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NOUNS & PRONOUNS



What is a Noun?

- A noun is anything that is an individual or a thing, a place, or even a feeling or idea. Basically, the noun is any word that is used to identify a particular entity.

Examples of Noun

- Name The teacher, the doctor, Mr. Jones, the banker, Mrs. Ray.
- Thing: A ball, the swing, an umbrella.
- Place: Classroom, Mumbai, the road, Canada.
- Feeling: Concern, worry, beauty.
- Action: Exchange, running, sleeping, breathing.



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Singular and Plural Nouns

- One thing you must remember is how to make singular nouns into plural ones. Singular noun refers to one single aspect, whereas plural is a reference to a collection of things (more than one).

Let us take a look at a few pointers to keep in mind:

- Generally in most cases to turn a singular noun to a plural noun we just add the letter “s” to the end. The tree becomes trees and cat becomes cats.
- If the noun ends in s, ss, sh, o, x or z then the plural noun will end with an “es”. Crunch will become crunches, and mass becomes masses.
- If the noun ends with f or fe the plural nouns will end with “ves”. So plural of wife will be wives and calf will be calves.
- And if the noun will end with a y, then the ending of the plural nouns will be “ies”. Puppy in its plural form will be puppies. But if the letter before y is a vowel then you will only add a “-s”. So boy will be boys

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There are also some important rules or guidelines that you must keep in mind regarding nouns:

- When dealing with a collective noun, we use gender-neutral pronouns. For example, “The class was doing *their* work in silence.” We do not use the pronouns his or her.
- If it is an animal or creature or even a baby, again we use gender-neutral pronouns.
- There are certain words that sound plural, but are actually singular nouns and used as such in a sentence. Some such nouns are Mathematics, Politics, Ethics, Optics, Economics etc. So, for example, Mathematics is a hard subject for Ricky. Notice we used “is and not “are”.
- As opposed to that there are nouns that sound singular but are actually are plural. Some such nouns are Children, Cattle, Women. Men etc. The Women are walking towards the market. Again we used “are” since women is a plural noun.
- And then there are a few nouns whose plural and singular noun is the same. Words like sheep, deer, fish, aircraft, team etc can be used as both singulars as well as plural nouns.

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Types of Noun

Common and Proper Nouns

I. A common noun is the word used for a class of person, place or thing.

Example: car, man, city, iron, liquid, company, etc.

II. A proper noun is the name of a particular or specific person, place or thing. A proper noun always starts with a capital letter.

Example: Alfred, Asia, Brazil

Collective Nouns

- You must have heard the expression “a flock of birds”. This is a collective noun. It is a name given to a collection of specific things. Here are some examples of collective nouns commonly used.



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- A herd of animals (herbivores)
- Class of students
- Flock of birds
- Pride of lions
- Choir of singers

Uncountable Nouns

- This is what we call a mass noun. These nouns refer to things that simply cannot be counted or measured. Take for example the following sentence, “His happiness showed on his face’. Here the noun happiness cannot be said to be counted or measured. Also “The rain came pouring down”. Can you measure this rain?
- So as a general rule of thumb, we treat uncountable nouns as a singular noun and accordingly use singular verbs with them. Some example of uncountable nouns is hair, rain, sadness, truth, cash, rice, bread, butter etc.

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Countable Nouns

- The opposite of uncountable nouns, nouns which can be counted and measured are countable nouns. We can enumerate these nouns. Examples are cats, dogs, human, pans, pots, shoes etc. Basically, it is any noun which we can tally the number of.
- Whether the countable noun is singular or plural will obviously depend on the situation. Like for example, it can be, "A cat was sitting by the door" or "A few cats were sitting by the door". Most of the nouns we come across are countable nouns.

Abstract Noun

- Moving on we come to the abstract noun. Abstract nouns are as the name suggests nouns that cannot be touched or seen. These are intangible things. They can be a feeling or a thought or even a quality. Abstract nouns are always treated as singular.
- Some examples of abstract nouns are happiness, sadness, idea, courage, intelligent, evil, power etc.

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PRONOUN:

- A pronoun is a word that replaces a noun in a sentence. Pronouns are used to avoid repeating the same nouns over and over again. For example, "Jeremy ran so fast, you'd think his life was on the line." The pronoun "his" saved us from repeating the name Jeremy again.
- Common pronouns include **I**, **me**, **mine**, **she**, **he**, **it**, **we**, and **us**. In truth, there are many different types of pronouns, each serving a different purpose.

Types of Pronouns

Personal Pronouns

- Personal pronouns are used as a substitute for a person's name. There are two kinds: subjective and objective pronouns. That is, they either act as the subject of the sentence or the object of the sentence.
- As the subject of a sentence, they are: I, you, he, she, it, we, they.
- As the object of the sentence, they are: me, you, her, him, it, us, them.

