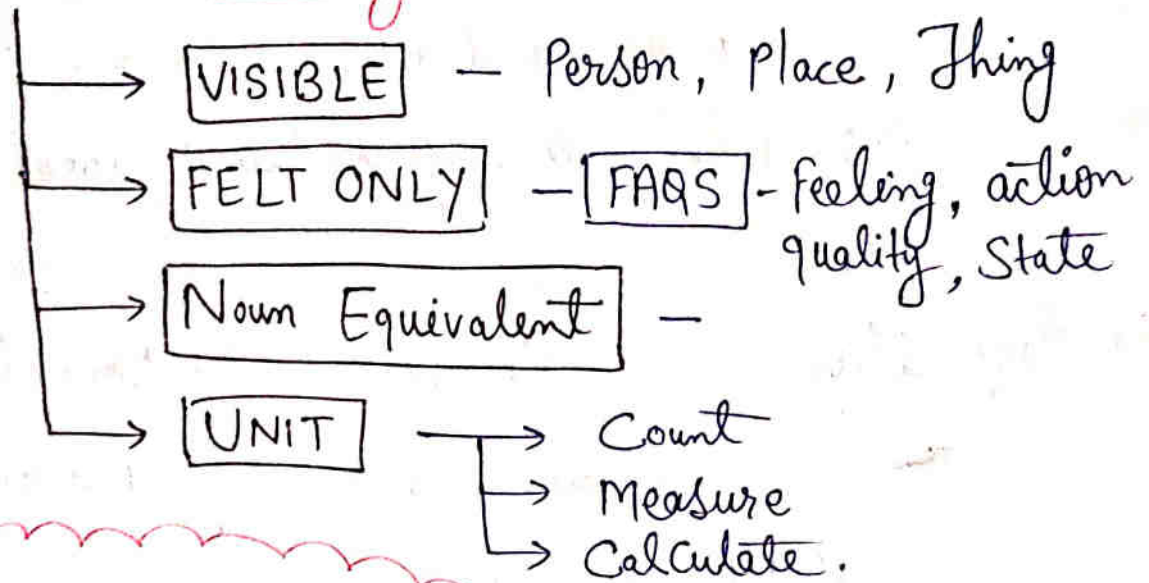


* NOUN :- Naming Word,



Identification of Noun :- What; Who/whom

Example

1. Ram _N Called Reena _N
2. The Captain _N Selected the team _N.
3. Shikha _N will Come tomorrow _{When} → Adverb.
4. Sanjay _N went home _{Where} → Adverb
5. Tomorrow _{NE What - Noun Equivalent} never Comes.
6. The boy _N bought a pen _N.
7. A week _{N - Unit} has Seven days _{Noun - Unit}.
8. Honesty _{N - Feeling} is the best policy _{N - Action}.

9. Love Changes a person.

N - Feeling

N

10. Neelam loves her home.

N

What - Noun

11. The officer reached on time. → Adverb.

N

When

12. Time heals stress.

N - Unit

What - Noun - State

* Kinds of NOUN

1. PROPER NOUN

★ Particular name / specific name

★ Initial letter - UPPER CASE

★ \emptyset + Name of Person

(Zero Article) → a/am/the X

eg. → Ram, Reena, Delhi, Santro

2. COMMON NOUN

★ General name - represents a class / category

★ Initial letter - Lower Case

★ a/am/the + Common Noun.

eg. a boy, a girl, a city, a car, a state.

3. Material Noun

★ Name of a Substance / matter / material /
Raw material

* ~~a/an~~ + Material Noun

e.g. - gold, Silver, milk Iron, Copper.

4. Collective Noun

* Group denoting Name / Group representing Name.

e.g. - class, family, army, bery, -----
 ↑
 groups of girls

(3)

class-3

5. Abstract Noun — Felt Only — FAQS

HONESTY^{adj}, LAUGHTER^v, LOVE, HATRED,
FRIENDSHIP^{cn}, CHILDHOOD^{cn}, ENJOYMENT^{adj}, HARDSHIP^{adj},
RUNNING

AFFIXES (Semi Word)

Prefix + Root + Suffix

Basic form of a word

DISLOYAL DISCONTINUE DISREWARD DISASTER
Prefix Root (P) (R) (P) (R)

