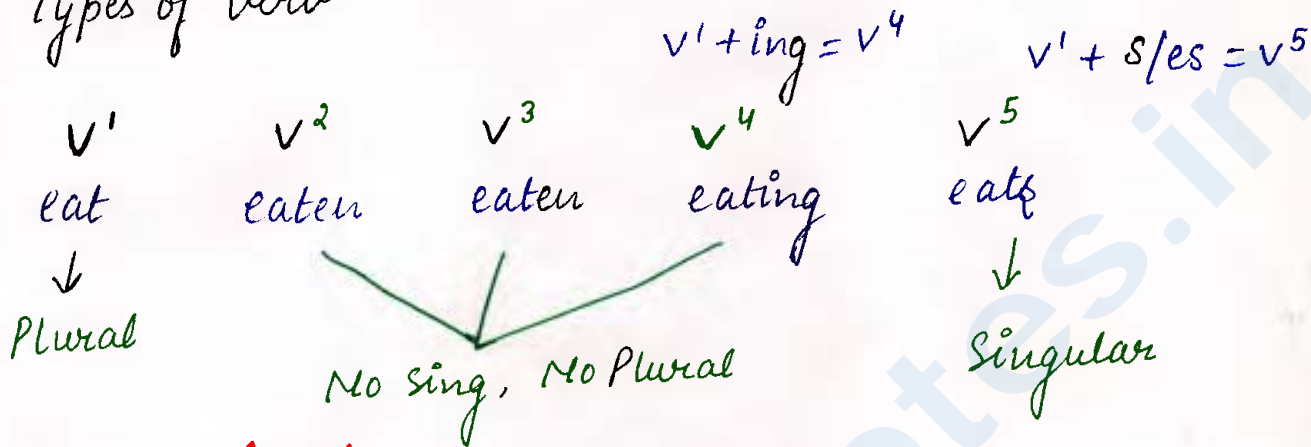
**Gate Notes**

28, november, 2016

# NOUN

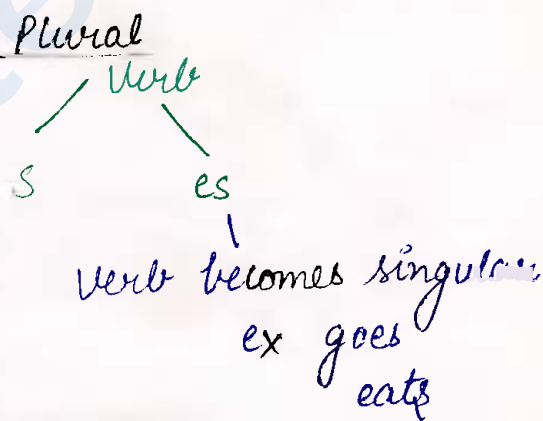
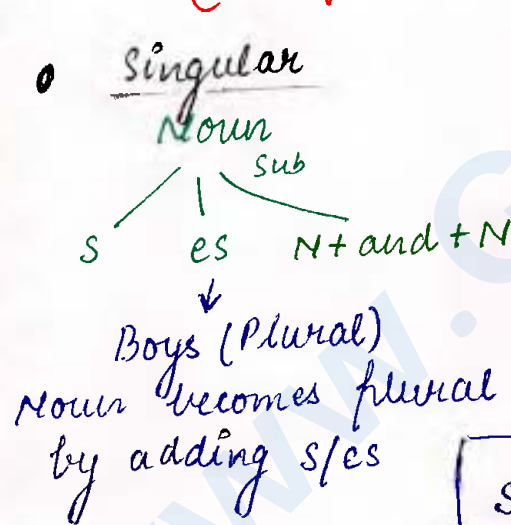
## VERB

### Types of Verb



Concept

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



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

example

Noun

Ram

Boys

Verb

goes

Noun

Boys

Ram and shyam

Verb

go

⇒  $V^1$

• Plural

• Simple Present if use

S +  $V^1$  + OW

Plural / Plural

{ + Plural  
- Singular }

To + V'  $\Rightarrow$  Agar V' k bahr 'To' ho toh wo verb nahi noun ban jaege.

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

example To walk is good for health.

$\Rightarrow V^2$

- No singular no plural
- S + V<sup>2</sup> + OW use in simple past.

