

PARTS OF SPEECH

(Verb, Noun and Pronoun)

PARTS OF SPEECH

- What is a part of speech?
It is the name given to a word based on the job that does in a sentence.
- How many parts of speech are there?
There are eight parts of speech.
- What are the different parts of speech?
Noun | Pronoun | Verb | Adjective | Adverb | Preposition | Article | Conjunctions

VERB

What is a verb? – Action / state words (the most important element of a sentence).

- a) Every sentence in English must have a verb.
- b) Only verbs have tenses (different times – past, present, future).
- c) A word that shows an action or a state.

Sentence 1: *Riyad plays cricket three times a week.* (verb: physical action)

Tense rule: He/She/It – verb (V1)+s

I/ You/ They – verb (V1)

Sentence 2: *I am a teacher.* (verb: state/ situation – auxiliary verb)

Tense rule: I – am

He/She/It – is/has/had

They – are/have/had

LIST OF AUXILLIARY VERBS

An Auxiliary Verb (or Helping Verb) is a verb that changes or helps another verb. Auxiliary means “extra” or “different”. Auxiliary verbs like “do” can be used to make a question. These verbs are usually used with other verbs. Auxiliary verbs are also called helping verbs.

- Be (am, are, is, was, were, being)
- Can
- Could
- Do (did, does, doing)
- Have (had, has, having)
- May
- Might
- Must
- Shall
- Should
- Will
- Would

Find the verb(s) in the following sentences:

- a. They fought like cats and dogs.
- b. Please keep the pen on the book.
- c. Philosophy is an interesting subject.
- d. I took a beautiful photo of the sunrise.
- e. ~~I love you~~
- f. She danced so well.
- g. It is a beautiful dance.
- h. Go!
- i. It has eight legs.
- j. Can you get a glass of water.
- k. You must get them.

Verb works like a noun.
known as gerund.

Additional exercise:

- a. My uncle (is / are) making dinner.
- b. Your friends (is / are) nice.
- c. The teacher (reads / read) everyday to the children.
- d. Your dogs (likes / like) to go for a walk.
- e. They (is/are) swimming in the river.
- f. You (is/are) making a lot of noise.
- g. She (sings/sing) very well.
- h. The (child/children) plays in the park.
- i. The (children/child) play in the park.
- j. They (have/has) a bottle.

NOUNS

What is a noun?

Noun is a naming word (name given to a person, place, thing, animal, feeling and idea).

Example:

Arjun went to Greece for vacation with his family last year.

Nouns can be animals (dogs, cats, birds, hen etc.) or things (chair, computer, pen etc.) or feelings (love, anger) or ideas (success, discipline etc.).

Noun classification : Countable and uncountable nouns

Countable noun:

- **Proper noun** (only one object – John, Patna, Sunday, India)
- **Class noun** (refers to the whole class – cat, tiger, house, pine, hill)
- **Collective noun** – a part of class noun (whole class of an object as a group cabinet, police, jury, government, corporation)

Uncountable noun:

- **Abstract noun** (refers to an idea – ability, gravity, goodness, hardship)
- **Material noun** (refers to concrete object – gold, water, rice, wheat)

Find the nouns in the following sentences:

- a. They fought like cats and dogs.
- b. Please keep the pen on the book.
- c. Philosophy is an interesting subject.
- d. I took a beautiful photo of the sunrise.
- e. I love you.

PRONOUN

- A word that replaces a noun.
- Rahul went to Kerala with Rahul's mother. Rahul really enjoyed spending time with Rahul's mother.

Rewrite the above sentence using pronouns.

- Subject pronouns – I, you, he, she, It, we, they
- Object pronoun – Me, you, him, her, it us, them
- There are other pronouns in English, such as his, hers, this, that etc.

Find the pronoun(s) in the following sentences:

- a. They fought like cats and dogs.
- b. You please keep the pen on top of the book.
- c. Philosophy? Yes. That is an interesting subject.
- d. I took a beautiful photo of the sunrise.
- e. I love you.
- f. She danced so well.
- g. It is a beautiful dance.
- h. Go!
- i. It has eight legs.
- j. Can you get a glass of water, please?
- k. You must get them.

PARTS OF SPEECH

(Adjectives and Adverbs)

SUBJECT AND OBJECT OF A SENTENCE

- The subject of a sentence is usually a noun or a pronoun.
- It answers the question word ‘who’ or the ‘doer’ of the action.

Riyad plays *cricket* every Sunday.

Ram killed *Raavan*.

- The object of a sentence is usually a noun or a pronoun.
- It is a word/ group of words that receive the action of the subject.
- It answers the question ‘what’.

Find the subject and object in the following sentences.

- a) I want a glass of water.
- b) He loves his family dearly.
- c) They ruined the house.

ADJECTIVES

- An adjective describes/gives information about a noun or a pronoun.