DISADVANTAGE IMPOSSIBLE IMPURE (R)
(P) (R) P R P R

* _____ + [] ⇒ Abstract Noun Makers
Suffix

_____ + ation, ition, tion, ion, ision,
 ity, ty, y, th, h, ned, ter,
 ship, hood, ment, ance, ence,
 ism -----

* Changing in Abstract Noun

Management

Scholarship

Decide - Decision

Revise - Revision

Live - Life

Do - Deed

Expectation

Poor - Poorness - Poverty

Enemy - ENMITY

Real - Reality - Realism

Discussion

* Changing in Root Word Called "Infix"

_____ + ly
Adj
adv

~~Noun~~

Verb + ex/or → Common Noun

Teacher
C.N

Singer
CN

actor
CN

Noun - Categorisation

Collective Noun Countable
Uncountable

COUNTABLE — Common Noun, Sing \Rightarrow Plural; S/es ✓

UNCOUNTABLE — material/Abstract/proper: Singular

~~(Pl)~~ : — ~~(S/es)~~

Star, (C) (CN)	Sugar, (U) (MN)	ring, (C) (CN)	gold, (U) (MN)	jewellery, (U) (AN)	Scenery, (U) (AN)
Petry, (U) (AN)	Car, (C) (CN)	Scooter, (C) (CN)	Vehicle, (C) (CN)	traffic, (U)	health, (U) (AN)
rupee, (C)	dollar, (C)	money, (U)	work, (U)	hair, (U)	Monday, (U) (PN)
Rohan, (U) (PN)	Week, (C)	Singer, (C) (CN)	teacher, (C) (CN)		

Noun - Categorisation - GENDER

1. Masculine — man representing / male representing
boy, man, husband, father ———
2. Feminine — Female representing
girl, woman, wife, mother ———

3. Neuter — object — chair, table, pen —

4. Common gender M = F

teacher, student, representative —

Common Gender

↓
General English

Priority

1. He his him

2. It its it

3. She her her ✓

EX:- A student is expected to utilise his / her / its time

A teacher must be true to his / her / its efforts.

★ Profession / Post / Rank / Title

man + _____

woman + _____

★ Physical Characteristics

male + _____

female + _____

Soldier ✓

Male Soldier X

Female Soldier X

Woman doctor ✓

lady doctor X

woman doctor ✓

→ lady अपनेआप में Respect है

और doctor भी अपनेआप में

Respect है इसीलिए दोनों एक साथ नहीं ठीका ।

female inspector X

male nurse X

woman nurse ✓

woman teacher ✓

female representative

female attendant

woman student ✓

female student X

gent ✓

Gentleman — respectful

Gentlewoman → respect

Lady → respect

Gentle lady ×

Lady Principal — ×

→ Lady और Principal दोनों
अपनेआप में Respectful हैं तो
Principal के आगे Lady नहीं
आएगा।

Woman dress — ×
female dress

female shoes → ✓

Woman actor — ✓

Woman room — ×
female Room

* Common gender

Masculine → Rude, Strength,
Rigid, tough, Cold,
Hard.

Feminine → Beauty, Reproductive
Soft, attractive.

Examples.

Sun_M, moon_F, river_F,
earth_F, life_F, death_M,
Storm_M, Sunlight_M,
moonlight_F, Spring_F,
autumn_M, Winter_M

Examples :-

Sun, (M)	moon, (F)	river, (F)	earth, (F)	life, (F)
death, (M)	Storm, (M)	Sunlight, (M)	Moonlight, (F)	Spring, (F)
autumn, (M)	Winter, (M)	Summer (M)	Rain (F)	

Noun - Case - कारक

1. Subjective Case / Nominative Case :- Noun is Used a Subject.
2. Objective Case / Accusative Case :- Noun is used a Object.

Ex:-

Amshika N - SC	answered the	questions. N - OC
-------------------	--------------	----------------------

3. Vocative Case - addressal (संबोधन करना)

Ex:- Kajal, I like your Smile
 (NC) ← Vocative Case

4. Possessive case / Genitive case - Ownership / Relation
 (का, के, की)
- ★ Living Noun 's Possession

★ Living Noun 's Possession

Ex:- Ram's Car

★ Non-Living \Rightarrow Possession of Non living Noun

Ex:- Chair's design X

Design of Chair. ✓

Tree's Shade x

Shade of tree.

