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## GRAMMAR

### - Rule #5 -

#### ➤ Nouns and Pronouns:

##### Noun:

A noun is a word that labels a thing or an idea. Nouns are sometimes called “naming words”. A noun is *anything that you can see, hear, and feel*.

table	book	ugliness
time	animal	thing

A noun is anything that comes with my / our / your / his / her / our / the.

My Talent	Our success
Her failure	His honor

##### Types of Nouns:

1. **Proper nouns:** Proper nouns usually refer to a particular named person or thing.

They include:

- *The names of specific people:*

Anna Dickinson	John Lennon
Lucy White	Mrs. Merton

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- *Geographical items:*

Spain	Mount Everest
China	England
The Thames	Paris
Covent Garden	Balcombe Road

- *Days of the week, months, and annual festivals:*

June	Thursday
Easter	Christmas

- *Patented goods and trade names:*

Hoover	Persil
Jaguar	Samsung

- *Newspaper and magazine titles:*

The Times	Vogue
The New Scientist	Time Out

- *Shop, cinema and theatre names, buildings:*

The Odeon	New Look
The Royal Mews	Nationwide

- *Titles (the polite or professional labels that we give to people):*

Doctor Johnson	Sir George Hardie
Professor James	President Holland

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- *A person's title is usually placed before his or her name.*
- *Proper nouns and titles are always written with an initial capital letter.*

2. **Common nouns:** All the other nouns that refer to things or species are called common nouns. Common nouns can be divided into the following groups:

a) **Abstract nouns:** You cannot see them. They come with my, our or your example:

honesty	idea	anger	time	ugliness	behavior
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b) **Concrete nouns:** You can see them, touch them and hear them:

pig	granite	table	chair	butcher	brother
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c) **Countable nouns:** Countable nouns are individual people, animals, places, things, or ideas which can be counted, and they can be expressed in both singular and plural forms. Anything that can be counted, one cat, two cats, seventeen cats, and so on. They have singular and plural forms, which are shown by the spelling. Whether singular – a dog, a house, a friend, etc. or plural – a few books, lots of oranges, etc. is a countable noun. The following countable noun examples will help you to see the difference between countable and uncountable nouns. Notice that singular verbs are used with singular countable nouns, while plural verbs are used with plural countable nouns.

Example:

- There are at least twenty Italian **restaurants** in Little Italy.
- Megan took a lot of **photographs** when she went to the Grand Canyon.
- Your **book** is on the kitchen **table**.
- How many **candles** are on that **birthday cake**?



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- You have several **paintings** to study in art appreciation **class**.
- There's a big brown **dog** running around the **neighborhood**.
- **Dogs** ran wild in the streets.
- The **dog** is loose again.
- Fetch a **chair** for Maddy, will you?
- We've bought six **new chairs**.

**BEFORE COUNTABLE SINGULAR NOUN MUST USE - A / AN / THE / HIS / HER / MY / THEIR / OUR / ITS / YOUR.**

d) **Uncountable nouns:** Uncountable nouns are not individual objects, so they cannot be counted. CANNOT HAVE A / AN / ANOTHER BEFORE THEM. Anything that cannot be counted is an uncountable noun. Even though uncountable nouns are not individual objects, they are always singular, and one must always use singular verbs in conjunction with uncountable nouns. The following uncountable nouns examples will help you to gain even more understanding of how countable and uncountable nouns differ from one another. Notice that singular verbs are always used with uncountable nouns.

Example:

- There is no more **water** in the pond.
- Please help yourself to some **cheese**.
- I need to find **information** about Pulitzer Prize winners.
- You seem to have a high level of **intelligence**.
- Please take good care of your **equipment**.
- Let's get rid of the **garbage**.

▪ *Things that are not normally thought of as countable.*

Example:



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- John asked me for some **advice**.
  - Anna gave us some more **information** about her work.
  - **Homework** occupied much of Sonia's evening.
- *Qualities or abstract ideas.*

Example:

- Our **knowledge** of outer **space** is increasing daily.
  - Trevor gave **evidence** at the trial.
  - **Anger** is a normal human emotion.
- UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS ARE **ALWAYS SINGULAR**; THEY **BE** MADE **PLURAL**.

**Research** is an uncountable noun.

**Some examples of the commonest uncountable nouns are:** advice, anger, beauty, behavior, conduct, despair, evidence, furniture, happiness, homework, information, safety, knowledge, leisure, money, news, progress, research.

- We cannot put *a / an* before uncountable nouns.
- Can use *some / a piece of / much*.
- **Some** luggage / **some** luggages

Extra Rules:

- **Other** requires plural nouns.
  - other people / other boys / other cars.
- **Another** requires singular countable
  - Nouns - another person / another boy / another car



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- Another luggage / another advice / another information (*all wrong*)
- **Other** researches (*wrong*) researches is no word; uncountable
  - Other research / another research
- **Many** for countable plural.
- **Much** for uncountable nouns.

### Pronoun:

If we do not want to repeat the same noun in a sentence or a paragraph, we can replace it with a pronoun. A pronoun is a word that is used instead of a noun phrase or a noun.

#### Example:

- Harry saw Sukh so **he** asked **her** to help him.
- Ross was hungry so **he** stopped at a burger shop.
- Sam has to go to the airport. Can you give **him** a lift?
- The young prince and his wife came out onto the balcony. **They** waved to the crowd.
- The mechanic tested the starter motor. **It** would not work. **He** tried it again.

Pronouns	Singular	Plural
1st person	I	we
2nd person	you	you
3rd person	he, she, it	they

### Types of Pronouns:

There are seven different types of pronoun, classified according to their meaning and use.

1. The **Personal** pronouns can be used as subject or object in a clause.



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- **He** gave **her** a box of chocolates.
- **We** saw **them** both on Friday.
- I can see **you**!

2. The **Reflexive** pronouns are used in object position when the action of a verb is performed on the subject by the subject. They are obligatory with certain verbs.

- The puppy entangled **itself** in the lead.
- I've just cut **myself** on a piece of glass.

**Reflexive pronouns** are also used for emphasis.

- Never mind. I'll do it **myself**.
- The professor **himself** did not know the answer.

3. The **Possessive** pronouns indicate ownership.

- Give it back, it's **mine**.
- Perhaps it really is **theirs** after all.

4. The **Demonstrative** pronouns indicate items that are near to or far from us.

- **This** is Betty's and **that** is Peter's.
- **These** are nice. Where did you find **them**?

5. The **Relative** pronouns are used to link a modifying clause to a noun phrase or to a clause.

- I don't know **what** you mean.
- That's the girl **who** always comes top.

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6. The **Interrogative** pronouns are used to ask a question about the noun phrase they stand in for.

- **What** would you like for lunch?
- **Which** is the fresh milk?
- **Who** was responsible?

7. The **Indefinite** pronouns are used for a broad range of reference when it is not necessary or not possible to use a personal pronoun.

- **Everyone** had a compass and a whistle.
- **Neither** wanted to give in and apologize.
- **Much** needs to be done.