She drives an amazing, big, red, sports car. (Subject : She & Object: Car)

- Order of adjectives : Opinion, size, colour, type

- Q: What is your opinion about the car? A: Amazing
- Q: What size is the car? A: Big
- Q: What colour is the car? A: Red
- Q: What type of car? A: Sports

Find the adjective(s) in the following sentences:

- a. Worst fellow!
- b. Beautiful sunrise!
- c. It was a majestic building with narrow corridors.
- d. That is a huge, black, African Elephant.
- e. She is a very sweet girl.
- f. That is a fragrant sweet.
- g. He is a tall handsome boy.
- h. I came from Delhi.
- i. He sings well.
- j. Sarah has a beautiful yellow frock.
- k. He was thin, pale and yellow.

ADVERBS

- Words that give information about verbs, adjectives and adverbs.
- Adverbs usually answer the question when, why, how, in what way etc.

Yesterday evening, we walked somewhat slowly in a very beautiful garden.

- Yesterday evening – walked (v)
- Slowly – walked (v)
- Somewhat – slowly (adv)
- Very – beautiful (adjective)

Find the adverb(s) in the following sentences:

- a. She sings well.
- b. The coffee is very hot.
- c. Vani is an extremely good singer.
- d. It is too hot today.
- e. She speaks foreign languages fluently.
- f. The kid is now happy.
- g. He rides his vehicle very carefully.
- h. I visit my friend daily.
- i. He will return immediately.
- j. She runs very fast.
- k. Run quickly.

PARTS OF SPEECH

(Prepositions)

Prepositions

- Words that help us show relationships in time, place and position.
- Examples are words like in, on at, by, from, with, before, after, for, etc.
- *I will see you at the office on Monday.*
- *He stood before me in the queue.*
- *at (preposition of place)*
- *on (preposition of time)*
- *before (preposition of position)*

PREPOSITIONS LIST

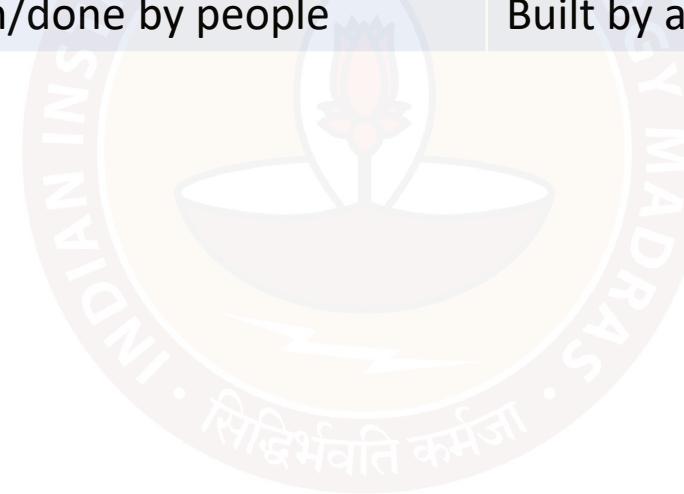
A Preposition is a word that shows the relationship between a noun or a pronoun and some other word or element in the rest of the sentence.

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| • Abroad | • As well as | • Concerning | • Into | • Off | • Till |
| • About | • Aside | • Despite | • Except | • On | • Times |
| • Above | • At | • Down | • Except for | • On account of | • To |
| • According to | • Away | • Due to | • Excluding | • On behalf of | • Toward |
| • Across | • Barring | • During | • For | • On to | • Towards |
| • After | • Because of | • In | • Following | • On top of | • Under |
| • Against | • Before | • In accordance with | • From | • Onto | • Underneath |
| • Ago | • Behind | • In addition to | • Hence | • Opposite | • Until |
| • Ahead of | • Below | • In case of | • Like | • Out | • Unto |
| • Along | • Beneath | • In front of | • Minus | • Out from | • Up |
| • Amidst | • Beside | • In lieu of | • Near | • Out of | • Upon |
| • Among | • Besides | • In place of | • Next | • Outside | • Via |
| • Amongst | • Between | • In spite of | • Next to | • Over | • With |
| • Apart | • Beyond | • In to | • Past | • Owing to | • With a view to |
| • Around | • But | • Inside | • Per | • Than | • Within |
| • As | • By | • Instead of | • Prior to | • Through | |
| • As far as | • By means of | • Circa | • Round | • Throughout | |



Preposition of Time	Used For	Example
At	Specific / precise time	At 4.00 am / at noon
On	For days and dates	On Wednesday/ on 25 th June
In	For longer periods like months, years, seasons, etc.	In January/ in 2017/ in summer
For	Duration of time	For three days, for a year
Preposition of Place	Used For	Example
At	A specific place	At the library
On	Referring to an area or surface	On the terrace
In	A place with a boundary	In a room; in the sea
Preposition of Direction	Used For/Used To	Example
Towards/Into/Up	Expressing a direction	Towards the church
In/Around/Across		Across the street

Preposition of Agent	Used for/ Used to	Example
by	Show how something has been done	Manufactured by machines
	Show how somebody commutes	Travels by bus
	Indicate the agent in passive voice	We were informed by the authorities
	Work written/done by people	Built by a carpenter



Here is a list of some commonly-used prepositions with meanings and examples.