$\Rightarrow V^3$

- No singular no plural
- Use in perfect (finished action)
- V<sup>3</sup> is not possible without auxiliary verb

V<sup>3</sup> + N

Adjective / written letter  
spoken English

V<sup>3</sup> N

V<sup>3</sup> + is/was + V<sup>3</sup>

Subject Verb Object

example. Done is done  
हो गया सो हो गया

$\Rightarrow V^4$

- Use in present
- S + is/am/are / was/were + V<sup>4</sup>
- 'Subject' (sing + v(sing))

example: \* walking is good  
\* smoking is injurious

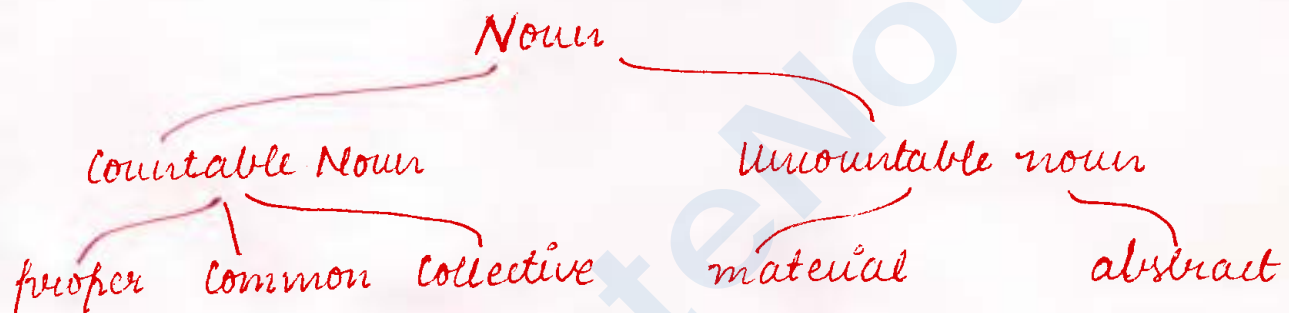
## Types of noun

- o Common noun
  - o Proper noun
  - o Collective noun.
  - o material noun
  - o Abstract noun
- ex <sup>L</sup> A flock of goat  
<sup>L</sup> A levy of girls  
<sup>L</sup> 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 + sing + v (sing)

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

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

# Common Error in the use of Proper noun

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

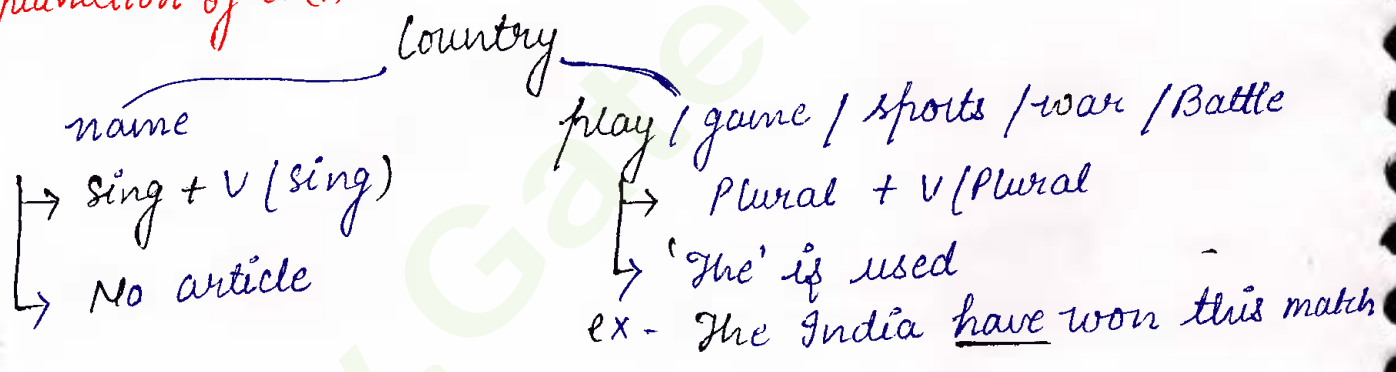
(2) India is the best ✓

(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)



## Common Noun :

It shows the caste and class

example.

(1) The teacher is teaching ✓

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



# Common Error in the use of Common noun

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 ~~st~~ collective word aata hai.

## List of collective word.

- 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 और etc.

