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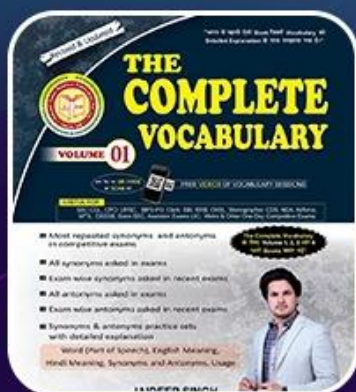
NOUN



H/W Pdf



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SELF-STUDY

FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

JAIDEEP SIR

NOUN

- NOUN (Naming word- Visible/Feel only)
- A noun is a word that names something, such as a person, place, thing, or idea.

Examples:

- **People** – Rahul, Sheela, Man, Person, Tommy, Women, Girl, The Prime Minister
- **Places** – Bangalore, India, Mexico, North Pole, South Africa, The Nile River, Classroom, Bedroom, Basketball Court, Cricket Ground, Swimming Pool
- **Animals/Birds**– Lion, Zebra, Snake, Ostrich, Flamingo, Bear, Cat, Fish, Shark
- **Ideas** – Evolution, Invention, Argument, Destruction
- **Objects/Things** – Bat, Cycle, Curtains, Paper, Bag, Blackboard, Cupboard

I need to feed my new goldfish.

My friend is staying with us for a while.

I am looking forward to visiting Mumbai

We are eating Pizza tonight.

He needs a new computer.

This price is too high.

He really values honesty in a relationship.

NOUN USAGE

- In a sentence, nouns can play the role of **subject**, **object of a verb**, **object of a preposition**, **subject complement**, **object complement**, **appositive**, **adjective** or **with apostrophe s**.

Noun as a subject

- Every sentence must have a subject, and that subject will always be a noun. The subject of a sentence is the person, place, or thing that is doing or being the verb in that sentence.

Pranjal is ready to help his friend.

Pranjal is the subject of this sentence and the corresponding verb is a form of to be (is).

Nouns as an object of a verb (Direct Object/Indirect Object)

Nouns can also be objects of a verb in a sentence. An object can be either a direct object (a noun that receives the action performed by the subject) or an indirect object (indirectly related to the verb).

You should give Mohit these books. OR You should give these books to Mohit.

Books is a direct object (what is being given) and Mohit is the indirect object (who the books are being given to).

Nouns as an object of a preposition

He put the pizza on the table.

In this sentence, *ON* is the preposition and *table (Noun)* is the object the preposition *ON*. (*On the table*) The prepositional phrase describes where the pizza was placed.

Noun as a subject complement

Harshit is a doctor.

Subject complements normally follow [linking verbs](#) like to be(is,am,are,was,were...etc.), become, or seem. A doctor is what Harshit is,so in this sentence doctor(noun) is a subject complement.

Noun as an object complement

I now pronounce Mohit Golu.

Golu(noun) is used as an object complement of Mohit(object) in this sentence. Verbs that denote making, naming, or creating are often followed by object complements.

Noun in apposition / Appositive nouns

An appositive noun is a noun that immediately follows another noun in order to further define or identify it.

My brother, **Karan**, is six years old.

Karan is an appositive here, further identifying the subject of the sentence, my brother.

Noun as a modifier/Adjective

Noun can be used as an adjective as well.

He has a gold ring.

Gold is a noun, but here it is acting as an adjective to modify ring.

Noun in case of Possession (Possessive nouns)

Possessive nouns are nouns which possess something; i.e., they have something. You can identify a possessive noun by the [apostrophe](#); most nouns show the Possession with an apostrophe and an s.

Mohit's toy was missing.

Mohit possesses the toy, and we denote this by use of 's at the end of Mohit.

Noun Phrase

Components of a Noun Phrase

- A noun, a conjunction and a noun
- A gerund and a noun
- An article, an adjective and a noun
- An article, a noun and a prepositional phrase
- A determiner and a noun

Noun Phrases (a Noun, a Conjunction and a Noun) as a subject

- **Pranjal and Harshit** are from Delhi.
- **Music and dance** interests me more than anything else does.
- **Schools and offices** have been shut down due to the heavy rains.

Noun Phrases (a Noun, a Conjunction and a Noun) as an object

- We had **bread and butter** for breakfast.
- My mom went to the grocery store to buy **fruit and vegetables**.

Noun Phrases (a Gerund and a Noun)

- **Reading books** is my favourite pastime. (Noun phrase used as subject)
- **Listening to music** is her hobby. (Noun phrase used as subject)

Noun Phrases (an Article, an Adjective and a Noun)

- **The new girl** became known to the whole school in just a day. (Noun phrase used as subject)
- My father bought **a smart watch** for my brother. (Noun phrase used as object)
- We finally visited **the well-known museum of arts** today. (Noun phrase used as object)

Noun Phrases (an Article, a Noun and a Prepositional Phrase)

- **The building near the bus stand** was taken down in order to expand the roads. (Noun phrase used as subject)
- Did you meet **the boy from London**? (Noun phrase used as object)
- Nobody seemed to know **the way to the passport office**. (Noun phrase used as object)

Noun Phrases (a Determiner and a Noun)

- **These books** belong to Suman. (Noun phrase used as subject)
- **That building** is where I live. (Noun phrase used as subject)
- What are you going to do with **those oranges**? (Noun phrase used as object)
- Are you thinking of buying **this dress**? (Noun phrase used as object)

EXAMPLES

- Have you ever visited **Paris or Spain**? – Object
- **Teena and Anu** are my cousins. – Subject
- **Pasta and momos** seem to be my mom's newly-found comfort food. – Subject
- Nina helped her sister in finding **the missing word in the crossword puzzle**. – Object
- Did you find **the answer to the question**? – Object
- 9. He was not able to finish **the box of chocolates**. – Object
- 10. Do you know who was looking for **this bag**? – Object

NOUN CLAUSE

A **noun clause** is a **dependent clause** that takes the place of any noun in the sentence, whether they are subjects, objects, or subject complements.

- I know **that** it happened.
- I know **how** it happened.
- I know **why** it happened.
- **What I say** is true.
- I like **what I see**.
- Show me **how they work**.
- I know **that the story** is true.
- I understand **why it** was necessary.
- My command is **whatever you wish**.
- He knows all about art, but he doesn't know **what he likes**.
- I never know how much of **what I say** is true.
- Man is **what he eats**.
- My one regret in life is **that I am not someone else**.

The five functions of noun clauses

1. Subject

- Why my pet turtle stares at me all day is beyond me.
- What you said yesterday hurt me.

2. Direct Object

- When my dog goes to doggy day care, I do not know what he does, but he always has the best time.
- You can choose what you want to do next.

3. Indirect Object

- He will teach whoever will come English.
- I will tell whoever will listen my story.

4. Object of the Preposition

- I like to keep a schedule of when I have upcoming appointments.
- I am writing a book about how students can improve their English.

5. Subject Complement

- Actors can become whomever they want to be on the stage.
- The problem is that he is not your friend.
-

MIXED EXAMPLES

- What you said yesterday hurt me.
(Here, the noun clause is a subject.)
- My command is whatever you wish.
(Here, the noun clause is a subject complement.)
- I will give what you said some thought.
(Here, the noun clause is an indirect object.)
- I know why it happened.
(Here, the noun clause is the direct object of the verb "knows".)
- It is a light thing for whoever keeps his foot outside trouble to advise and counsel him that suffers.
(Here, the noun clause is the object of a preposition ("for").)
- My relationships are between me and whomever I'm with, not between me and the world.
(Here, the noun clause is the object of a preposition ("with").)
- Liberty means responsibility. That is why most men dread it.
(Here, the noun clause is a subject complement.)
- He knows all about art, but he doesn't know what he likes.
(This noun clause is the direct object of "know".)
- I never know how much of what I say is true.