	Preposition	Meaning	Examples
1.	about	a. On the of b. approximately	a. This movie is <u>about</u> three students in a college. b. Take <u>about</u> give grams of copper dioxide.
2.	across	From one side to the other	We walked <u>across</u> the road to the ice-cream parlour.
3.	against	a. Opposed to b. In contact with	a. It is <u>against</u> the law to obstruct government officials while they are performing their duty. b. Place the refrigerator <u>against</u> the wall.
4.	after	a. Later in time b. Later in group c. Follow somebody or something	a. Please meet me <u>after</u> 5 o'clock. b. The dancers will come <u>after</u> singers in the procession. c. The policemen ran <u>after</u> the thieves.
5.	along	following	Walk <u>along</u> the road till you see the bus-stop on the right.
6.	at	a. A specific location b. At a point of time c. An activity d. Towards somebody or something	a. Please deliver this parcel <u>at</u> 12, Trundle street. b. The instructor specifically told us to submit the assignment <u>at</u> 9.00 pm. c. The students are busy <u>at</u> work. d. The bull charged <u>at</u> the crowd.

	Preposition	Meaning	Examples
7.	before	a. Earlier in time b. Earlier in a group of things	a. Deliver this parcel <u>before</u> 9 pm. b. R comes <u>before</u> S in the alphabet.
8.	between	a. Between, in terms of location b. Between, in terms of time c. Between, with reference to two things	a. The station lies <u>between</u> the mountain and the river. b. I will try and visit you <u>between</u> Christmas and the New Year. c. The property was divided equally <u>between</u> the two brothers.
9.	but	except	I have packed everything <u>but</u> the food.
10.	by	a. Near b. Within a certain time c. through	a. I live <u>by</u> the seashore. b. Try to finish this project <u>by</u> next week. c. We are travelling <u>by</u> plane to Delhi.
11.	down	a. Towards a lower position b. Further along	a. Jack rolled <u>down</u> the hill. b. Raghu lives <u>down</u> this road.
12.	during	a. Throughout a period b. Sometime in the course of the period	a. BPO staff work <u>during</u> the night. b. It rained heavily sometime <u>during</u> the night.

	Preposition	Meaning	Examples
13.	for	a. Duration of time b. Distance c. Purpose	a. We played football <u>for</u> two hours. b. You have to walk <u>for</u> two kilometers to reach the bank. c. These bananas are <u>for</u> the custard.
14.	from	a. Place of origin b. Source c. cause	a. We started <u>from</u> Varanasi yesterday. b. We heard about the accident <u>from</u> Rohan. c. She suffers <u>from</u> migraine. That's why she gets frequent headaches.
15.	in	a. Place b. Within a place c. A member of	a. London is <u>in</u> England. b. I left my bag <u>in</u> the room. c. He is <u>in</u> the army.
16.	inside	within	They are <u>inside</u> the room.
17.	into	To the inside of	We stepped <u>into</u> the hall.
18.	like	a. Resembling b. possibility	a. He looks <u>like</u> a movie actor. b. It appears <u>like</u> rain.
19.	near	a. Close to	a. The park is <u>near</u> the school.

	Preposition	Meaning	Examples
20.	of	a. Location b. Possession c. Part of group d. Measurement	a. Don't stand in the middle <u>of</u> the road. b. Rohan is a good friend <u>of</u> mine. c. Vikrant is a part <u>of</u> the music band. d. Take two cups <u>of</u> milk.
21.	off	a. Not on b. At some distance from	a. Please keep <u>off</u> the grass. b. The island is <u>off</u> the coast.
22.	onto	Reaching the position	The dog climbed <u>onto</u> the table.
23.	over	a. Above b. Across c. More than	a. There are shelves <u>over</u> the sink. b. He tried to jump <u>over</u> the wall. c. This phone is <u>over</u> two thousand rupees.
24.	Since	a. From a specific time in the past b. From a past time until now	a. I have been working on this assignment <u>since</u> 2 pm. b. I have been waiting for the courier <u>since</u> morning.
25.	through	a. For a period of time b. By means of	a. I slept <u>through</u> the night. b. He started drawing well <u>through</u> practice.
26.	to	a. In the direction of b. Destination c. purpose	a. Turn <u>to</u> your right. b. I am going <u>to</u> Varanasi. c. I went shopping <u>to</u> buy new clothes.

