

NOUNS

- (1) **NOUNS AND NUMBERS.** (singular/plural)
- (2) **NOUNS AND CASES** (subjective, objective and possessive)
- (3) **NOUNS AND GENDERS** (Masculine/feminine)

's of

NOUN → A noun is the name of a person, place, thing, quality, condition, action.

TYPES OF NOUNS →

(1) **PROPER NOUN** → Name of a particular person, place or thing.

Ex: Mohan, John, Priya, Delhi, London, Vivo, Camelin

Ex:

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India.

^{Sub}
N
Ram is a ^N
boy

Ram killed the boy
_{Sub} _v _{obj}

(2) COMMON NOUN → It is the name given in common to every person or thing of the same class or kind.

Ex: boy, table, pen, teacher, student, baby, leaf

(3) ABSTRACT NOUN → It is usually the name of a quality, action or state.

Ex:

(a) Honesty is the best policy.
quality

(b) He thinks of the happy days of his childhood.
state

(4) COLLECTIVE NOUN → It refers to a group of persons or things taken together as a whole

Ex:

(a) The class consists of twenty students.

(b) Our team is better than theirs.

(5) MATERIAL NOUN → It is the name given to materials or substances out of which things are made.

Ex: gold, iron, silver etc

Collective Nouns

- A crowd / horde of people
- A mob of people (Angry)
- A congregation of religious gathering
- A school / shoal of fishes
- A clouder of cats
- A flock of birds
- A flock of sheep
- A fleet of ships

Collective Nouns

- A Mustev of peacocks
- A Pack of wolves
- A Pack / deck of cards
- A Pride of lions
- A herd of cows/buffalos
- A bundle of sticks
- A bunch of grapes
- A bouquet of flowers

Collective Nouns

- A litter of puppies
- A Pack of dogs
- A Crew of sailors
- A Etroupe of artists
- A Evooop / army of soldiers
- A Choir / chorus of ~~artists~~ singers
- A colony of ants
- A .Swarm of bees

Collective Nouns

- A band of musicians
- A bevy of young girls
- A gang of thieves
- A stack of grains
- A heap of garbage
- A Salany/ cluster/ constellation of stars
- A Coterie of friends
- A retinue of ~~flowers~~ followers
- A cavalcade/ convoy of motor cars

A Parliament of owls

Some important uses of nouns:

RULE 1

There are some nouns which have one meaning in **SINGULAR** and another in **PLURAL** form.

(i) **WOOD** → the hard substance that trees are made of

WOODS → forest, jungle.

Ex:

(a) The tiger lives in the wood/woods.

(b) The woods is/are lovely, dark and deep.

(ii) **SPECTACLE** → sight/scene/view

SPECTACLES → eye-glasses

Ex:

(a) Spectacles is/are available.

(b) A pair of spectacles is/are available

1/4

(iii) **QUARTER** → one-fourth

QUARTERS → houses, lodgings

Ex:

(a) The staff quarters were located close to the office.

(iv) **CONTENT** → satisfaction

CONTENTS → index, ingredients

Ex: What is/are the contents of the mixture?

(v) **RETURN** → come back

RETURNS → profits, earnings

Ex:

(a) The returns from the copper fields are huge.

(vi) **CUSTOM** → habit

CUSTOMS → duties/tax levied on export/import

Ex:

(a) The customs have seized large quantities of smuggled heroin.



(vii) **GROUND** → earth

GROUNDS → reasons

Ex:

(a) She was retired on medical grounds.

(viii) **SURROUNDING** → enclosure

SURROUNDINGS → neighbouring areas

Ex:

(a) The surrounding/surroundings of Kashmir is/are beautiful.

(ix) **PEOPLE** → persons

PEOPLES → the human beings of a particular nation or community or ethnic group

Ex:

(a) People were dancing in the street.

(b) Friendly contacts between different peoples help in cultural and economic interchange.