(This noun clause is an object of a preposition.)

- Man is **what he eats**.

(This noun clause is a subject complement.)

- My one regret in life is **that I am not someone else**.

(This noun clause is a subject complement.)

Kinds of Noun

1. Proper Nouns: A proper noun is a specific (i.e., not generic) name for a particular person, place, or thing. Proper nouns are always capitalized in English, no matter where they fall in a sentence. **Examples:**

- My name is **Karan**. (Name of a particular person)
- David came back from **Mukherjee Nagar**. (Name of a specific place)

2. Common nouns: Common nouns are those nouns that refer to a generic item, group or place. This means that, unlike proper nouns, they are not used to identify specific people, places or objects. Common nouns are not capitalized unless they appear at the start of a sentence, unlike proper nouns, which are always capitalized.

Common nouns include the names of different jobs, plants and animals, geographical features, abstract ideas, objects, and many other things.

Examples:

The **cat** climbed the **tree** in an **attempt** to catch a **bird**.

Inequality is a major **problem** in many **societies**.

The **farmer** said his **name** was Mohan.

3. Collective Nouns: A collective noun is a naming word that is used to denote a group of objects, animals or people.

Examples:

- Our **class** took a field trip to the natural history museum.

- We waited anxiously for the **jury** to come to a verdict.
- This year's basketball **team** includes three players who are over six feet tall.
- Napoleon's **army** was finally defeated at Waterloo.
- The town **council** has approved plans to create a new park.
- He comes from a huge **family**.
- The rock **group** has been on tour for months.

Are collective nouns singular or plural?

The key question is whether to treat collective nouns as singular or plural. Should we write the jury is or the jury are? Although a jury, like all collective nouns, is a group of individuals, the better practice is to treat collective nouns as singular and to write the jury is, as well as the council decides, the panel hears, and so on

But the experts agree that it's not always that simple. We usually treat collective nouns as a singular unit and use the singular verb. "But if the emphasis is on the individuals in the group, the plural verb form is best. Or we can say "When the group is considered as a unit, the singular verb is used; when it is thought of as a collection of individuals, the plural verb is used."

The jury has taken its final decision. (United sense)

The jury were divided according to their opinions. (the emphasis is on the individuals)

Nouns of Multitude :

There is a difference between a Collective Noun and a Noun of Multitude.

A Collective Noun denotes one undivided whole and hence the Verb following is Singular.

A jury consists of twelve persons.

Nouns of Multitude denote the individual members of the group and hence the Verb is taking Plural, although the Noun is Singular.

The jury (the men on the jury) were divided in their opinions.

A Collective Noun denotes one undivided whole and hence the Verb following is Singular.

When the noun is used to indicate the complete collection, the noun is used as a collective noun. But, when the noun is used to indicate all the individuals, the noun is used as a noun of multiple.

For example :

The team has been chosen by the board.

In this sentence, the noun TEAM is used a collective one. That TEAM was chosen by the board.

The team were all non-vegetarians.

But in this sentence, the noun TEAM means all the individuals in that team. The sentence implies that all the members of that team are non-vegetarians.

The difference between how a same noun can be used as a collective noun or as a noun of this type can be made by few simple examples.

The party is full of men, women and students. (The noun PARTY is used as a collective noun.)

The party were all killed by the earth-quake.

The Police is a government department to maintain law and order. (The noun POLICE is used as a collective noun.)

The Police were full of corrupt people.

The COMMITTEE was formed to look after the students. (The noun

COMMITTEE is used as a collective noun.)

The committee were of the same opinions.

The family is divided in this matter. (The noun FAMILY is used as a collective noun.)

The family are good doctors.

Before the jury returns with their verdict-paper, we have to discuss this matter.

In this sentence, the noun JURY takes singular verb RETURNS in the first part of the sentence, where in the second part of the same sentence, the same noun JURY takes plural form THEIR. Because, in the first part the noun JURY is used as a collective noun where as in the second part the same noun is used as a noun of multiple.

Another example of sentence in which the same noun is used differently in two different modes of nouns.

His family is doing well and send their wishes.

COLLECTIVE NOUNS

1. A crowd of people.
2. A herd of cattle.
3. A group of students.
4. A cluster of stars.
5. A gang of robbers.
6. A Swarm of ants.
7. A drove of cattle.
8. A series of events.
9. A bundle of clothes.
10. A flock of birds.
11. A troupe of dancers.
12. A jury of judges.
13. A troop of children.

14. A quiver of arrows.
15. A suit of rooms.
16. A pile of books.
17. A chain of mountains.
18. A band of musicians.
19. A course of study.
20. A volley of shots.
21. A volley of arrows.
22. A volley of stones.
23. A sheaf of grains
24. I heap of sand.
25. A bunch of keys
26. A galaxy of stars.
27. A fleet of ships.
28. An army of ants.
29. A shoal of fish.
30. A choir of singers.
31. A herd of swine.
32. A Stock of clothes.
33. A tuft of grass.
34. A band of nomads.
35. A lock of hair.
36. A suit of armour.
37. A suit of furniture.
38. A string of onions.
39. A bevy of ladies.
40. A flight of stairs.
41. A heap of rubbish.
42. A ray of light.
43. A pair of socks.
44. A brace of pigeons
45. A slice of bread.
46. A grain of rice.
47. A blade of grass.
48. An army of soldiers.
49. A board of directors.
50. A gust of wind

51. A pinch of salt.
52. A band of travellers.
53. A flight of birds.
54. An assembly of listeners
55. An assembly of worshippers.
56. A flock of sheep/goats.
57. An association of labourers.
58. A litter of puppies.
59. A squadron of planes.
60. A crew of soldiers.
61. A tribe of natives.
62. A pack of wolves/hounds.
63. A board of trustees.
64. A board of examiners.
65. A brigade of cavalry.
66. A brigade of infantry.
67. A batch of pupils.
68. A caravan of pilgrims.
69. A bench of judges.
70. A circle of friends.
71. A colony of people.
72. A company of actors.
73. A company of merchants.
74. A concourse of people.
75. A conference of delegates.
76. A corps of Soldier.
77. A council of ministers.
78. A council of advisers.
79. A gang of thieves.
80. A gang of convicts.
81. A mob of rioters.
82. A panel of judges.
83. A pack of fools.
84. A Platoon of musketeers
85. A posse of policemen.
86. A processions of people.
87. A queue people.

88. A senate of councillors.
89. A staff of officials.
90. A string of coolies.
91. A school of thinkers.
92. A throng of people.
93. A train of followers.
94. A union of workers.
95. A troop of lions.
96. A train of donkey.
97. A swarm of flies.
98. A swarm of bees.
99. A string of camel.
100. A school of whales.