	Preposition	Meaning	Examples
27.	toward	a. In the direction of b. Just before the time	a. She started walking <u>towards</u> the temple. b. It started raining <u>towards</u> night.
28.	under	a. Beneath b. In the present condition	a. The books are <u>under</u> the table. b. My car is <u>under</u> repair.
29.	until	Upto a certain point of time	She will stay <u>until</u> 4 pm.
30.	up	a. To a higher place b. In a higher place	a. We walked <u>up</u> the stairs. b. The temple is <u>up</u> the hill.
31.	with	a. Accompanying b. By means of c. As a result of	a. I went to the part <u>with</u> my parents. b. He stuck the paper <u>with</u> glue. c. My mother was very happy <u>with</u> my performance.
32.	within	a. Inside of, in terms of distance b. Before the end of a time period	a. My college is <u>within</u> one kilometer from here. b. I will come back <u>within</u> an hour.

Fill in the blanks using the correct prepositions.

1. General Cariappa, the first Indian Commander-in-chief of the Indian Army, was born _____ 15 January 1949, _____ Kodagu, Karnataka.

2. _____ the 21st century, war will move _____ cyberspace with the development of specialised weapons, tactics and defences.

3. DRC-Hubo, a robot developed _____ the Korean Institute for Science and technology, was the first robot to get an ID card at the World Economic Forum at Davos.

4. War has often been described as a conflict among political groups, carried on _____ armed forces for a considerable period of time.

5. _____ the fourth century BC, Alexander the Great conquered the entire stretch of territories extending from the Indus to Egypt and from Iran to Greece.

Fill in the blanks using the correct prepositions.

1. Military technology refers ____ the range of weapons, equipment, structures and vehicles used specifically ____ the purpose of fighting.

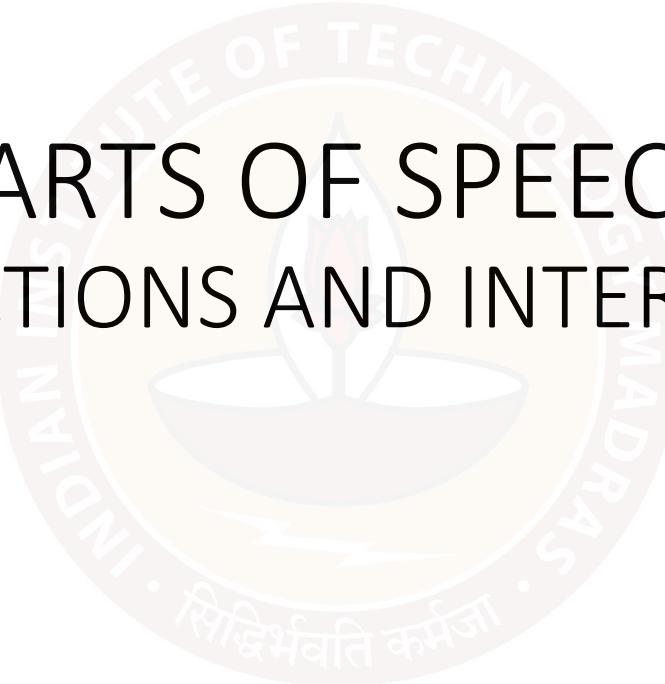
2. The earliest gunpowder invented ____ man exploded on contact ____ an open flame or a red-hot fire.

3. There is a possibility that ____ future, most wars may be fought in the skies, and hence, there will be less requirement ____ humans on the ground.

4. The shrinking of the world, ____ improved communication and transportation, has increased the probability that hostilities anywhere will affect people everywhere.

5. ____ the initial phase of the project, the robotic soldier would be required to be told ____ the human soldier to identify an enemy. But in due course of time, the roles would change.

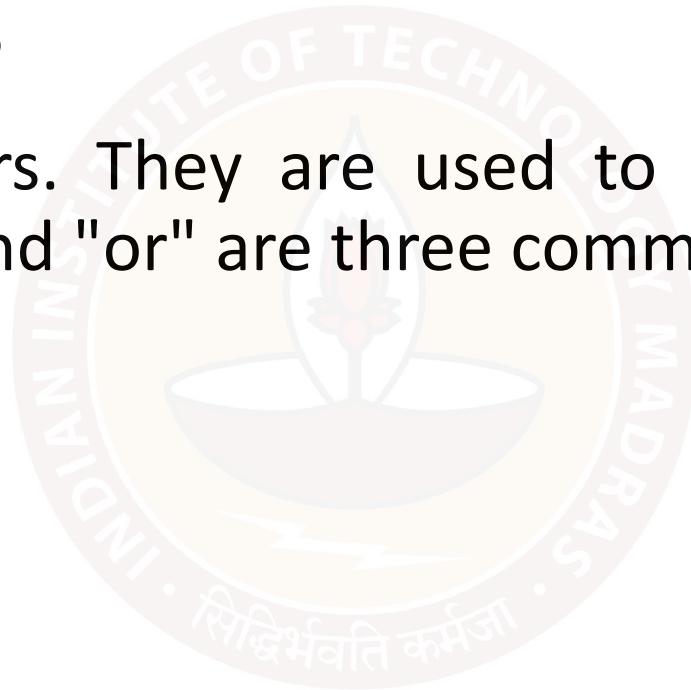
PARTS OF SPEECH (CONJUNCTIONS AND INTERJECTIONS)



CONJUNCTIONS

What Are Conjunctions?