(x) **PAPER** → a material in thin sheets for writing/drawing/covering

PAPERS → documents

Ex:

(i) I forgot to take my **papers** for counselling.

(ii) A book is printed on **paper**.

(xi) **WORK** → job, task

WORKS → creations, accomplishments.

Ex:

(a) I have a lot of **work** to do.

(b) The **works** of Shakespeare have been appreciated by all.

(xii) **PAIN** → suffering

PAINS → care, exertions, efforts

Ex:

(a) After a snake bite, her mother was in **pain**.

(b) He is taking great **pains** to get promotion.

(xiii) **IRON** → metal ✓

IRONS → chains/fetters/shackles

Ex:

(a) The prisoner was in iron/irons. ✓

(xiv) **GOOD** → nice Adj ✓

GOODS → things/commodities ~

Ex:

(a) The goods is/are for sale. ✓

(xv) **AIR** → atmosphere

AIRS → proud, conceit, vanity

Ex:

(a) Don't talk to her. She is in air/airs now-a-days. ✓

(xvi) **FORCE** → strength/energy

FORCES → troop/armed forces

Ex:

The forces were deployed in sensitive areas.

(xvii) **ALPHABET** → a set of letters (a,b,c,d.....)

ALPHABETS → basics/fundamentals of any subject

Ex:

(a) Bobby learnt the alphabet/alphabets at the age of 2.

(xviii) **RICH** → wealthy - adj

RICHES → wealth/property - N

Ex:

(a) Riches do not always bring happiness.

(b) He is a rich person

rich - N

a - letter
a, b, c
(a - 2)

The rich - N
The poor - N

(xix) **PHYSIC** → medicine -

PHYSICS → physical science

Ex:

(a) Temperance is the best physic.

(xx) **STONE** → pebbles - 石

STONES → gems -

Ex:

(a) The house is built of stone/stones. ✓

(b) The crown was decorated with precious stones/stone. ↗

(xxi) **MORAL** → lesson, principles of right and wrong

MORALS → code of conduct, behaviour

Ex:

(a) The story gave an important moral lesson.

(b) His morals were challenged and eventually he had to lose the job.

(xxii) **MANNER** → method, way

MANNERS → behaviour

Ex:

(a) The manner in which he did the work was commendable.

(b) Manners make the man.

(xxiii) **BRAIN** → organ

BRAINS → common sense, learned people

Ex:

(a) The brain/brains are migrating to other countries.

(xxiv) **LETTER** → alphabet/correspondence

LETTERS → knowledge

Ex:

(a) He is a man of letter/letters.

(xxv) **AUTHORITY** → power

AUTHORITIES → persons in power

Ex:

(a) The authorities concerned will look into the matter.

(xxvi) **SAND** → a type of soil

SANDS → desert

Ex:

(a) Those who live on sand/sands are used to the heat of summer.

(xxvii) **WATER** → colourless, transparent liquid

WATERS → seas, oceans, rivers

(xxviii) **FRUIT** → Apple, orange etc

FRUITS → result/outcome(good) ✗ *wages*

Ex:

(a) The fruits of hard work are sweeter than the sweetest of nectars.

(xxix) **BELONGING** → linked/related to

BELONGINGS → personal possessions

Ex:

(a) All his belongings were burnt in fire.

NOTE:

(1) MAN → It is used in ordinary sense.

GENTLEMAN → It refers to man of good moral character.

Ex:

(a) Man is mortal.

(b) Mr. Sinha is a gentleman.

(2) COST → The amount spent in producing a commodity.

PRICE → Amount paid by the customer.

Ex:

(a) The cost/price of production of automobiles has gone up.

(b) She has paid a heavy price/cost for the television.

(3) HABIT → It belongs to an individual.

CUSTOM → It belongs to a society or a country.

Ex:

(a) He gave up the habit of drinking.

(b) We should honour the custom of different religions.

(4) **FREEDOM** → Independence, personal liberty

LIBERTY → Being free from slavery or imprisonment

Ex:

(a) The prisoner was set at liberty.