Collective Nouns for Plants & Plant Products

a bunch of flowers
a bowl of rice
a clump of trees
a grove of trees
a basket of fruits
a crate of fruits
a heap of durians
a comb of bananas
a vase of flowers
a tuft of grass
a shrubbery of shrubs
a bunch of grapes/bananas
a bed of flowers
a bouquet of flowers
a pod of peas
a pack of brownies
a nursery of plants
a rarity of orchids
a clone of aspen
a tassel of corn

an agar of arabidopsis
a reservoir of succulents
a horde of hostas
a henge of
prunus/stonefruit
a spike of cacti
a pack of aloes
a carpet of sphagnum
a flurry of cottongrass
a firework of ferns
a chamber of boxwoods
a drift of dandelions
a droop of peonies
a vincent of sunflowers
a trembling of aspens
a towering of redwoods
a majesty of oaks
an advance of birches
a canvas of maples
a mess of alders
a gloom of yews
a copse of trees
a spinney of trees

a stand of trees
a nosegay of flowers
a garden of roses/flowers
an orchard of peaches
a patch of grass
a clump of plants
a pot of plants
a row of plants

Collective Nouns for People

a board of directors
a body of men
a bunch of crooks
a caravan of gypsies
a choir of singers
a company of actors
a crew of sailors
a gang of prisoners
a group of dancers
a horde of savages
a line of kings
a mob of rioters
a pack of thieves
a party of friends
a patrol of policemen
a posse of policemen
a staff of employees
a team of players
a tribe of natives
a troop of scouts
a troupe of artistes
an illusion of magicians
a tribe of arabs
a host of angels
a crowd of people
a gang of thieves

a bench of magistrates
a band of musicians
a regiment of soldiers
a dynasty of kings
a squad of soldiers
a choir of singers
a conference of delegates
a staff of officials
a class of students
a congregation of worshippers
a troupe of dancers/acrobats
a house of senators
a panel of experts
a team of athletes
a bevy of ladies
an audience of listeners
a syndicate of merchants
a draught of butlers
a cohort of guests/visitors
a lying of pardoners
a posse of sheriffs
a class of pupils
a flock of tourists
a faculty of teachers

Collective Nouns for Things & Places

a pair of shoes
a group/chain of islands
a chain/range of mountains
an album of photographs
a bale of cotton
a book of exercises
a shower of rain
a fleet of ships

a series of events
a glossary of words/phrases
a bundle of sticks
a heap of sand
a list of names
a line of cars
a cluster of stars
a set of tools
a stack of hay
a gallery of pictures
a box of cigars
a clutch of eggs
a cellar of wine
a batch of breads
a museum of art
a flight of stairs
a catalogue of goods
a sheaf of arrows
a babel of words
a whirl of windmills
a fleet of lorries
a palette of colors
a ring of keys
a battery of guns
a pack of cards
a network of computers
a library of books
a string of pearls
a rabble of remedies
a nest of rumors
an agenda of tasks
an anthology of
poems/prose
an armada of ships
an atlas of maps
a bank of circuits
a bank of monitors

a budget of papers
a bunch of books/keys
a chest of drawers
a block of flats
an alliance of countries
a confederation/union of
states
a network of roads

Collective Nouns for Birds

A flight of
birds/butterflies/cormorant
s/doves/goshawks/swallow
s
A brace of ducks/grouse
A dole of doves
A flock of birds
A dropping of pigeons
A cast of falcons/hawks
A clutch of chicks
A company of
parrots/widgeons
A conspiracy of ravens
A convocation of eagles
A cover of coots
A drumming of grouse
A dule of doves
A durante of toucans
An exaltation of larks
A fall of woodcocks
A covey of
grouse/partridges/pheasant
s/ptarmigans/quail
A deceit of lapwings
A brood of
chickens/hens/pheasants

A bouquet of pheasants
A huddle of penguins
A bevy of
quail/roebucks/swans
A building of rooks
A descent of woodpeckers
A dissimulation of birds
A host of sparrows
A gatling of woodpeckers
A kettle of hawks
A lamentation of swans
A murder of crows/magpies
A nye/nide of pheasants
A wedge of geese/swans
A wing of plovers
A wisdom of owls
A watch of nightingales
A wake of
buzzards/vultures
A volary of birds
An unkindness of ravens
An ubiquity of sparrows
A tittering/tiding of magpies
A tok of capercaillie
A stand of flamingo
A squabble of seagulls
A spring of teal
A siege of cranes/herons
A sedge of cranes
A scold of jays
A rookery of penguins
A plump of
waterfowl/wildfowl
A muster of peacocks

Collective Nouns for Animals

A clutter of spiders
A barrel of monkeys
A barren of mules
A bask of crocodiles
A battery of barracudas
A bazaar of guillemots
A bed of
clams/eels/oysters/snakes
A clan of hyenas
A bloat of hippos
An army of ants
A herd of boars
A herd of cattle
A litter of cubs
A pride of lions
A troop of monkeys
A fall of lambs
A swarm/hive of bees
A flink of cows
A swarm of flies
A bed of cockles
A caravan of camels
A flutter of butterflies
A tower of giraffes
A yoke of oxen
A pod of whales
A kennel of dogs
A flight of dragons
A bale of turtles
A clowder of cats
A cluster of
bees/grasshoppers
A clutter of cats/starlings
A colony of

ants/beavers/gulls/penguin
s/rabbits
A congress of baboons
A cowardice of curs
A crash of rhinos
A cry of hounds
A culture of bacteria
A down of hares
A doylt of swine
A draught of fish

A dray of squirrels
A drift of pig/swine
A drove of cattle
An earth of foxes
A family of otter
A fesnyng of ferrets
A field of racehorses
A float of crocodiles
A flock of geese/lice/sheep
A fluther of jellyfish

4. Abstract Nouns:

Abstract nouns represent intangible ideas—things you can't perceive with the five main senses. Words like love, time, beauty, and science are all abstract nouns because you can't touch them or see them.

Examples:

- **Honesty** is the best policy.
- It takes a lot of **courage** to raise your voice and stand up against injustice.
- You should not misuse the **freedom** you are given.
- An employer should appraise the **ability** of his employees.
- He felt he would burst with **anger** and shame.
- I opened the packet just to satisfy my **curiosity**.
- Her **dedication** to her work was admirable.
- Our **friendship** has steadily strengthened over the years.
- The economic **growth** dipped to a low point last year.
- May Christmas and the New Year be filled with **happiness** for you.
- He has no **hope** of passing the examination.
- Without respect, **love** cannot go far.
- In my humble **opinion**, he will win the election.
- I take it as a **pleasure** to attend your lecture.
- He smiled in **satisfaction** when he won the race.
- The onrush of tears took me by **surprise**.
- **Unemployment** is likely to go on rising this year.

- **Wisdom** in the mind is better than money in the hand.

Abstract nouns vs. concrete nouns

Concrete Nouns: A concrete noun refers to objects that are material and can be perceived by the human senses.

Examples:

- The **book** is on the **table**.
- He goes to school by **bus**.

If you can see, hear, taste, smell, or touch it, then it's a concrete noun. If you can't, then it's an abstract noun.

Consider the difference between anger, an abstract noun, and chair, a concrete noun. You can touch a chair and see a chair, but you can't touch or see anger itself.