Conjunctions are joiners. They are used to join words, phrases, or clauses. "And," "but," and "or" are three common conjunctions.



Conjunction joining words:

- Jack and Jill went up the hill.
(The conjunction "and" joins the words "Jack" and "Jill.")

Conjunction joining phrases:

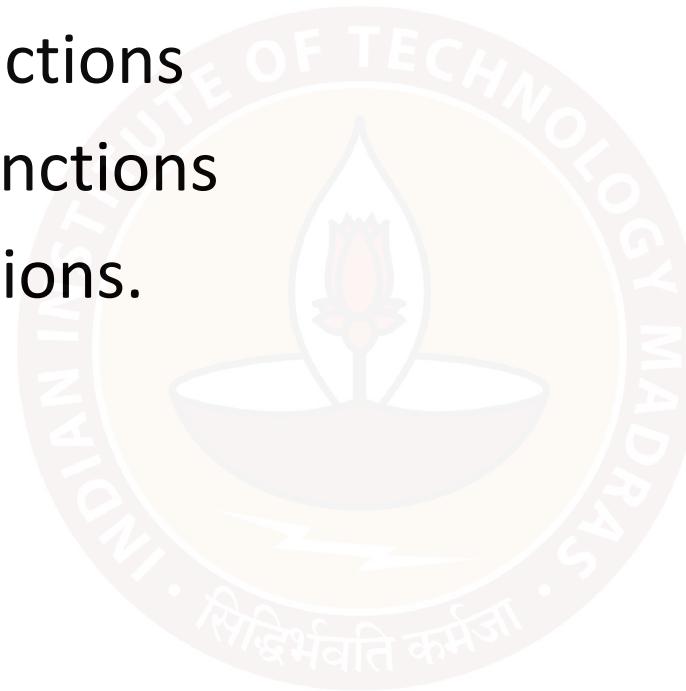
- Toby is a highly intelligent but sometimes quiet boy.
(The conjunction "but" joins the phrases "highly intelligent" and "sometimes quiet.")

Conjunction joining clauses:

- You can prepare the salad, or you can clean the floor.
(The conjunction "or" joins the clauses "You can prepare the salad" and "you can clean the floor.")

TYPES OF CONJUNCTION

1. Coordinating Conjunctions
2. Subordinating Conjunctions
3. Correlative Conjunctions.



1. Coordinating Conjunctions :

Coordinating conjunctions join like with like. For example, they join a noun with another noun or an adjective with another adjective. The most common ones are "and," "but," and "or." There are seven in total: "for," "and," "nor," "but," "or," "yet," and "so." (You can remember them using the mnemonic F.A.N.B.O.Y.S.)

	Conjunctions	Meaning	Example
1.	and	in addition	She tried and succeeded.
2.	but	however	They tried but did not succeed.
3.	or	alternatively	Did you go out or stay at home?
4.	nor	and neither	I did not see it, nor did they.
5.	yet	however	The sun is warm, yet the air is cool.

2. Subordinating Conjunctions:

Subordinating conjunctions join subordinate clauses to main clauses. Common examples are "although," "because," "if," "since," "unless," "until," and "while."

	Conjunctions	Meaning	Example
1.	As	a. Because b. When	a. because: As he is my friend, I will help him. b. when: We watched as the plane took off.
2.	After	later in time	After the train left, we went home.
3.	Although or though	Despite	Although it was after midnight, we did not feel tired.
4.	Before	earlier than	I arrived before the stores were open.
5.	Because	for the reason that	We had to wait, because we arrived early.

	Conjunction	Meaning	Example
6.	For	because	He is happy, for he enjoys his work.
7.	If	on condition that	If she is here, we will see her.
8.	Lest	for fear that	I watched closely, lest he <u>make</u> a mistake.
9.	Providing or provided	on condition that	All will be well, providing you are careful.
10.	Since	a. from a past time b. as, because	a. I have been here since the sun rose. b. Since you are here, you can help me.
11.	So or so that	a. Consequently b. in order that	a. It was raining, so we did not go out. b. I am saving money so I can buy a bicycle. Note: When used with the meaning in order that , so is usually followed by that in formal English. e.g. I am saving money so that I can buy a bicycle.
12.	Supposing	if	Supposing that happens, what will you do?
13.	Than	used in comparisons	He is taller than you are.
14.	Unless	except when, if not	Unless he helps us, we cannot succeed.
15.	Until or till	up to the time when	I will wait until I hear from you

	Conjunctions	Meaning	Example
16.	Whereas	a. Because b. on the other hand	a. Whereas this is a public building, it is open to everyone. b. He is short, whereas you are tall.
17.	Whether	if	I do not know whether she was invited.
18.	While	a. at the time when b. on the other hand c. although	a. While it was snowing, we played cards. b. He is rich, while his friend is poor. c. While I am not an expert, I will do my best.