* Tree grammar के नजर में Non-living हैं।

India's Population ✓

Delhi's Pollution ✓

N.L

'S (P)

Living से संबंधित हो।

Jaipur's hills X hills of Jaipur → यहाँ पर hills Living से संबंधित नहीं हैं।

One day's leave ✓

New Year's Celebration ✓

Leave (छुटी) इंसान लेता है,
Living से संबंधित है।

Monday's Work ✓

Celebration इंसान करता है,
Living से संबंधित है।

January's duration X

Work इंसान करता है,
Living से संबंधित है।

Earth's beauty ✓

Moon's attraction ✓

Sun's brightness X Brightness of Sun

at a Stone's throw - Idiom ✓

at an arm's length - Idiom ✓

Court's order ✓

order कौन देता है, इंसान देता है।
Living से संबंधित है।

Manali's crowd ✓

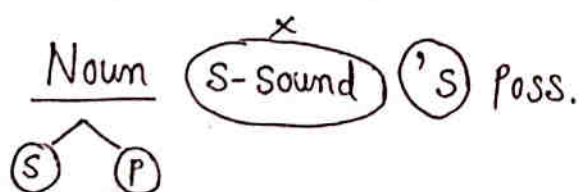
Exception

1. Time (S) ✓
2. Place (S) ✓
3. Heavenly body (S) ✓
Celestial body
4. Idiom मुहावरा (S) ✓
5. Personification (मानवीकरण)

Most Important
Non-living thing is
represented as if living.

1. Mohan's house ✓ Mohan living है सही है।
2. Haridwar's gathering ✓ → gathering living से संबंधित है।
3. Nepali's army ✓ → Army living से संबंधित है।
4. At logger's heads Idiom ✓
5. Kashmir's attack ✓ → Attack living से संबंधित है।
6. Kashmir's trees ✗ Tree living से संबंधित नहीं है।
Trees of Kashmir
7. Delhi's Population ✓ → Population living से संबंधित है।
8. Delhi's Temperature ✗ → Temperature living से कोई संबंध नहीं है।
Temperature of Delhi

★ SOUND



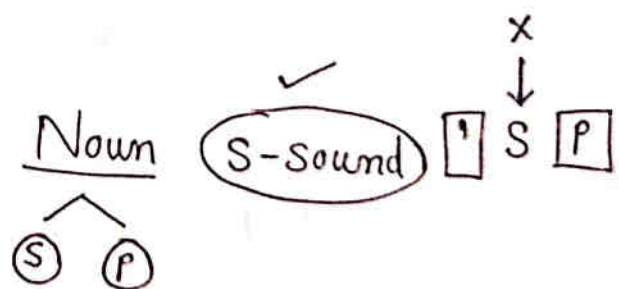
Karan's office ✓

Children's Park ✓

Men's wear ✓

✓ Resident's welfare Association

✓ Residents' " "



Paras' ✗ Car

Harish' ✗ house

• Student (S) Union ✗

• Students' Union ✓

Union का अर्थ यहाँ है कि बहुत सारे Students होंगे।

Your's friendly
 Yours' friendly
 Yours's friendly

Possessive Case

~~is~~

{ my our your his
 her its their

~~Her's bag~~
~~Hers bag~~

Its → Possession

It's → Contraction - Expansion

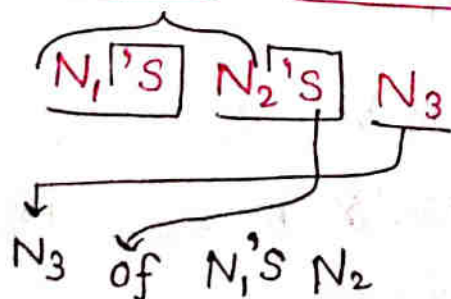
It is

It was

It has

1. The book is famous for its theme.
2. It's my duty to teach you.
3. She said that it's her fault.
4. The bank maintains its rules.

★ Sequential Possession



• Rahul's friend's father died yesterday.
 Father of Rahul's friend died yesterday.

• my friend's wife's dog klas killed last week.
 Dog of my friend's wife klas killed last week.