Abstract Nouns formed from Adjectives

Adjective.....Abstract Noun

1. angry.....anger
2. anxious.....anxiety
3. beautiful.....beauty
4. Bitter.....bitterness
5. brave.....bravery
6. Broad.....breadth
7. chaotic.....chaos
8. compassionate.....compassion
9. courageous.....courage
10. curious.....curiosity
11. Dark.....darkness
12. deceitful.....deceit
13. Deep.....depth
14. evil.....evil
15. False.....falsehood
16. generous.....generosity
17. Great.....greatness

18. High.....height
19. Honest.....honesty
20. Hot.....heat
21. Humble.....humility
22. humorous.....humor
23. imaginative.....imagination
24. intelligent.....intelligence
25. jealous.....jealousy
26. joyful.....joy
27. Just.....justice
28. Long.....length
29. loyal.....loyalty
30. lucky.....luck
31. luxurious.....luxury
32. mature.....maturity
33. opinionated.....opinion
34. painful.....pain
35. peculiar.....peculiarity
36. Poor.....poverty
37. Proud.....pride
38. Prudent.....prudence
39. responsible.....responsibility
40. romantic.....romance
41. sane.....sanity
42. sensitive.....sensitivity
43. Short.....shortness
44. Sole.....solitude
45. sorrowful.....sorrow
46. strong.....strength
47. stupid.....stupidity
48. successful.....success
49. sympathetic.....sympathy
50. tolerant.....tolerance
51. True.....truth
52. Vain.....vanity
53. warm.....warmth
54. Wide.....width

55. wise.....wisdom

56. witty.....wit

57. Young.....youth

Examples sentences with abstract nouns :

1. I wondered at my beauty.

2. Politicians need more rectitude, honesty and Humbleness.

3. He strongly believed that a lot of pride and lack of humbleness were against the teachings of the Holy Book - Bible.

4. We have to admire his courageousness on joining Army after the death his father.

5. You can possess the admirable qualities of humility and wisdom without being humiliated.

6. The length and breadth of this hostel is well known to me.

7. The depth of the meaning of the words he used in his poem is amazing.

8. Cruelty of animals is not only inhumane but also excruciating.

9. Poverty and lack of cleanliness are the curses of the third-world countries.

10. Youth should make an effort to understand the basic truth of the matters.

11. There is only one vacancy for the post of Clerk in this office.

12. Novelty in his ideas is what got him the present job.

Abstract Nouns formed from Common Nouns :

Common Noun....Abstract Noun

1. Agent....Agency
2. Author....Authorship/Authority
3. Bankrupt....Bankruptcy
4. Beggar....Beggary
5. Bond....Bondage
6. Boy....Boyhood
7. Brother Brotherhood
8. Captain....Captaincy
9. Captain....Captainship
10. Child....Childhood
11. Common....Abstract
12. Coward....Cowardice
13. Friend....Friendliness
14. Friend....Friendship
15. Glutton....Gluttony
16. Hero....Heroism
17. Infant....Infancy
18. King.... Kingship
19. King....Kingdom

20. Leader Leadership

21. Man.... Mankind

22. Man.... Manhood

23. MemberMembership

24. Mother....Motherhood

25. Neighbor Neighborhood

26. Owner....Ownership

27. Patriot....Patriotism

28. Pilgrim....Pilgrimage

29. Pirate....Piracy

30. Priest....Priesthood

31. Rascal....Rascality

32. Regent....Regency

33. Rogue....Roguary

34. Scholar Scholarship

35. Slave....Slavery

36. Thief....Theft

37. Thief....Thieving

38. Woman....Womanhood

Abstract Nouns formed from Verbs :

Verb.....Abstract Noun

1. Advise.....advice

2. Admit.....admission

3. Arrive.....arrival

4. Agree.....agreement

5. Behavebehaviour

6. Believe.....belief

7. Choose.....choice

8. Conceal.....concealment

9. Defend.....defence

10. Depart.....departure

11. Die.....death

12. Expect.....expectation

13. Enter.....entrance

14. Fail.....failure

15. Free.....freedom

16. Hate.....hatred

17. Judge.....judgment

18. Laugh.....laughter

19. Live.....life

20. Move.....motion

21. Neglect.....negligence

22. Obey.....obedience

23. Permit.....permission

24. Please.....pleasure

25. Protect.....protection

26. Punish.....punishment

27. Relieve.....relief

28. See.....sight

29. Serve.....service

30. Succeed.....success

31. Seize.....seizure

32. Think.....thought

33. Unite..... unity

34. Unite.....union

35. Warm.....warmth

Abstract Nouns of the same form as Verbs :

Abstract Nouns of the same form as Verbs

Verb Abstract Noun

1. Cry.....cry

2. Desire.....desire

3. Fall.....fall

4. Fear.....fear

5. Hope.....hope

6. Laugh.....laugh

7. Love.....love

8. Move.....move

9. Order.....order

10. Regret.....regret

11. Ride.....ride

12. Rise.....rise

13. Run.....run

14. Sleep.....sleep

15. Sob.....sob

16. Stand.....stand

17. Stay.....stay

18. Step.....step

19. Stop.....stop

20. Taste.....taste

21. Touch.....touch

Some Abstract Nouns

Abstract nouns, as conceptual words, often have [suffixes](#) such as -ism, -acy, -ance, -ence, -age, -ability, -ness, -ment, -ship, -ity, or -ion. Thus words like “capitalism” or “democracy” are considered to be abstract nouns.

- Ability
- Adoration
- Advantage
- Adventure
- Amazement
- Anger
- Annoyance
- Anxiety
- Appetite
- Apprehension
- Artisty
- Awareness
- Awe
- Beauty
- Belief
- Bravery
- Brilliance
- Brutality
- Calm
- Care
- Chaos
- Charity
- Childhood
- Clarity
- Cleverness
- Coldness
- Comfort
- Communication
- Compassion
- Confidence
- Confusion
- Contentment
- Courage
- Crime

- Curiosity
- Customer service
- Death
- Deceit
- Dedication
- Defeat
- Delay
- Delight
- Despair
- Determination
- Dexterity
- Dictatorship
- Disappointment
- Disbelief
- Dishonesty
- Disquiet
- Disregard
- Disturbance
- Divorce
- Dream
- Education
- Ego
- Elegance
- Envy
- Evil
- Failure
- Faith
- Fascination
- Fear
- Fiction
- Fragility
- Freedom
- Friendship
- Gain
- Generation
- Generosity
- Goal
- Goodness
- Gossip
- Growth
- Happiness
- Hate
- Hatred
- Hope
- Horror
- Hurt
- Idea
- Infancy
- Infatuation
- Inflation
- Insanity
- Intelligence
- Irritation
- Joy
- Justice
- Kindness
- Laughter
- Law
- Liberty
- Lie
- Life
- Loneliness
- Loss
- Love
- Luck
- Luxury
- Maturity
- Mercy
- Movement
- Music

- Nap
- Need
- Opinion
- Opportunity
- Pain
- Patience
- Peace
- Peculiarity
- Perseverance
- Pleasure
- Poverty
- Power
- Pride
- Principle
- Reality
- Relaxation
- Relief
- Religion
- Restoration
- Riches
- Right
- Rumour
- Sacrifice
- Sanity
- Satisfaction
- Self-control
- Sensitivity
- Service
- Shock
- Silliness
- Skill
- Sleep
- Sorrow
- Speed
- Strenght
- Strictness
- Success
- Surprise
- Talent
- Thrill
- Timing
- Tiredness
- Tolerance
- Trend
- Trust
- Uncertainty
- Unemployment
- Union
- Unreality
- Victory
- Wariness
- Warmth
- Weakness
- Wealth
- Weariness
- Wisdom
- Wit
- Worry

5. Material Nouns

Material Nouns are names of materials or substances out of which things are made. Ex: gold, iron, silver etc.”

Examples:

- **Cotton** dresses are very cheap and comfortable.
- My mom purchased a **gold** ring for me.
- I drink **milk** in the **silver**
- My father has a shop for **diamonds**.
- **Calcium** is a good mineral for health.
- **Plastic** is made up of many molecules of ethylene.
- There are many utensils in my kitchen made up of **iron**.
- Taj Mahal is built using **marbles**.
- I drink **milk** daily in the night.
- Most of the industries use **fibre**.