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

### Collective noun

#### Generic

भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार के सदस्य

↓  
Sing + V (Sing)

ex ⇒ scenery  
sceneries (X)  
Furniture (✓)

#### Group

एक ही प्रकार के

↓  
Plural + V (Plural)

ex ⇒ Police s/es - X

Police are coming

Cattle are grazing

• Article 'The' is used before collective noun

thought ek

↓

Sing + V (Sing)

thought different

↓

Plural + V (Plural)

example

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

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) <sup>x</sup>A gold is a precious metal (x)

(2) Gold is a precious metal (✓)

(3) <sup>x</sup>The 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 होता है, इसके लिये 'day to day' book page no 62 dekhe.



example laughing childhood  
smell history etc  
beauty  
honesty

## 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 (✓)

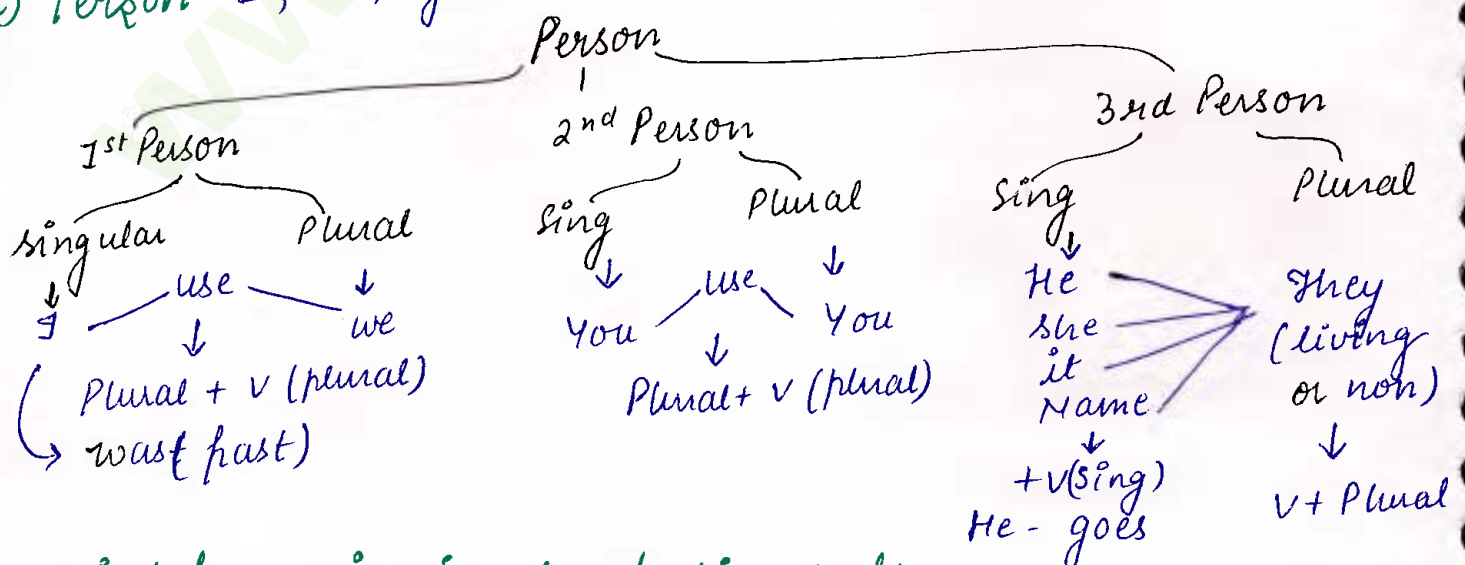
**Rule 1.** 90% abstract noun is used as singular and take singular verb.