In addition, the following phrases are often used at the beginning of subordinate clauses.

	Conjunctions	Meaning	Example
19.	As if	in a similar way	She talks as if she knows everything.
20.	As long as	a. If b. While	a. As long as we cooperate, we can finish the work easily. b. He has lived there as long as I have known him.
21.	As soon as	immediately when	Write to me as soon as you can.
22.	Even if	in spite of a possibility	I am going out even if it rains.

	Conjunctions	Meaning	Example
23.	In case	because of a possibility	Take a sweater in case it gets cold.
24.	Or else	otherwise	Please be careful, or else you may have an accident.
25.	So as to	in order to	I hurried so as to be on time.

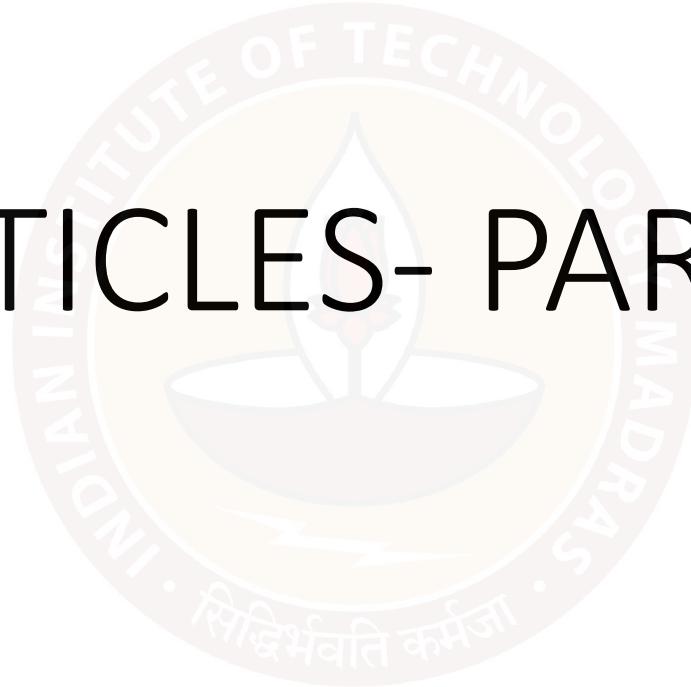
3. Correlative Conjunctions. Correlative conjunctions are used in pairs to join alternatives or equal elements. The most common pairs are "either/or," "neither/nor," and "not only/but also."

	Conjunctions	Examples
1.	both ... and	He is both intelligent and good-natured.
2.	either ... or	I will either go for a walk or read a book.
3.	neither ... nor	He is neither rich nor famous.
4.	hardly ... when	He had hardly begun to work, when he was interrupted.
5.	if ... then	If that is true, then what happened is not surprising.
6.	no sooner ... than	No sooner had I reached the corner, than the bus came.
7.	not only ... but also	She is not only clever, but also hard-working.
8.	rather ... than	I would rather go swimming than go to the library.
9.	scarcely ... when	Scarcely had we left home, when it started to rain.
10.	what with ... and	What with all her aunts, uncles and cousins, she has many relatives.
11.	whether ... or	Have you decided whether you will come or not?

INTERJECTIONS

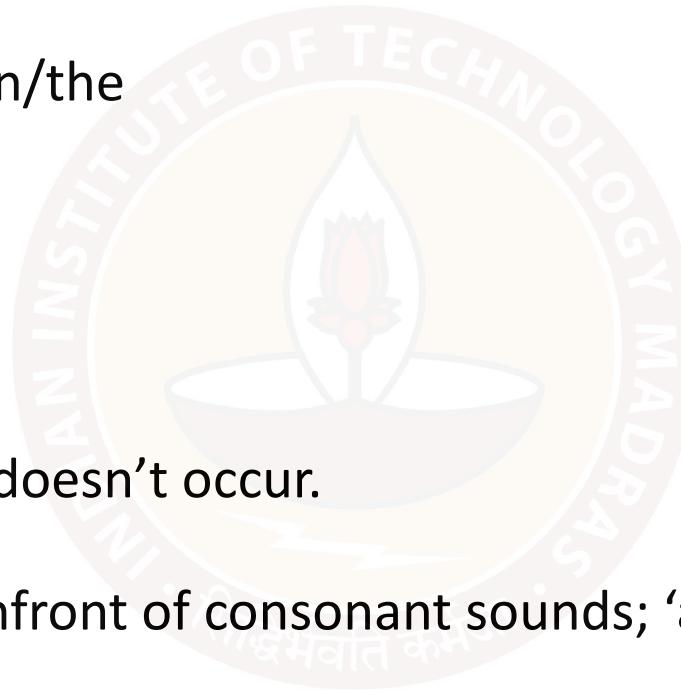
- Words that have no real meaning but they help us to show sudden emotion.
 - They are words or short phrases that are independent of the rest of the sentence.
 - They are not marked for tense, number, aspect, and other grammatical features.
 - They are more common in speech than in writing.
-
- Wow – Amazement, surprise
 - Argh – Frustration
 - Ouch – Pain
 - Oops – Regret
 - Hi/ Hey – Salutation