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

COUNTABLE NOUNS

Countable nouns refer to items that can be counted, even if the number might be extraordinarily high (like counting all the people in the world, for example). Countable nouns can be used with articles such as [a/an](#) and the or quantifiers such as a [few](#) and many according to the sentence.

some countable nouns:

- dog, cat, animal, man, person
- bottle, box, litre
- coin, note, dollar
- cup, plate, fork
- table, chair, suitcase, bag
- She's got two sisters and a younger brother.
- Most people buy things like cameras and MP3-players online these days.
- These shoes look old now.
- I'll take a few magazines with me for the flight.

Countable nouns can be singular or plural:

- My **dog is** playing.

- My **dogs are** hungry.

We can use the indefinite article **a/an** with countable nouns:

- **A** dog is **an** animal.

When a countable noun is singular, we must use a word like **a/the/my/this** with it:

- I want **an** orange. (not ~~I want orange.~~)
- Where is **my** bottle? (not ~~Where is bottle?~~)

When a countable noun is plural, we can use it alone:

- I like oranges.
- Bottles can break.

We can use **some** and **any** with countable nouns:

- I've got **some** dollars.
- Have you got **any** pens?

We can use **a few** and **many** with countable nouns:

- I've got **a few** dollars.
- I haven't got **many** pens.

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

In English grammar, some things are seen as a whole or mass. These are called uncountable nouns, because they cannot be separated or counted.

Some examples of uncountable nouns are:

Ideas and experiences: advice, information, progress, news, luck, fun, work

Materials and substances: water, rice, cement, gold, milk

Weather words: weather, thunder, lightning, rain, snow

Names for groups or collections of things: furniture, equipment, rubbish, luggage

Other common uncountable nouns include: accommodation, baggage, homework, knowledge, money, permission, research, traffic, travel.

These nouns are not used with a/an or numbers and are not used in the plural.

We're going to get new furniture for the living room.

Not: ~~We're going to get a new furniture for the living room.~~ or ~~We're going to get new furnitures for the living room.~~

We had terrible weather last week.

Not: ~~We had a terrible weather last week.~~

We need rice next time we go shopping.

They can give you some information about accommodation at the tourist office.

Not: ~~They can give you some informations about accommodations at the tourist office.~~

Can you give me some advice about buying a second-hand car?

Not: ~~Can you give me some advices about buying a second-hand car?~~

- Don't forget to buy a **bag of rice** when you go shopping.
- Can I have **one cup of coffee** and **two cups of tea**.
- The police found **some items of clothing** scattered around the floor.
- I need a truck that will take at least **three pieces of furniture**.
- You'd think a **tablespoon of honey** would be more than enough.
- There has been a **lot of research** into the causes of this disease.
- He gave me a **great deal of advice** before my interview.
- Can you give me **some information** about uncountable nouns?
- He did not have **much sugar** left.
- Measure **1 cup of water, 300g of flour, and 1 teaspoon of salt**.
- How much rice do you want?
- I would like to give you **some advice**.
- **How much bread** should I bring?
- I didn't make **much progress** today.
- This looks like a **lot of trouble** to me.

- We did **an hour of work** yesterday.

Concept: Some nouns always have plural form but they are uncountable because we cannot use numbers with them.

I bought two pairs of trousers.

Not: ~~I bought two trousers.~~

Other nouns of this type are: shorts, pants, pyjamas, glasses (for the eyes), binoculars, scissors.

Concept : **Quantity expressions (a bit/piece)**

To refer to one or more quantities of an uncountable noun, expressions such as a bit of, a piece of, an item of or words for containers and measures must be used:

He bought a very expensive piece of furniture for his new apartment.

Maggie always has some exciting bits of news when she comes to see us.

I think we'll need five bags of cement for the patio.

There's a litre of milk in the fridge for you. And I bought you a bar of chocolate.

Concept: Determiners (my, some, the)

Uncountable nouns can be used with certain determiners (e.g. my, her, some, any, no, the, this, that) and expressions of quantity (e.g. a lot of, (a) little):

They gave me some information about courses and scholarships and things.

Have you heard the news? Fran's getting engaged.

She's been studying hard and has made a lot of progress.

There's no work to do here, so you can go home if you like.

This milk's a bit old, I'm afraid.

Concept: Countable phrases for uncountable nouns

We can sometimes use countable noun phrases to talk about an individual example of the thing an uncountable noun refers to.

- a **bag** of flour | rice | gold dust
- a **bar** of chocolate | gold | soap
- a **bottle** of Coke | milk | water | wine
- a **bowl** of cereal | rice | soup
- a **box** of cereal | paper
- a **can** of cream | meat | tuna
- a **carton** of ice-cream | orange juice | milk
- a **cup** of hot chocolate | coffee | tea
- a **drop** of blood | oil | water
- a **glass** of beer | juice | water | wine
- a **grain** of rice | sand | truth
- an **item** of clothing | expenditure | news
- a **jar** of honey | jam | peanut butter
- a **piece** of advice | furniture | paper
- a **roll** of paper | tape | toilet paper | Scotch tape
- a **slice** of bread | cheese | meat | toast
- a **spoonful** of sugar | syrup | whisky
- a **tablespoon** of butter | honey | ketchup
- a **teaspoon** of cinnamon | medicine | salt
- a **tube** of glue | lipstick | toothpaste

uncountable	countable
accommodation	a house, a flat, a place to live, a place to stay
baggage/luggage	a suitcase, a bag, a rucksack

uncountable	countable
bread	a loaf (of bread), a (bread) roll
lightning	a flash of lightning
luck	a stroke of luck
money	a note, a coin, a sum of money, a euro, a dollar
poetry	a poem
rain	a shower, a downpour, a storm
travel	a journey, a trip
work	a job, a task

Finding a place to live is difficult if you're a student and you've got no money. (or Finding accommodation ...)

Not: ~~Finding an accommodation~~ ...

She brought two big suitcases and a rucksack with her.

Not: ~~She brought two big luggages~~ ...

I read a poem once about someone riding a horse at night.

Not: ~~I read a poetry~~ ...

We went on a trip to the Amazon when we were in Brazil.

Not: ~~We went on a travel~~ ...

Concept: Countable and uncountable nouns with different meanings

Some nouns can be used either countably or uncountably, but with different meanings.

Compare

Countable use	Uncountable use
We bought a new iron and an ironing board.	People believed that ships made of iron would sink.
I broke a glass yesterday.	The table was made of hardened glass.
Would you like a chocolate?	Would you like some chocolate?
Let's get a paper and see what's on at the cinema.	The printer has run out of paper.
'Hamlet' is one of Shakespeare's most famous works.	I had work to do so I couldn't go out.

Concept: Abstract nouns

Some abstract nouns can be used uncountably or countably. The uncountable use has a more general meaning. The countable use has a more particular meaning.

Nouns of this type include: education, experience, hatred, help, knowledge, life, love, sleep, time, understanding.

Compare

uncountable use	countable use
Good education is the best investment in Britain's future. (education in general)	The first daughter had a very expensive education at a private school in France. (the time one person spent at school)
Love is like a physical pain for some people. (love in general/all love)	I've always had a love of poetry, ever since I was a child. (a specific liking for something)
They have a quiz every week, with questions about general knowledge. (all knowledge/knowledge in general)	The job requires a knowledge of statistics and basic computing. (a specific type of knowledge)
Time passes more and more quickly as you grow older. (time in general)	We had a great time in Ibiza. We didn't want to come home. (a specific period of time)

Concept: The Noun HAIR

The noun *hair* which is normally uncountable in English, so it is not used in the plural. It can be countable only when referring to individual hairs or we want to count them by using any counting word.