**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 3<sup>rd</sup> person



third person is singular baaki sab plural

## ii. Gender : $\Rightarrow$ Noun Gender

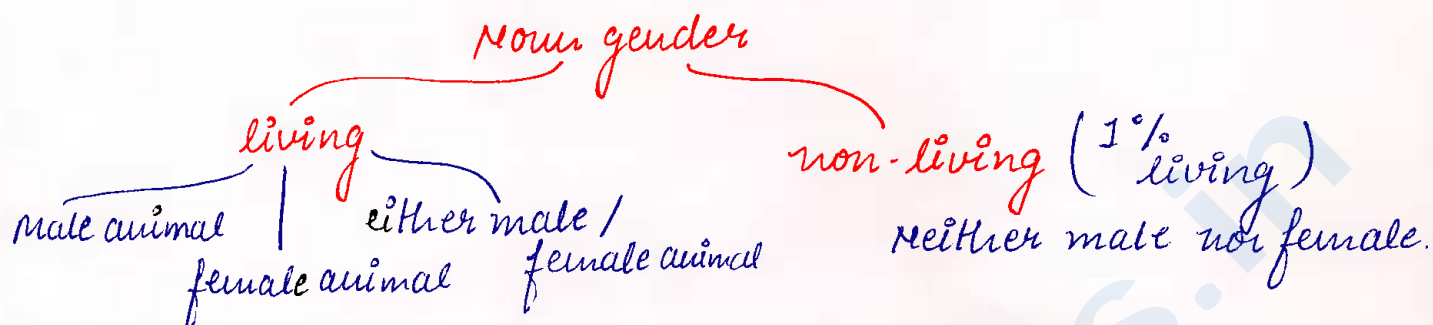
Death always knows . . . . victim

(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

- ⇒ Hard
- ⇒ Rough
- ⇒ Cruel
- ⇒ Power

example = Sun, Death

Feminine

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

Moon - (she, her) ✓ its - x