* Common Possession

N_1 and N_2 's + POSS

→ Singular Countable Noun
→ Plural Countable Noun

* SPLIT Possession

N_1 's and N_2 's + POSS

→ Plural Countable Noun
→ Uncountable Noun

- Ram's and Shyam's friend / friends (split possession)
- Ram and Shyam's friend / friends (common possession)
- Deepika's and Ranveer's wedding. (Common Poss.)
- Rahul's and Mohan's life. (split poss.)
- India's and China's Culture (split poss.)
- India's and China's LAC (common poss.)
- Rekha's and Priya's wedding (split poss.)
- Rekha's and Priya's husband. (split poss.)

* Compound Noun → 's is placed at the last element

→ जब दो या दो से अधिक शब्द मिलकर एक नया अर्थ वाला शब्द का निर्माण होता है।

- My brother-in-law's house is in Chennai.
- The Member of Parliament's rights are reserved.
- The Commander-in-Chief's orders were executed.

Compound Noun — Possessive case 's (P)
 member of Parliament's

Plural s/es is Suffixed to the major Word.

Members of Parliament.

Examples

- Passer^s by's
- School Inspector { School Inspectors
School Inspector's
- Vice Presidents/'s
- Brother^s in law's

Soldier → Man Soldier → men Soldiers
Singular Plural

Woman Soldier → Women Soldiers

Post / Rank / Title

Man _____ ; Men _____s

Woman _____ ; Women _____s

Woman doctor

1. Women doctor x
2. Woman doctors x
3. Women doctors ✓

man eater → Man eaters

Man hater

1. Man haters ✓
2. Men hater x
3. Men haters x

Uncountable Noun

Work — [UN]

A piece of work → [SCN]

Pieces of work → [PCN]

Chocolate — [UN]

a piece of chocolate — [SCN]

pieces of chocolate — [PCN]

Ex:-

Ishan bought land in Patna

Ishan bought a piece of land in Patna.

I want tea.

I want a cup of tea.

Plural → Latin Words

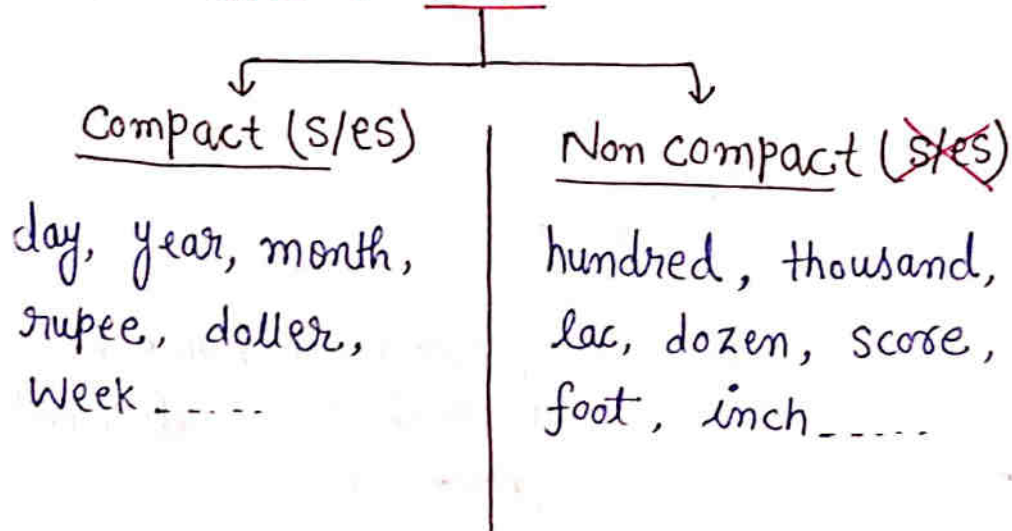
- | | | | | |
|----|-------------|---|-------------|----------------------|
| 1. | _____ (us) | → | _____ [i] | Radius - Radii |
| 2. | _____ (um) | → | _____ [a] | Maximum - Maxima |
| 3. | _____ (is) | → | _____ [es] | Thesis - Theses |
| 4. | _____ (ion) | → | _____ [a] | Criterion - Criteria |
| 5. | _____ (ex) | → | _____ [ice] | Index - Indices |
| 6. | _____ (a) | → | _____ [ae] | Formula - Formulae |

UNIT

* Definite

★ Numeral + Unit + Noun
Singular

★ Numeral + Unit



1. Rahul bought two dozens apples
 Numeral Unit Noun
 Singular
2. She saw three hundreds soldiers.
 N~~s~~. Unit N
3. There was a Six Feet Snake.
 N~~s~~ Foot N
4. Dev broke a ten inches pipe
 N Unit N
5. She spent ten days (?) (Compact)
 N U
6. I want five rupees (Compact)