Examples:

- She has long blond hair.
- The child's hair was curly.

- I washed my hair yesterday.
- Their hairs are curly.
- My father is getting a few grey hairs now. (refers to individual hairs)
- I found a hair in my soup! (refers to a single strand of hair)

Concept: Business

Business = this can be countable and uncountable.

- "He is going to Paris on business". This is uncountable.
- "I will take my business elsewhere". This is uncountable and means I will take my custom to another shop.
- "He studies business at school". This is uncountable.

"I am planning to start a new business"

Countable.

Study carefully the use of the following Nouns.

People

As a Common Noun a people means a nation. It can then be used in both Singular and Plural.

1. The English are a brave people. (Singular)
2. There are many different peoples in Asia. (Plural)

Poetry

This word is never used in the Plural form.

1. I have read several poetries. (Wrong)
2. I am learning a new poetry. (Wrong)
3. I have read several poems. (Right)
4. Do you like poetry? (Right)
5. I am learning a new poem. (Right)

Scenery

This word is never used in the Plural form.

1. The sceneries of Kashmir are very charming. (Wrong)
2. The scenery of Kashmir is very charming. (Right)

But we can say...

1. What a beautiful scene! (Right)
2. A beautiful sight met their eyes. (Right)
3. Such sights are not very common. (Right)

News

This word, though Plural in form, is grammatically Singular. We cannot say...

1. These news are good. (Wrong)
2. This is good news. (Right)
3. The news is good. (Right)
4. We have heard many good news today. (Right)
5. We have heard a lot of good news today. (Right)

Furniture

This word is never used in the Plural form.

1. All the furnitures were destroyed. (Wrong)
2. All the furniture was destroyed. (Right)
3. This room contains ten furnitures. (Wrong)
4. This room contains ten pieces of furniture. (Right)

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Most uncountable nouns relate to:

- liquids (milk, water)
- abstract ideas (advice, chaos, motivation)
- powder and grain (rice, wheat, sand)
- mass nouns (furniture, hair, transportation)

- natural phenomena (sunshine, snow, rain, weather)
- states of being (sleep, stress, childhood)
- feelings (anger, happiness, enthusiasm, courage)

" gas (oxygen, air)

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| • accommodation | • data | • happiness |
| • advertising | • determination | • harm |
| • air | • economics | • health |
| • aid | • electricity | • heat |
| • advice | • employment | • help |
| • anger | • energy | • homework |
| • art | • enthusiasm | • honesty |
| • assistance | • equipment | • hospitality |
| • bread | • evidence | • housework |
| • business | • fame | • humour |
| • butter | • fire | • importance |
| • calm | • flour | • information |
| • cash | • freedom | • innocence |
| • chaos | • fuel | • intelligence |
| • clothing | • furniture | • jealousy |
| • content | • genetics | • juice |
| • corruption | • gold | • justice |
| • courage | • grammar | • kindness |
| • damage | • guilt | • knowledge |
| • darkness | • hair(both) | • labour |

- laughter
- leisure
- literature
- litter
- logic
- luck
- magic
- management
- milk
- money
- motherhood
- motivation
- music
- nature
- news
- nutrition
- obesity
- oil
- old age
- oxygen
- patience
- permission
- pollution
- poverty
- pride
- progress
- pronunciation
- publicity
- punctuation
- racism
- rain
- research
- respect
- rice
- rubbish
- safety
- salt
- sand
- seafood
- shopping
- smoke
- Snow
- software
- speed
- stress
- sugar
- sunshine
- tennis
- a traffic
- transportation
- travel
- trust
- unemployment
- usage
- violence
- warmth
- water
- wealth
- weather
- welfare

NOUN NUMBER

In grammar, the **number** refers to the count of a noun or pronoun.

Example: Boy-boys, wife-wives, my-our, ox-oxen, it-they, etc.

Types of Number:

1.Singular Number: It refers to the count of only one of a noun or pronoun.

Example: pen, table, aunt, father, goose, etc.

2.Plural Number: It refers to the count of more than one of a noun or pronoun.

Example: pens, tables, aunts, fathers, geese, etc.

How to change number

Numerous **POINTS** are there to change the number from singular to plural. They are as follows-

Point 1:

In general “s” is used at the end of a singular noun to make it plural

Example:

Singular	Plural
Pencil	Pencils
Cow	Cows
House	Houses
Dog	Dogs
Mobile	Mobiles
Boy	Boys
Girl	Girls

Book	Books
Chair	Chairs
Tree	Trees
Bird	Birds
Monarch	Monarchs
Stomach	Stomachs

Point 2:

If there exist **s, sh, ch, x** and **z** in the end, “es” gets to be used.

Examples:

Singular	Plural
Bus	Buses
Dish	Dishes
Branch	Branches
Fox	Foxes
Fez	Fezes
Bus	Buses
Class	Classes
Bush	Bushes
Bench	Benches
Box	Boxes
Tax	Taxes

Branch	Branches
--------	----------

Point 3:

*While pronunciation of **ch** is like “k”, just “s” is added at the end*

Example:

Singular	Plural
Monarch	Monarchs
Patriarch	Patriarchs
Matriarch	Matriarchs
Stomach	Stomachs
Hierarch	Hierarchs

Point 4:

when there’s a “y” in the end and a Consonant before that “y”, “i” substitutes it and an “es” thereafter.

Example:

Singular	Plural
Story	Stories
Hobby	Hobbies
Army	Armies
Fly	Flies
Baby	Babies
Lady	Ladies

Story	Stories
Pony	Ponies
City	Cities

Point 5:

but if there's a vowel ahead of that "y", no need to change it, only "s" to add.

Example	
Singular	Plural
Donkey	Donkeys
Toy	Toys
Day	Days
Joy	Joys
Play	Plays
Storey	Storeys
Boy	Boys
Key	Keys
Day	Days
Toy	Toys
Essay	Essays

Point 6:

“v” replaces **f** or **fe** and then adds an “es” to finish it.

Example:

Singular	Plural
thief	Thieves
Wife	Wives
Knife	Knives
Wolf	Wolves
Leaf	Leaves
Leaf	Leaves
Thief	Thieves
Life	Lives
Wife	Wives
Half	Halves
Knife	Knives
Calf	Calves
Shelf	Selves
Loaf	Loaves

Exceptions:

Roof	Roofs
Proof	Proofs
Hoof	Hoofs
Grief	Griefs

Chief	Chiefs
Belief	Beliefs
Brief	Briefs
Safe	Safes
Scarf	Scarfs
Dwarf	Dwarfs

Point 7: “es” to be added if the noun is finished by “o” and a consonant places ahead.

Example:

singular	Plural
Hero	Heroes
Mango	Mangoes
Zero	Zeroes
Potato	Potatoes
Echo	Echoes
Mango	Mangoes
Cargo	Cargoes
Hero	Heroes
Buffalo	Buffaloes
Echo	Echoes
Negro	Negroes

But the following are exceptions to this Point -

Exception-01

Photo	Photos
Piano	Pianos
Solo	Solos
Ratio	Ratios
Stereo	Stereos
Radio	Radios
Dynamo	Dynamos

Exception 2: for some, “s” and “es” both are correct.