Sun - (He, his) ✓ its - x

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

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

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

**ex** ⇒ India has developed her / its / his economy

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

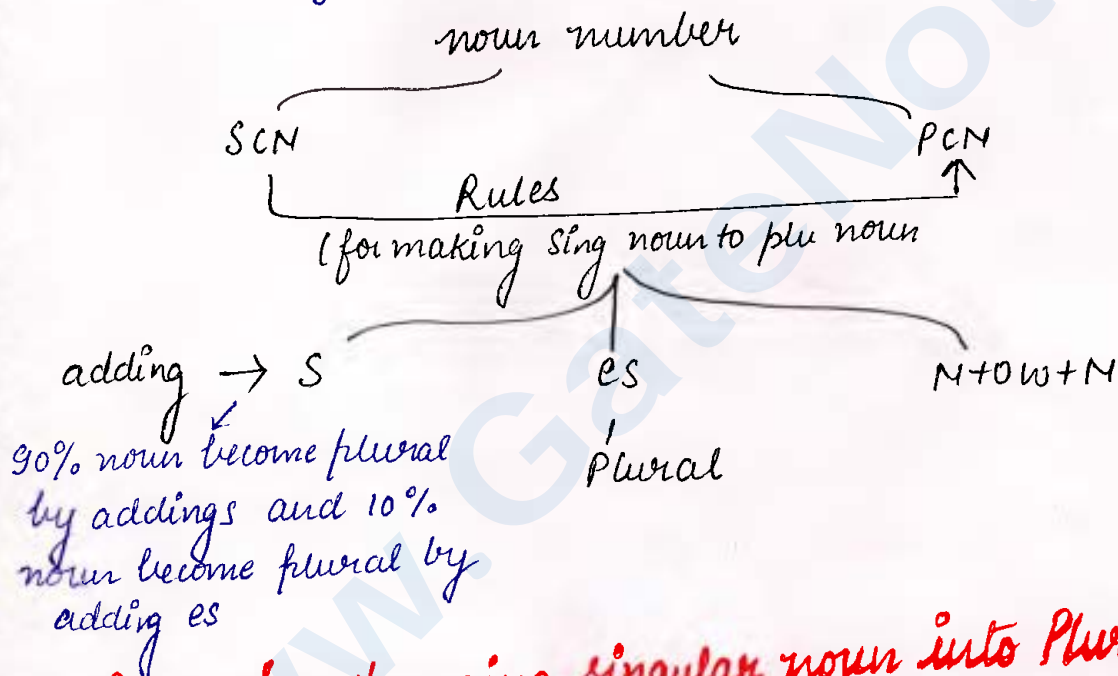
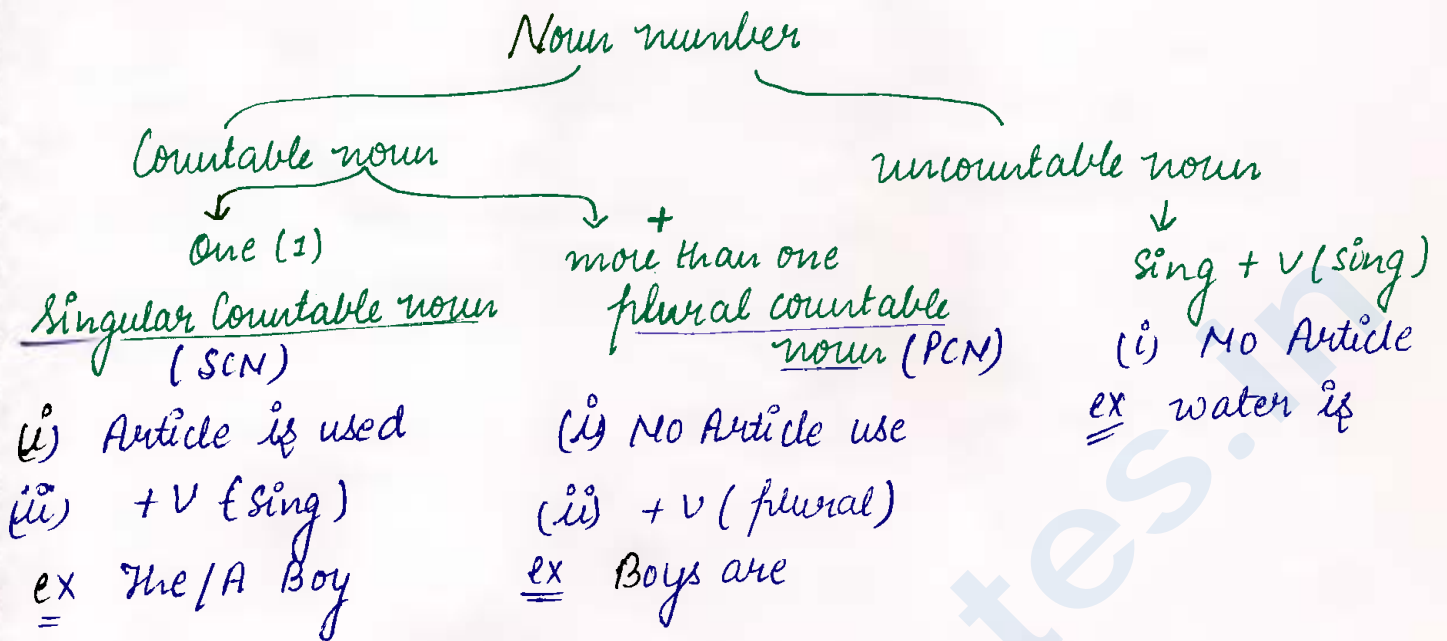
example 1) The Army knows her / its / his <sup>x</sup>duty