7. She found two dozen ✓ (Non compact)

8. Devika spent three thousand~~s~~ (Non Compact)

* Indefinite

Unit of Noun + PHV
Plural Plural

* Arbitrary Unit (मन्दार Unit)

glass
mug
bowl
fist
hand
Spoon
⋮

} Ful S

5. Two ~~Spoonful~~ Sugar will be demanded.
~~Nr~~ Spoonfuls ✗
Spoonful ✓

6. ~~Handful~~ / Handfuls / ~~Handful~~ of
soldier ~~has~~ / have been there

1. Five hundreds rupees will be enough.
~~Nr.~~ Unit N

2. hundreds of rupees is/are required

3. Thousands of people was/were killed.


4. Two thousands of books, ~~has~~ / have been sold.

or Two thousand books have been sold.

* **FRACTION** \rightarrow $\frac{\text{Numerators} \rightarrow \text{Part}}{\text{Denominator} \rightarrow \text{Total}}$

1. UNIT Fraction

$(N \leq 1) < D$ **SHV**
 \searrow **Sing** \swarrow

 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{one third} \\ \text{one thirds} \end{array} \right\}$ **is/are**

2. PROPER Fraction

$(N > 1) < D$ **PHV**
 \searrow **Plural** \swarrow

$\frac{3}{5}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Three fifth} \\ \text{Three fifths} \end{array} \right\}$ **is/are**

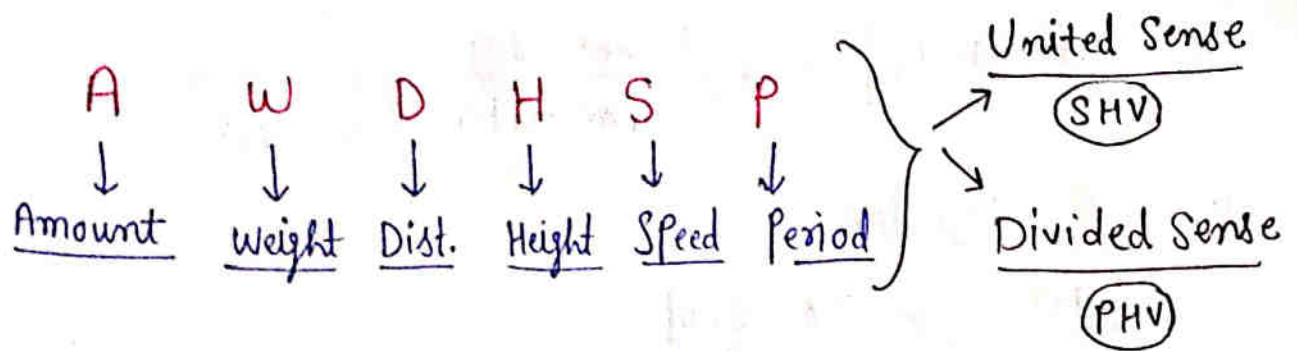
3. IMPROPER Fraction

$(N > 1) > D$ **PHV**
 \searrow **Plural** \swarrow

$\frac{5}{3}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Five third} \\ \text{Five thirds} \end{array} \right\}$ **is/are**

4. Mixed Fraction

$2 \frac{1}{3}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Two and one third} \\ \text{Two and one thirds} \end{array} \right\}$ **is/are**
 \swarrow
 $2 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{7}{3}$

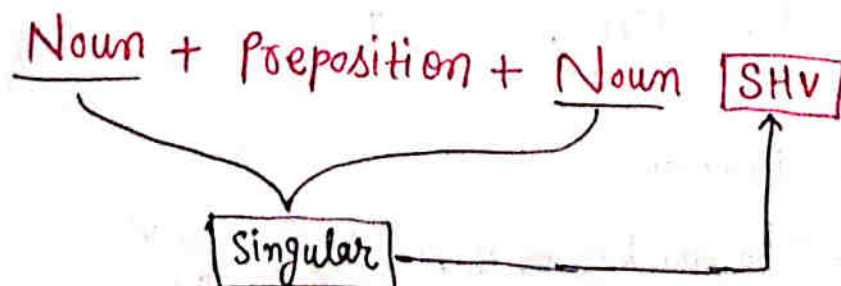


1. Ten thousand rupees is/are given to him. (United Sense)
2. Ten thousand rupees is/are distributed among the beggars. (divided Sense)
3. Three miles is/are covered on foot. (United Sense)
4. Three miles is/are covered on foot and by Scooter. (divided Sense)