Singular	Plural
Mosquito	Mosquitos/mosquitoes
Commando	Commandos/commandoes
Portico	Porticos/porticoes
Calico	Calicos/calicoes
Memento	Mementos/mementoes

Point 8: but when there’s a vowel before that “o”, only “s” is enough.

Example

Singular	Plural
Cuckoo	Cuckoos
Bamboo	Bamboos
Studio	Studios

Portfolio	Portfolios
Cameo	Cameos

Point 9

Some require changing the middle-vowel of the word to make it plural.

Example:

Singular	Plural
Man	Men
Woman	Women
Foot	Feet
Mouse	Mice
Tooth	Teeth

Point 10

Part 1: if “man” means human being in a compound noun(a noun that contains two or more words that jointly make a single noun), “men” replaces that “man”.

Example:

singular	plural
Fisherman	Fishermen
Workman	Workmen
Boatman	Boatmen
Man-of-war	Men-of-war
Salesman	salesmen

Part 2: but when “man” is just a part of the word, or it refers to any ethnic group, race or civilian, there comes “s”.

Singular	Plural
Mussalman	Mussalmans
Brahman	Brahmans
German	Germans
Norman	Normans

Point 11

“s” to be added when there’s a “ful” in the end.

Example:

singular	plural
Handful	Handfuls
Mouthful	mouthfuls
Spoonful	Spoonfuls
armful	Armfuls
cupful	cupfuls

Part 1: If compound noun contains several words, “s” comes to join with the main part of that noun.

Example:

Singular	Plural
Brother-in-law	Brothers-in-law
Passers-by	Passers-by
Step-brother	Step-brothers
Commander-in-chief	Commanders-in-chief

Maid-servant	Maid-servants
--------------	---------------

Part 2: in some cases, “s” comes in every part to make it so.

Example:

Singular	Plural
Lord-justice	Lords-justices
Man-servant	Men-servants
Woman-servant	Women-servants

Point 12

Besides, adding “s” only in the end gets it done for few.

Example:

Singular	Plural
Book-shelf	Book-shelves
Book-case	Book-cases
Major-general	Major-generals
Poet-laurete	Poet-lauretes
Forget-me-not	Forget-me-nots

Point 13

Some singular nouns have no plural form, only used in singular.

Example:

Furniture
Scenery
Issue
Bread

expenditure

Point 14

Adversely, some are always used as a plural form.

Example:

Mumps

Scissors

Trousers

Spectacles

Assets

Point 15

Though some nouns seem like singular, but actually they are plural.

Example:

Infantry (Soldiers who fight on foot)

Peasantry (small holders and agricultural labourers/low social status)
--

People

Cattle

Police

Poultry (Birds like ducks, chickens..etc that are kept for their eggs or meat)
--

Point 16

Similarly, some nouns seem like plural though they are singular.

Example:

Physics

Politics
Ethics
News
Wages

Point 17

Some have the same singular and plural form.

Example:

Deer
Sheep
Species
Corps
Canon
Fish
Score

Point 18

In case of letters, numbers and other symbols, it takes an **apostrophe and s** to change it.

Example:

Sam, write your g's and y's clearly.
John, add two 5's and three 8's.

Point 19

Plural of foreign words-

Singular	Plural
Radius	Radii
Focus	Foci
Locus	Loci
Fungus	Fungi
Crisis	Crises
Axis	Axes
Oasis	Oases
Index	Indices
Stratum	Strata
Genius	Genii
Agendum	Agenda
Datum	Data
Corrigendum	Corrigenda
Erratum	Errata
Medium	Media
Stadium	Stadia
Criterion	Criteria
Madam	Mesdames
Phenomenon	Phenomena

Point 20

Few nouns have different meanings in the singular and in the plural:

Examples:

- Advice (counsel).....advices (information)
- Air (atmosphere).....airs (artificial manners)
- Good (morally correct).....goods (merchandise)
- Force (strength).....forces (troops)
- Physic (medicine).....physics (a branch of science)
- Wood (portion of tree).....woods (a grove of trees)

Brother.....Brothers (sons of same parents) Brethren (members of a society)

- Cloth.....Cloths (pieces of cloth) Clothes (items of cloth)
- Fish.....Fish (more than one of same variety) Fishes (of different varieties)
- Genius.....Geniuses (persons of great talent) Genii (spirits)
- Index.....Indexes (tables of contents) Indices (signs used in algebra)

NOTE

- **Air** – atmosphere
- **Airs** – affected manners
- **Blind** – unable to see because of injury.
- **Blinds** – a screen for a window.
- **Character** - the mental and moral qualities distinctive to an individual.
- **Characters** - People in a novel, play, or film.
- **Content** - Someone who is in a state of peaceful happiness.
- **Contents** - the things that are held or included in something.
- **Custom** - a tradition of behaving something that is specific to a particular society, place, or time.
- **Customs** - the official Government department that collects the duties levied on imported goods.
- **Force** - strength or energy as an attribute of physical action or movement.
- **Forces** - an organized military force equipped for fighting on land, sea or air.
- **Good** - having the required qualities of a high standard.
- **Goods** - merchandise or possessions.
- **Manner** - a way or method in which a thing is done or happens.
- **Manners** - polite or well-bred social behavior OR etiquette one follows.
- **Spectacle** - a visually striking performance or display OR Some visual scene.
- **Spectacles** - a pair of glasses.
- **Wood** - the hard fibrous material that forms of the branches of a tree, used for fuel or timber

- **Woods** - an area of land smaller than a forest, that is covered with growing trees

Point 21

Some nouns are used only in plural:

For Instrument

- Scissors, Tongs, Pincers, Spectacles, Bellows etc.

For Dresses

- Shorts, Trousers, Jeans, Stockings, Pajamas, Tights etc.

For Games

- Billiards, Draughts etc.

Other Nouns

- Thanks, Stocks, Premises, Riches, Proceedings, Assets etc.

Point 22

Nouns with Different Meanings

Some nouns have two plural forms with somewhat different meanings.

For example:

Singular - **brother**; Plural - **brothers** (sons of the same parent)

or **brethren** (fellow members of a society or community)

Singular - **cloth**; Plural - **cloths** (pieces of cloth) or **clothes** (garments)

Some nouns have two meanings in the singular and only one in the plural.

For example:

Singular - **light** (radiance or a lamp); Plural - **lights** (lamps)

Singular - **people** (men and women or a nation); Plural - **peoples** (nations)

Some nouns have one meaning in the singular and two meanings in the plural.

For example:

Singular - **colour** (hue); Plural - **colours** (hues or the flag of a regiment)

Singular - **quarter** (fourth part); Plural - **quarters** (fourth parts or lodgings)

Some nouns have different meanings in the singular and the plural.