2) The jury were divided in her / its / his / their <sup>x</sup>opinions

**Note:** Collective noun यदि single body के रूप में काम करते हैं, तो इसके साथ 'its' का use किया जाता है, और यदि ये Plural के समान काम करते हैं तो theirs का use करते हैं।

5, december, 2016

# 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  
cow  
hen etc

Plural

Pens  
Books  
Buildings  
Caps  
dolls  
hats  
bags  
cows  
hens



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

ch	
if sound = 'es' pronunciation = $\text{इस}$ example: Bench $\text{बेंच}$ Benches	if sound = 's' $\text{मोनार्क}$ example Monarch $\text{मोनार्क}$ Stomach $\text{स्टमक}$ stomachs 2 टुकड़े Conch $\text{कोंक}$ 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
Radio	Radios	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'

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

मेरे हरे मनुष्य  
का notice ←

रसोई खाना ← Pantry

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

elves

(6) wolf

wolves

(7) loaf

loaves

(8) sheaf

sheaves

(9) half

halves

(10) calf

calves

(11) elf - elves

(12) Thief - Thieves

(13) leaf - leaves

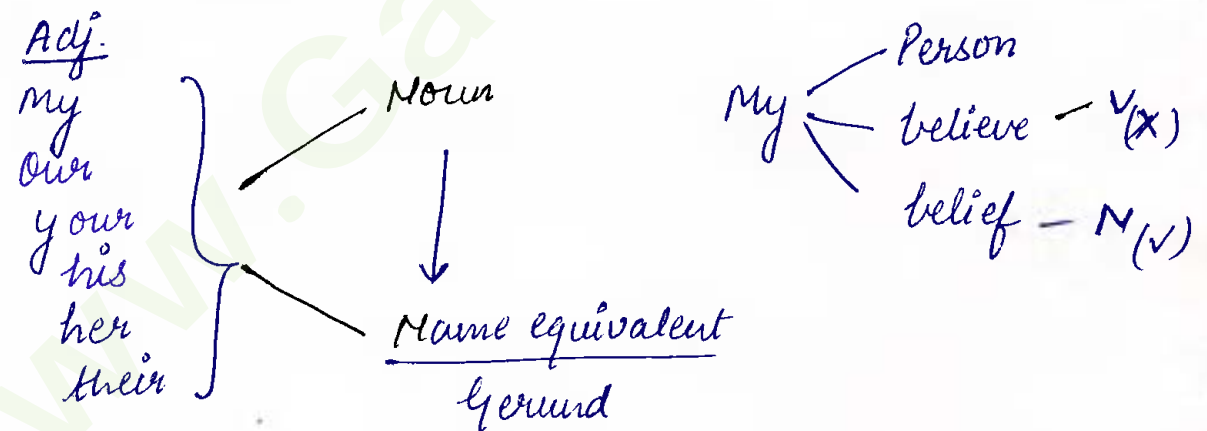
(14) Scarf - Scarves  
more right

अनाज की बोरी

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

- |       | 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



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 $2^{nd}$	Oxcen
Foot	feet	child	children etc

small black insect found in long & dirty hairs.

- 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 (✓)

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	aircraft
sheep	corps
बarracks	salmon
series	swine etc
species	

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)  
 (गुड्सवर/सेनिक) (किसान)  
 mobility, cattle, vermin  
 (high class) (बीगरी 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: "चाहे 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 $\begin{cases} a \\ s \end{cases}$
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

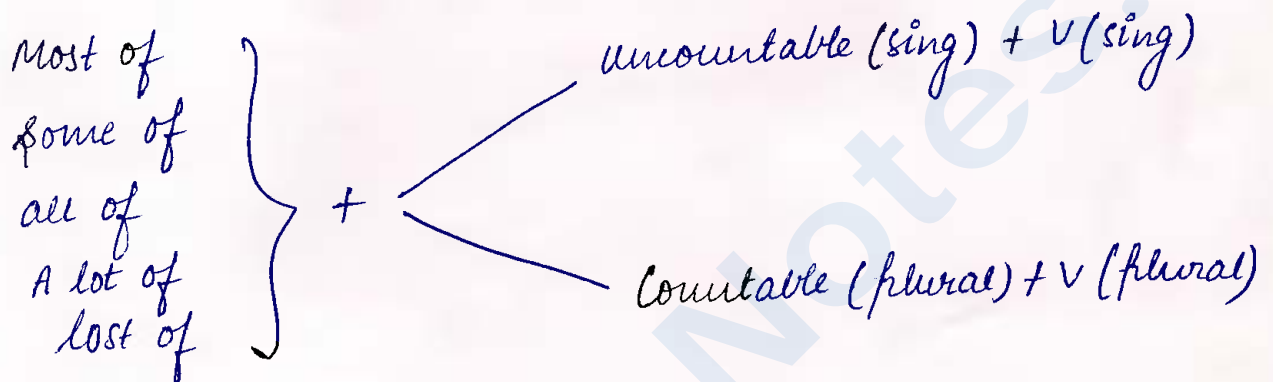
ex Media are active  
Media is active

8, december

## Common Error in the use of noun

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)

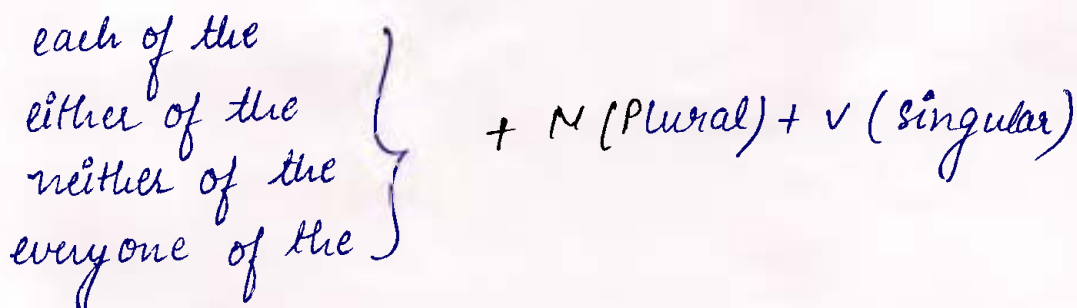


example

- (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 (✓)



example.