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Relative Pronouns

- Relative pronouns are used to connect a clause or phrase to a noun or pronoun. We often see them when we need to add more information.
- They are: who, whom, which, whoever, whomever, whichever, that.

Possessive Pronouns

- Possessive pronouns show ownership or possession of a noun.
- They are: my, our, your, his, her, its (note there is no apostrophe), their.

Indefinite Pronouns

- Indefinite pronouns don't point to particular nouns. We use them when an object doesn't need to be specifically identified. As such, it can remain indefinite.
- They include: few, everyone, all, some, anything, nobody



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Reflexive Pronouns

- Reflexive pronouns are similar to intensive pronouns. The difference between the two is that intensive pronouns aren't essential to a sentence's meaning. Meanwhile, reflexive pronouns are. Also, they're used when the subject and the object of a sentence refer to the same person or thing.
- These pronouns end in -self or -selves. They are: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves.

Intensive Pronouns

- Intensive pronouns emphasize, or intensify, nouns and pronouns. Typically, we find them right after the noun they're intensifying.
- These pronouns typically end in -self or -selves. They are: myself, himself, herself, themselves, itself, yourself, yourselves, ourselves.



PROBLEM 1:



Select the answer choice that identifies the noun in the sentence.

It will take all of your energy and will to be able to walk again.

- A. Take
- B. All
- C. Your
- D. Energy

ANS:D



PROBLEM 2:



The works of many great poets have been placed on reserve.

- A. Many
- B. Great
- C. Placed
- D. Reserve

ANS:D



PROBLEM 3:



The Brooklyn Bridge was opened in 1883.

- A. Bridge
- B. Was
- C. Opened
- D. In

ANS:A



PROBLEM 4:



Sparta and Athens were enemies during the Peloponnesian War.

- A. And
- B. Were
- C. During
- D. War

ANS:D



PROBLEM 5:



Sharks and lampreys are not true fish because their skeletons are made of cartilage rather than bone.

- A. True
- B. Because
- C. Their
- D. Bone

ANS:D



PROBLEM 6:



Joe, have you met your new boss?

- A. Have
- B. Met
- C. Your
- D. Boss

ANS:D



PROBLEM 7:



Sue's parents tried living in the north, but they could not adapt to the cold.

- A. North
- B. But
- C. Not
- D. Adapt

ANS:A



PROBLEM 8:



Mastering basic mathematics is an important goal for younger students.

- A. Mastering
- B. Important
- C. Younger
- D. Students

ANS:D



PROBLEM 9:



To seize a foreign embassy and its inhabitants is flagrant disregard for diplomatic neutrality.

- A. Seize
- B. Its
- C. Flagrant
- D. Neutrality

ANS:D



PROBLEM 10:



The Trojans' rash decision to accept the wooden horse led to their destruction.

- A. Their
- B. Led
- C. Accept
- D. Destruction

ANS:D



PROBLEM 11:



They think hers is the most interesting submission.

- a. personal pronoun
- b. relative pronoun
- c. indefinite pronoun
- d. interrogative pronoun

ANS:A



PROBLEM 12:



The audience sat transfixed as the woman who had just won the award fell down the stairs.

- a. personal pronoun
- b. relative pronoun
- c. indefinite pronoun
- d. interrogative pronoun

ANS:B



PROBLEM 13:



They didn't give themselves a chance to think before beginning the competition.

- a. personal pronoun
- b. relative pronoun
- c. indefinite pronoun
- d. interrogative pronoun
- e. reflexive pronoun

ANS:E



PROBLEM 14:



As hard as Margaret tries, most of her meal still ends up on her bib.

- a. personal pronoun
- b. relative pronoun
- c. indefinite pronoun
- d. interrogative pronoun

ANS:C



PROBLEM 15:



Before leaving the theatre, Benjamin asked himself, “Why did I waste money on this movie?”

- a. personal pronoun
- b. relative pronoun
- c. indefinite pronoun
- d. interrogative pronoun
- e. reflexive pronoun

ANS: **E**



PROBLEM 16:



You may want to eat sea cucumber, but Robin does not like it.

- a. personal pronoun
- b. relative pronoun
- c. indefinite pronoun
- d. interrogative pronoun

ANS:A



PROBLEM 17:



Find relative pronoun in sentence "When we were on way to woods. My father killed a snake which was very long."

- A. when
- B. which
- C. be
- D. the

ANS:B



PROBLEM 18:



Find indefinite pronoun in sentence "Some people are born great. No one can stop them, they make their own path to achieve goal."

- A. no one
- B. them
- C. some
- D. they

ANS:A



PROBLEM 19:



Find possessive pronoun in sentence "When my mom did shopping, at that time, we spent our time in cafeteria."

- A. my
- B. our
- C. we
- D. in

ANS: **B**



PROBLEM 20:



Find interrogative pronoun in sentence "Why did you not call me.? This made me alarmed."

- A. you
- B. me
- C. why
- D. did

ANS:C