$S_1 + \text{Prep} + S_2 + HV$ X

Error of Proximity
(Nearness)



1. The ^{S₁} Students ^(P) of this class ^{S₂} is/are intelligent.
2. The ^{S₁} Problem ^(P) of many ^{S₂} Students is/are ^x solved.
3. The theories of this Scientist has/have Confused us.
4. Pages after pages is/are read.
5. Doors to Doors are/is Knocked at.
6. Words ~~to~~ ^{for} Words is/are translated.

* 1) Fraction of Noun + HV

SCN	—	SHV
PCN	—	PHV
UN	—	SHV

One tenth of 500 Students is/are

$\frac{1}{10} \times 500$ Students

50 Students

One tenth of Work is/are

$\frac{1}{10} \times$

Solve नहीं होगा।

2) Numeral Percent of Noun + HV

ScN — SHV
PcN — PHV
UN — SHV

Fifty Percent of 500 Students is/are ✓

$$\frac{50}{100} \times 500 \text{ Students}$$

250 Students

Fifty Percent of the Work is/are ✓

$$\frac{50}{100} \times \square$$

3) The Percent/Percentage of Noun + HV

ScN } SHV
PcN }
UN }

The Percentage of 500 Students is/are ✓

$$\frac{\square}{100} \times 500 \text{ Students / work}$$

→ Data Insufficient है। Solve दी नहीं दीना है। इसीलिए SHV होगा।

4) Some / most /
Half / Quarter /
Rest } of SCN — SHV
PCN — PHV
UN — SHV

Ex^o - Rest of the jewels are
PCN

Rest of the jewellery is
UN

Rest of the apples are
PCN

Rest of the road is
SCN

Half of the book is/are read.

Half of the books is/are read.

(1/2)

Half of the discussion is/are boring.

Half of the children has/have attended the party

* Noun - Vocabulary - Noun-Equivalent → The + Adj + PHV
Represent the community.

1. The rich is/are usually arrogant.
2. The poor is/are suffering in this lock-down.
3. The honest boy is/are rewarded.
4. The honest is/are respected by all.

* Vocabulary SLANG - Non-dictionary use of a word.

Go to hell = (frustration)

I want your ~~copy~~ Notebook

I have a Chinese phone ✓

He is our ~~English teacher~~
teacher of English.

I like teaching time X
teaching profession.

Meet my aunty. X
aunt. ✓

What the hell is going on here? = (Frustration)

He is a ~~Cheater~~.
Cheat.

I saw a Pick pocket X

* SUPER FLUOUS - Use of more than required words.

What is your ~~good~~ name?

~~Free~~ gift.

~~regular~~ Custom (society)

~~regular~~ Habit (individual)

~~Sum~~ total

~~Rough~~ estimate

Postpone until ~~later~~.

~~Unexpected~~ Surprise

~~Unintentional~~ mistake

Re + — + again
back X

Return back X

Retreat back X

Noun Vocabulary :- UN + s/es → Basic Meaning Changes.

Pain — ache

Pains — efforts

Iron — metal

Irons — chains/fetters (बेड़ियाँ)

Force — Strength

Forces — Army

Air — Atmosphere

Airs — proud behaviour

Wood — timber

Woods — forest

Water — पानी (H_2O)

Waters — Current, Sea

Money — wealth

Monies — Property

Work — duration of a task

works —

- Literary writing
- Repair/Maintenance
- PWD (public work department)

Colour — Hue रंग

Colours —

- Hues
- Flag झंडा

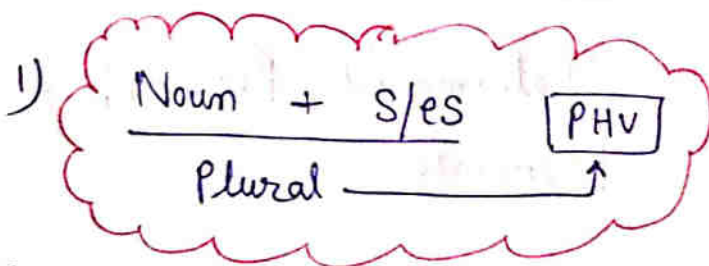
Word —

- शब्द
- promise
- Discussion

Words — message.