- (i) where is my pant (X)
- (ii) where is my pants (X)
- (iii) where are my pants (✓)

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

- o Pants
- o tongs
- o Scissors
- o shorts
- o socks
- o Binoculars
- o trousers
- o spectacles
- o Gaggles
- o riches (प्रचूर मात्रा में धन संपत्ति)
- o Premises
- o Goods
- o Annals (वारसीक वीवरण)
- o Arms
- o Weapons

example

uncountable कूड़ा कचड़ा

- (i) There are many filths in our colony (X)
- (ii) There is much filth in our colony (✓)

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

- |                 |                |                |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| (i) Magic       | (10) Grass     | (19) wealth    |
| (ii) Land       | (11) health    | (20) poverty   |
| (iii) Gold      | (12) Scenery   | (21) bread     |
| (4) information | (13) Luggage   | (22) Traffic   |
| (5) Garbage     | (14) luck      | (23) Money etc |
| (6) Rubbish     | (15) Advice    |                |
| (7) filth       | (16) Dust      |                |
| (8) Furniture   | (17) food      |                |
| (9) honesty     | (18) Jewellery |                |

example.

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

### Noun often Confused

- (i) habbit - 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 (टुकड़ा)	—	quarters (आवास)
look (नजर)	—	looks (आकृति)
iron (लोहा)	—	irons (बैड़ीया)
Abuse (चाली)	—	Abuses (समाजिक क्रूरतिया)
Advise (सलाह)	—	Advises (सूचनाएँ)
Air (हवा)	—	Airs (अहंकार)

Amend (सूधार)	-	Amends (दलीपूर्ती)
chain (गले का chain)	-	chains (हतकड़ी, जन्जीर)
Good (अच्छा)	-	Goods (समान)
humanity (मानव जाति)	-	humanities (भावनीकी) (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 (चूरन)	-	Powders (dose, खुराक)
fruit (फल)	-	fruits (result, परिणाम)
premise (प्रस्तावना)	-	premises (परिसर या छेरा)

## Hot Tips

- (i) Brother   
 Brothers → Blood relation   
 Brethren → members of community
- (ii) paper   
 paper → कागज - sing + v(sing)   
 papers → documents कागजात {plural + v(plural)}
- (iii) Care   
 Care - देखभाल sing + v(sing)   
 Cares - चिंताएं plural + v(plural)
- (iv) word   
 word - वचन   
 word - शब्द   
 words - एक से अधिक शब्द
- (v) issue   
 issue - भाल बच्चा (Lalu has 9 issue)   
 issue - मुद्दा (corruption is a great issue)   
 issues - मुद्दे
- (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



12, december

### Some interesting facts

example -

- (1) 5 Boys are coming (✓)
- (2) 5 Boys is coming (x)
- (3) 10000 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)

(7) Five litre milk are needed for kitchen (X)

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

Rule 1: Numerical word + N (Plural) + V (Sing).  
Rule 2: (1) Numerical word + unit  $\downarrow$  (Sing)  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Uncountable (N) Sing + V (Sing)} \\ \text{Countable (plural) + V (plural)} \end{array} \right.$

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)  
                ↓                         ↓  
            (plural)                   (plural)