(b) Even birds love freedom.

(5) **INCIDENT** → Event, occurrence

ACCIDENT → Mishap, tragedy

- +ve Good
- -ve bad
→ -ve bad

Ex:

(a) He met with an accident.

(b) Writing a book is an important incident in my life.

(6) **HOUSE** → a building to live in

HOME → one's native place or country

Ex:

(a) The house was allotted to her.

(b) Her home town is in Bihar.

(6) SIGN → Mark

SIGNATURE → Impression in writing

Ex:

(a) Put your sign/signature on the papers.

NOTE:

ROOM → A space inside a house ✓
→ A vacant seat ✓

Ex:

1) There is no place/room for you in the compartment. ✓

2) The auditorium was packed and there was no place/room for anyone to sit. ✓

Sign → Verb (අත්සන්) ✓
→ Noun (Symbol, mark) ✓
→ ✓
← ✓

The brother^{en}/~~broth~~ers is/are helpful

The personne^l/~~person~~nels is/are...

personal - adj

NOTE:

- I. He is my cousin ~~brother~~.
- II. She is my cousin ~~sister~~.
- III. I went to the temple with my cousin ~~sister~~.
- IV. It was a blunder ~~mistake~~.
- V. The angry ~~mob~~ attacked the police officers.
- VI. A strong ~~breeze~~ blew his cap off.
- VII. What is the passing/pass marks in Mathematics?
- VIII. Which is the link/linking road to the city?
- IX. Put your sign/signature on the documents.
- X. The documents should have your photo/photograph attached to it.
- XI. He is a pick pocket/pick ~~pocket~~.

Soft

Hard

True

RULE 2.

COMPOUND NOUNS

A compound noun is a noun which is made of two or more words. In order to make compound noun plural, we have to add s/es/ies to the root words.

SINGULAR

1. Son-in-law
2. Brother-in-law
3. Commander-in-chief
4. Passer by
5. Onlooker
6. Maid-servant
7. Step-daughter
8. Book fair
9. Spoonful
10. Member of Parliament
11. Chief Minister
12. Landlord

PLURAL

1. Sons-in-law
2. Brothers-in-law
3. Commanders-in-chief
4. Passers by
5. Onlookers/lookers-on
6. Maid-servants
7. Step-daughters
8. Book fairs
9. Spoonfuls
10. Members of Parliament
11. Chief Ministers
12. Landlords

SINGULAR

- 13. Girl student
- 14. Man athlete
- 15. Woman athlete
- 16. Man servant
- 17. Man hater
- 18. Woman lover
- 19. Bed-room
- 20. Book-shelf
- 21. Man-of-war

PLURAL

- 13. Girl students
- 14. Men-athletes
- 15. Women athletes
- 16. Men-servants
- 17. Man haters
- 18. Woman lovers
- 19. Bed-rooms
- 20. Book-shelves
- 21. Men-of-war

NOTE:

- 1) Haves and haves not ✗
Haves and have nots ✓
- 2) Whereabouts ✗
whereabouts ✓

Ex:

- (a) He refused to divulge any information regarding her whereabouts.
- (b) The population of India is divided into two classes- Haves and Have nots.



RULE 3.

If two nouns are joined by preposition, the noun on either side is **SINGULAR** and the verb is also **SINGULAR**.

Ex: Woman , woman

(1) Women after women spoke against the cruel practices of dowry. ✕

(2) Days by days, he is becoming weaker. ✕

(3) Piles on piles of books was/were arranged. ✕

(4) Pages after pages of the Gita was/were read. ✕

(5) He enquired from doors to doors. ✕

RULE 4:

Words like *hundred*, *thousand*, *million*, *dozen* etc are used in singular form when preceded by a numeral(number)

Ex:

- (1) She has donated five-thousand rupees. (✓)
- (2) She has donated five-thousands rupees. (✗)
- (3) She brought two dozens eggs. (✗)
- (4) She bought two dozen eggs. (✓)
- (5) She bought two dozens of eggs. (✓)
- (6) She bought dozens of eggs. (✓)
- (7) Two-thousands people were present. (✗)
- (8) Thousands of people were present. (✓)

Adj

Adj - Noun plural

NOUNS AND GENDERS

- (1) MASCULINE (boy, father, uncle, brother)
- (2) FEMININE (girl, mother, aunt, sister)
- (3) NEUTER (table, chair, pen)
- (4) COMMON (teacher, student, doctor, soldier, baby, child)

PROFESSION (man/woman)

male / female x

Common	Feminine	Masculine
Soldier ✓	Woman soldier	Man soldier
Servant ✓	Woman/maid servant	Man servant
Teacher	Woman teacher	Man teacher
Doctor	Woman doctor	Man doctor

BASED ON PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS (male/female)

(1) Male dress ✓

Man dress ✗

(2) Female purse ✓

woman purse ✗

(3) Male shoes ✓

Man shoes ✗

(4) Male accessory ✓

Man accessory ✗

NOUNS AND CASES:

A noun has four cases.

(a) Nominative case/Subjective case:- When a noun is used as the subject, it is said to be in the nominative case.

Ex:

(a) Mohan did the work.

(b) Honesty is the best policy.

(a) Objective case:- When a noun is used as the object, it is said to be in objective case.

Ex:

(a) I helped Priya in her work.

(c) Possessive case:- When a noun denotes ownership, possession, it is said to be in possessive case.

Ex:

(a) This is Ram's book.

The book of Ram

's - 2 or less (ग्राम, पुस्तक)
of - 1 or more (ग्राम, पुस्तक)

(d) Vocative case:- When a noun is used to address or name a person or a thing, it is said to be in vocative case.

Ex:

(a) Come here Ram.

(b) Priya, wait for me.

USE OF APOSTROPHE('S)

Some important points about the use of apostrophe('S)

(1) An apostrophe is always used with possessive case(to denote ownership, possession, origin etc)

Ex:

(a) The dramas of Shakespeare are very interesting.

(b) Shakespeare's dramas are very interesting.

NOTE:

(a) Ram's uncle's friend. ✗

(b) Friend of Ram's uncle. ✓

(2) When the noun is singular, the possessive case is formed by adding 'S to the noun.

Ex:

(a) The boy's bag was missing.

(3) When the noun has a hissing sound, the possessive case is formed by adding only an apostrophe, and not 'S to the noun.

Ex:

(a) The boys's books. ✗

(b) The boys' books. ✓

(4) When a noun consists of several words(compound noun), apostrophe sign or the possessive sign is added to the last word.

Ex:

(a) The government of India's policy.

(b) The government's of India policy. ✗

(5) If pronouns like somebody, anybody, everyone, something etc are followed by “else”, apostrophe ‘s’ (‘s) is use with else.

Ex:

(a) Somebody’s purse has been stolen. ✓

(b) Somebody’s else purse has been stolen. ✗

(c) Somebody else’s purse has been stolen. ✓

(6) Two or more nouns joined by “and” implying separate possession must take separate possessive sign or apostrophe

Ex:

(a) Ram’s and Shyam’s ~~wife~~ wives. ✓

(b) I went to Ram’s and Sita’s house and found the couple missing. ✓

(c) Mala’s and Priya’s account. ✓

(d) Mala’s and Priya’s joint account. ✓

(7) Generally apostrophe ('S) is not used with ^{non} living things.

Ex:

(a) The table's legs were broken by the mob. ✗ *The legs of the table*

(b) The fan's blade was destroyed. ✗

NOTE: *The blade of the fan*

But there are certain non-living things which take apostrophe ('S)

(1) With personification →

Ex: moon's beauty, sun's fury, nature's love

(2) With phrases →

Ex: at a stone's throw, at an arm's length.

(3) With words denoting time/value →

Ex: a week's time, a month's duration, a kilogram's weight,