1. Convey my word/words to him
message
2. Take pain/pains and qualify the exam.
efforts
3. Give him my respect/respects.
Respect - honour
Respects - Compliments
4. China is afraid of Indian force/forces.
5. He is no more rich, he wants to sell his money/monies.
6. Rahul has received some advice/advices to solve the case.
Counselling
सलाह Information

* Noun - Number → Singular/Plural



(A) Name of tools/instruments (Identical Parts)

Scissors, Pliers, tongs, Spectacles, goggles, eye glasses, Pincers, twizzers.

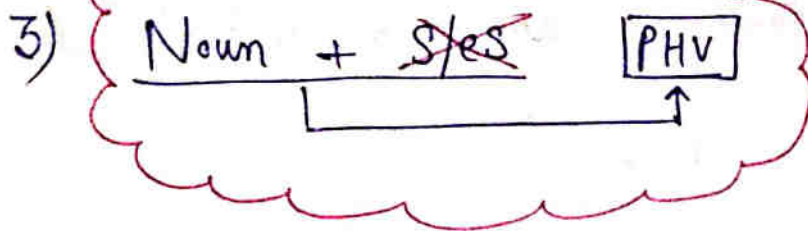


(B) Accessories → bangles, earrings, Shoes, Socks, Slippers, Chappals, Jutis, belles -----

(C) Dress Items → Pants, Pantaloon, Jeans, leggings, Jaggings, Stalkings, Pajamas, Shorts -----

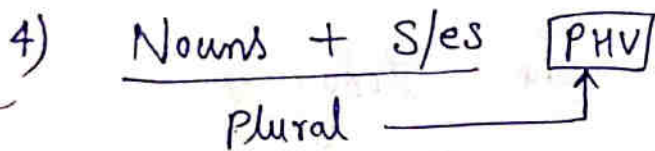
2) Noun + s/es SHV
Singular ↑

- 1) Name of books — The hard times, The two States.
Gullivers Travels is/are interesting.
- 2) Name of Organisation — The U Nations,
The UA Emirates,
The W Indies.
- 3) Name of disease — Measles, mumps, rickets,
Shingles.
- 4) Name of Subjects — Mathematics, Physics,
Economics - - - -
- 5) Name of Sports :— Chess, Cards, Marbles,
Draughts, Billiards. - - - -
Chess is/are tough for me.

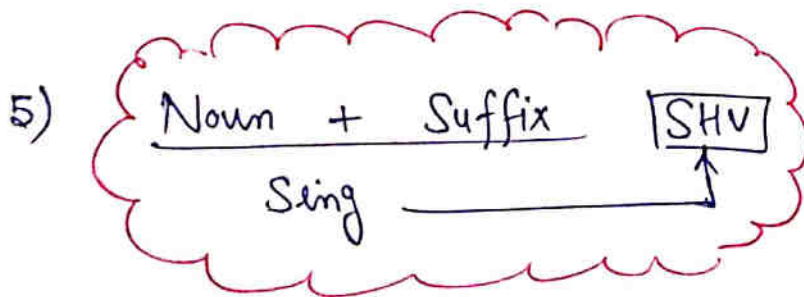


Soldiers of horse

People, Public, Police, Poultry, Peasantry, Cavalry,
Infantry, Vermin, Cattle, Armeny, Clergy.
 Soldiers of foot कुलीन वर्ग पूजा पाठ



Thanks, Congratulations, Regards, Compliments,
 Ashes, Embers, Congrats, belongings, Surroundings



1. — ry — Jewellery, Poetry, Scenery, bravery ----
2. — ment — management, retirement, equipment ----
3. — th — health, wealth, length, strength ----
4. — go — baggage, luggage, bondage, knowledge ----
5. — ing — Parking, smoking, drinking, thinking ----

Spectacles, pants, shoes → Identical parts



a pair of Spectacles — [ScN]

two pairs of Spectacles — [PcN]

Where is my pant? X

Where is my pair of pants? ✓

I wore my brother's Shoes today?

Pair of shoes.