हजारों रुपये बर्बाद हो गये

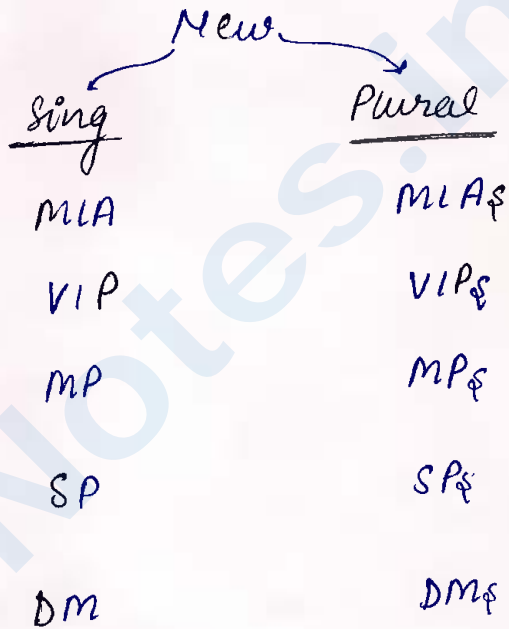
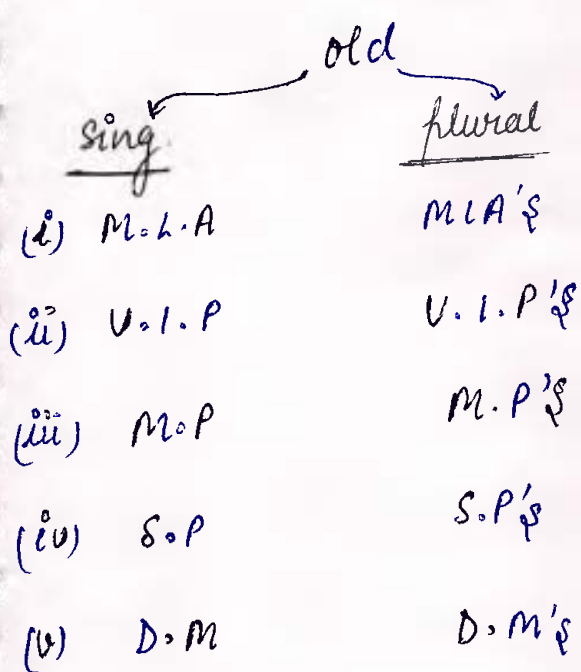
thousand of Rupees are destroyed  
Dozens of eggs were destroyed

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

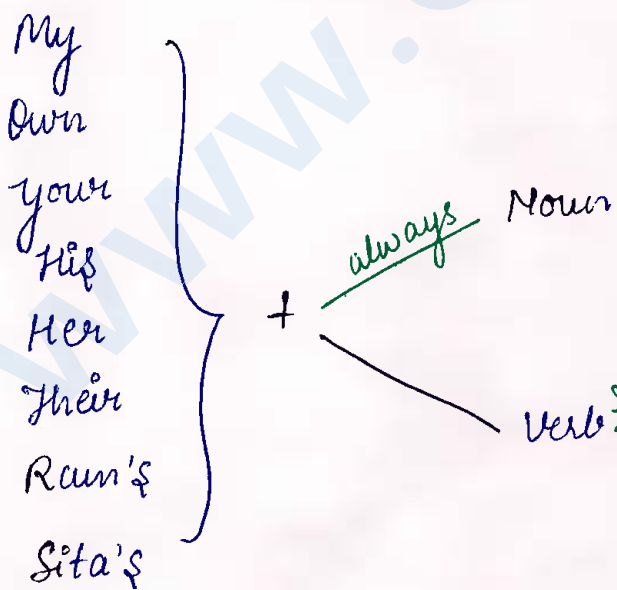
example

80 Days is coming

10 km is long distance



### Some Common facts (a)



verb में (s/es) लगाकर भी उसे noun बनाया जा सकता है।

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

example My studies is going well

Sign (x)	—	Signature (✓)
inning (x)	—	innings (✓)
troops <del>तुल</del> (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 bent (x)	—	shorts (✓)
Companionship (x)	—	Company (✓) साथ / सहयोगी
sale (x)	—	sales (✓)
Mankind (x)	—	mankind (✓)

13/december.

- |                     |   |   |
|---------------------|---|---|
| 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)

<sup>जाति</sup>  
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, }  
जगह नहीं है, }  
सीट नहीं है, }

no place (X)

No room (✓)

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

## Plural

Father in law

## Fathers in law

Commander in Chief

Commanders in chief etc

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

Singular

Plural

Man doctor

Men doctors

Woman teacher

## 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)  $\text{Noun} + \text{preposition} + \text{Noun} \rightarrow V(\text{sing})$   
 $\downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow$   
 sing  $\qquad \qquad \qquad$  sing

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

To Get Full Content

Click of the below link given  
in this page



[www.GateNotes.in](http://www.GateNotes.in)

or

visit:[www.gatenotes.in](http://www.gatenotes.in)