For example:

Singular - **air** (atmosphere); Plural - **airs** (affected manners)

Singular - **iron** (a kind of metal); Plural - **irons** (fettters/chains)

Compound Nouns

Words of different category (nouns, verb, adjective or adverbs) can be united to form nouns of this type. They usually have two parts. The first part of this type of noun tells you what kind of object or person it is or what the purpose of the noun is. The second part of this type of noun speaks about the object or person. These types of nouns often have a more specific meaning.

adjective + adjective

1. blue + green = blue-green

Noun + noun

1. Bed + room = bedroom

2. Water + tank = water-tank

3. motor + cycle = motorcycle

4. printer + cartridge = printer-cartridge

5. Traffic + jam = traffic-jam

6. Key + board = keyboard

7. Tooth + paste = Toothpaste

8. Foot + ball = Football

- 9. Fish + tank = fish tank
- 10. Birth + day = birthday

noun + verb

- 1. rain + fall = rainfall
- 2. hair + cut = hair-cut
- 3. train + spotting = train-spotting
- 4. brow + beat = browbeat

noun + adverb

- 1. looking + out = looking-out

noun + adjective

snow + white = snow white

verb + adverb = look-out

verb + noun = driving-license

verb + adverb = drawback

Plural and Possessive of this type of noun

To make a Plural form of this compound word, you usually have to add a S at the end of the word.

usually the “s” goes at the end of the main word

daughter-in-law = daughters-in-law

mayor-elect = mayors-elect

In few nouns of this type, we have to add the S at the end of the nouns.

go-between = go-betweens

higher-ups = higher-ups

When the noun is in the open form, the S is added to the main word in the noun.

bill of fare = bills of fare

assistant secretary of state = assistant secretaries of state

notary public = notaries public

To make a possessive form of this compound word, you usually have to add an apostrophe "s" at the end of the word.

mother-in-law = mother-in-law's

hair-cut = hair-cut's

To make a possessive form of the plural form compound word, you usually have to add an apostrophe "s" at the end of the noun. You will get a little strange with two "s" sounds close together.

mothers-in-law = mothers-in-law's

fathers-in-law = fathers-in-law's

The compound noun can be written either as a single word or as a word with a hyphen or as two words. There are no clear written rules for this formation of this type of nouns. A good rule of thumb is to write the most common one as one word and the others as two words.

NOUN GENDER

Introduction

Noun gender indicates whether a particular noun is masculine, feminine, common or neuter. Though most nouns in the English language do not have a gender (neuter gender), there are nouns related to people and animals which have different genders.

What are the four genders of noun?

- Masculine nouns refer to words for a male figure or male member of a species (i.e. man, boy, actor, horse, etc.)
- Feminine nouns refer to female figures or female members of a species (i.e. woman, girl, actress, mare, etc.)
- Common nouns refer to members of a species and don't specify the gender (i.e. parent, friend, client, student, etc.)
- Neuter nouns refer to things that have no gender (i.e. rock, table, pencil, etc.)

Ways of forming the feminine of nouns

There are three different ways by which a Masculine Noun is changed to a Feminine Noun.

A) By a change of word in the Masculine Nouns

Masculine....Feminine

1. Bachelor.....spinster
2. Bachelor.....maid
3. Boar....sow
4. Boy....girl
5. Brother....sister
6. Buck....doe
7. Bull....cow
8. Bull....ox
9. Bullock....heifer
10. Cock....hen

11. Colt....filly
12. Dog....bitch
13. Drake....duck
14. Drone....bee
15. Earl....countess
16. Father....mother
17. Friar....monk
18. Friar....nun
19. Gander....goose
20. Gentleman....lady
21. Hart....hind
22. Horse....mare
23. Husband....wife
24. King....queen
25. Lord....lady
26. Man....woman
27. Nephew....niece
28. Papa....mamma
29. Ram....ewe
30. Sir....madam
31. Son....daughter
32. Stag....hind
33. Swain....nymph
34. Uncle....aunt
35. Wizardwitch

B) By adding a word to the Masculine Nouns

Feminine nouns can be formed by adding prefixes and suffixes to the Masculine nouns.

Let us see how Feminine nouns are formed by adding a prefix or changing the prefix.

Masculine....Feminine

1. Bull-calf....cow-calf

2. Buck-rabbit....doe-rabbit
3. Cock-sparrow....hen-sparrow
4. He-goat....she-goat
5. Jack-ass....she-ass
6. Jack-ass....jenny-ass
7. Man-servant....maid-servant

Let us see how Feminine nouns are formed by adding a suffix or changing the suffix.

Masculine....Feminine

1. Grand-father....grand-mother
2. Great-uncle....great-aunt
3. Land-lord....land-lady
4. Pea-cock....pea-hen
5. Dairy-man....dairy-maid
6. Washer-man....washer-woman

C) By adding ESS to the Masculine

(a) By adding ESS to the Masculine without any change in the form of the Masculine.

Masculine....Feminine

1. Author....authoress
2. Baron....baroness
3. Count....countess
4. Giant....giantess
5. God....goddess
6. Heir....heiress
7. Host....hostess
8. Jew....Jewess
9. Lion....lioness
10. Manager....manageress
11. Mayor....mayoress

12. Patron....patroness
13. Peer....peeress
14. Poet....poetess
15. Priest....priestess
16. Prince....princess
17. Prior....prioress
18. Prophet....prophetess
19. Shepherd....shepherdess
20. Viscount....viscountess

(b) By adding ESS and omitting the vowel of the last syllable of the Masculine

Masculine....Feminine

1. Actor....actress
2. Benefactor....benefactress
3. Conductor....conductress
4. Director....directress
5. Enchanter....enchantress
6. Founder....foundress
7. Hunter....huntress
8. Inspector....inspectress
9. Instructor....instructress
10. Negro....negress
11. Porter....portress
12. Preceptor....preceptress
13. Songster....songstress
14. Tempter....temptress
15. Tiger....tigress
16. Traitor....traitress
17. Votary....votaress
18. Waiter....waitress

(c) By adding ESS to the Masculine in less regular way

Masculine....Feminine

1. Abbot....abbess
2. Duke....duchess
3. Masculine....Feminine
4. Master....Miss
5. Mr. Mrs.
6. Emperor....empress
7. Governor....governess
8. Lad....lass
9. Master....mistress
10. Marquis....Marchioness
11. Marquess.... Marchioness
12. Murderer....murderess
13. Sorcerer....sorceress

NOUN AND CASE

Introduction

The relation, in which a noun stands to some other word in the sentence or the change of form by which this relation is indicated, is called the Case.

Kinds of case

1. The Nominative Case

When a noun is used as the subject of a verb, it is said to be in the nominative case.

- Every sentence must have a subject, and that subject will always be a noun. The subject of a sentence is the person, place, or thing that is doing or being the verb in that sentence.

Pranjal is ready to help his friend.

Pranjal is the subject of this sentence and the corresponding verb is a form of to be (is).

2. The Accusative Case/Objective Case

Nouns as an object of a verb (Direct Object/Indirect Object)

Nouns can also be objects of a verb in a sentence. An object can be either a direct object (a noun that receives the action performed by the subject) or an indirect object (indirectly related to the verb).

You should give Mohit these books. OR You should give these books to Mohit.

Books is a direct object (what is being given) and Mohit is the indirect object (who the books are being given to).

3. The Vocative Case

The vocative case is used to show direct address (i.e., to show when you are talking to somebody or something directly).

Examples of the Vocative Case:

- **Robin**, are you coming to the concert?
- **Jim**, are you serious?
- **Alice**, come here.
- **You**, get out of the class.
- **Tom**, are you leaving?
- **Ann**, please take your seat.
- **Aric**, go to the meeting.
- **Suzan**, think about it again.
- **Jeff**, prepare the plan.
- **You**, please leave the place.
- **Jenn**, please be careful.
- **Sam**, look out!
- **Lisa**, well done!
- **Bob**, show him the way to the Chairman's room.
- **Robert**, are you acting in this movie?
- **Richard**, are you performing in the program?
- **April**, are you going to the picnic?
- **Rick**, meet him now.
- **Anny**, I am talking to you.

4. The Genitive Case (The Possessive Case)

The genitive case is a grammatical case for nouns and pronouns. It is most commonly used for showing possession.

Typically, forming the genitive case involves adding an apostrophe followed by "s" to the end of a noun.

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