ARTICLES- PART 1



ARTICLES

- Three types of articles – a/an/the
- Indefinite articles – a/ an
- Definite article – the
- Rule: Where ‘a’ occurs, ‘an’ doesn’t occur.
- Rule: The article ‘a’ occurs Infront of consonant sounds; ‘an’ occurs Infront of vowel sounds.



VOWELS AND CONSONANTS

(9) Voiceless
Consonants

p

t

k

tʃ

f

θ

s

ʃ

h

(8) Voiced
Consonants

b

d

g

dʒ

v

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z

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(7) Other
Consonants

m

n

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l

w

r

j

Vowel Sounds

(5) Long
Vowels

ɪ:

a:

ɔ:

u:

ɜ:

(7) Short
Vowels

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e

æ

ʌ

ɒ

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A few examples:

- Cat - /k/ - a cat (A cat sat on the table).
- Honest - /o/ - an honest (He is an honest man).
- M.A - /em. ei/ - an MA (I have an MA in English studies)
- Europe - /y/ - a Europe (It was a wonderful European trip)
- One - /w/ - a one (It was a one to one match).

Uses of indefinite article a/an

1. Expressions of quantity and number

- I ate a lot of laddus.
- I waited an hour for him.
- She spent a couple of days in Guntur.
- They bought a number of balloons.

2. Before a proper noun which is insignificant.

- A Mr. Nikhil came to see you.

3. Before a proper noun in figurative use.

- He wanted to be an Einstein.
- She is a Hitler.

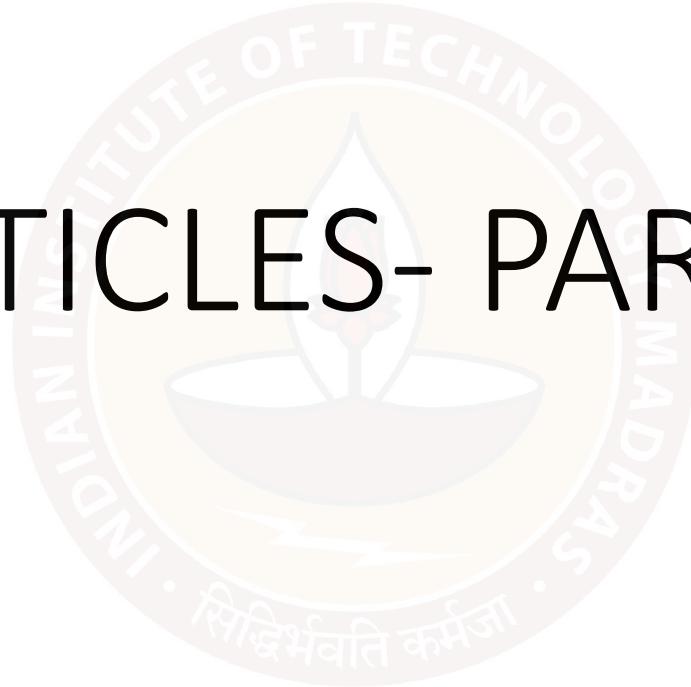
4. Before a singular class noun to refer to the whole class.

- An owl can see in darkness.
- A camel can live without water for many days.

5. Before a singular class noun which is referred to for the first time and which is not known to the listener or reader beforehand.

- I saw a bird.
- They caught a big fish.
- He left this place an hour ago.

ARTICLES- PART 2



Uses of The:

1. Before a class noun which is already known to the listener or the reader.

- I saw a snake. The snake was a cobra.
- The book you gave me is missing.
(You gave me a book. The book is missing).

2. Before a class noun to refer to the whole class. Note: the articles a/an can also be used.

- The crow is black. (A crow is black.)
- The elephant has a trunk.

3. Before a proper noun in figurative sense.

- Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India.

4. Before surnames when more than one person is referred to.

- The Chettiar live next my house.
- The Smiths are coming.

5. Before the nouns that are only one (unique reference) – the sun, the moon, the earth, the prime minister, the president, the milky way etc.

- The sun rises in the east.
- The prime minister is arriving today.

6. Before material noun in specific sense. That is the material noun is specified and excluded from the rest.

- The water of the Ganga
- The rice of Dehradun.

7. Before the names of rivers, lakes, seas, oceans, group of islands, mountain ranges, newspapers, ships and some classical books

- The Nile/ The Ganga/ The Chilka lake/ The Arabian sea/The Andaman and Nicobar islands/ The Himalayas/The Times of India/ The Hindu/ The Bible/The Mahabharat.

7. Before a noun which is followed by the preposition “of”.

- The front of my house
- The pages of my diary

Exception: Not in the case of noun in apposition

- Arundhati Roy, author of “The God of Small Things”, has become a political activist.
- Mr. Arjun, owner of this house, is my friend.

8. Before an adjective in superlative degree

- She is the brightest girl in the class.
- This is one of the most interesting books I have ever read.

9. With comparative degree when there is an increase or decrease in activity.

- The more he received, the more he wanted.
- The sooner you start, the better for you.

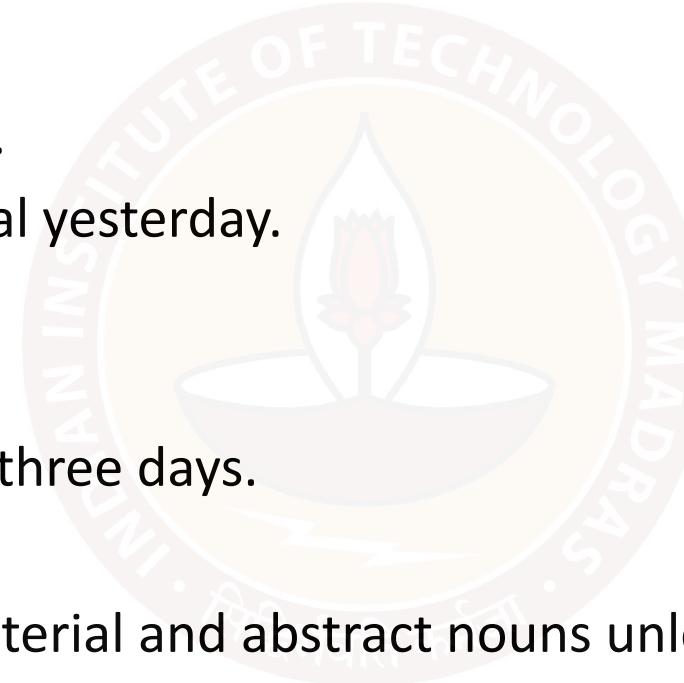
Fill in the blanks with a/an / the in the given sentences:

- a) ----- seeds you sowed last week have sprung up.
- b) ----- bird was flying leisurely in the sky.
- c) It is such ----- difficult task that only ----- few are capable of doing it.
- d) Look at ----- sky; there are ----- sun and ----- moon shining together.
- e) He had ----- lot of money.
- f) You can't deny ----- fact that this revolver is yours.
- g) Are you going to see ----- world cup match in West Indies?
- h) Will you send ----- mechanic to repair my car?
- i) They have left me in ----- unsettling phase.
- j) ----- prime minister asked his ministers to arrive at ----- unanimous decision.

Zero Articles

1. No article is used before the following class nouns when they are part of daily routine. (Home, church, temple, hospital, masjid/prison/work/sea/town/market/ railway station/ bus/ train/bed/court/college/university/office/father and mother.

- He is going home.
- I go to church every Sunday.
- She was admitted to hospital yesterday.
- Father is out of station.
- Mother is in the kitchen.
- He was confined to bed for three days.



2. No article is used before material and abstract nouns unless they are specified.

- He bought five bars of gold.
- The small child needs care.

Fill in the blanks with a/an in the given sentences:

- a) I saw ----- white tiger in the zoo.
- b) Let us have our lunch in ----- hotel.
- c) She gave me ----- one hundred rupee note.
- d) He met ----- European in Chennai.
- e) He is ----- M.S. from Harvard University.
- f) This is ----- university in Jhansi.
- g) I know Shankar is ----- honest man.
- h) The gift is ----- honour to me.
- i) They broke ----- stone with ----- large hammer.
- j) It was ----- unanimous decision.

Fill in the blanks with a/an in the given sentences:

- a) I saw ----- white tiger in the zoo. (a)
- b) Let us have our lunch in ----- hotel. (a)
- c) She gave me ----- one hundred rupee note. (a)
- d) He met ----- European in Chennai. (a)
- e) He is ----- M.S. from Harvard University. (an)
- f) This is ----- university in Jhansi. (a)
- g) I know Shankar is ----- honest man. (an)
- h) The gift is ----- honour to me. (an)
- i) They broke ----- stone with ----- large hammer. (a, a)
- j) It was ----- unanimous decision. (a)

3. Plural class nouns , unless they are specified, do not take an article.

- Boys will be boys.
- Ants are industrious.
- Old men should be helped.
- There is income tax relief for senior citizens.

