Grammar : Lesson -3

Nouns

Noun: Noun is the name of person, place, animal or things.

There are four kinds of nouns:

1**. Proper noun** is the name of particular person, place, animal or thing.

Eg: Ravi

2. **Common noun** is the name of any person, place or thing in general.

Eg: boy

3. **Collective noun** is the name of collection of people, animals or things.

Eg: bunch, gang

4. **Abstract noun** is the name of an idea or a feeling. For eg: wisdom, sympathy

Exercises:

A. Use of the collective nouns given to complete these sentences:

[band troupe fleet flock bouquet team gang swarm colony crowd]

1. The Indian cricket team won the World Cup in the year 2011.
2. Antonio's fleet of ships were said to be lost at the sea.
3. The boys were attacked by a swarm of bees.
4. A large crowd gathered in the street.
5. We greeted our teacher with a bouquet of roses.
6. The performers were a part of a troupe that had come from Russia.
7. A large flock of sheep caused a traffic jam on the highway.
8. There is a colony of ants under the rotting tree.
9. The police caught a gang of robbers last night.
10. A band of musicians performed at the fete.

B. **Form abstract nouns using appropriate suffixes.**

1. able	ability
2. difficult	difficulty
3. explore	exploration
4. warm	warmth
5. hero	heroism

6. false	falseness
7. agent	agency
8. brave	bravery
9. young	youngness
10. high	highness
11. vain	vanity
12. consistent	consistency

Homework:

13. grow
14. invite
15. judge
16. neighbour
17.member
18. king

C] **Write two proper nouns for each common noun. (Students can do on their own)**

Common Noun	Proper noun
1. car	Hyundai, Santro
2. restaurant	
3. friend	
4. river	
5. ocean	
6. sea	
7. dog	
8. film	
9. novel	
10. school	
11. store	
12. teacher	

Number

When we talk of one person, animal or thing it is singular form eg: dog, piano and when we talk of more than one person, animal or thing it is in plural form.

Eg: calves, oxen

Countable nouns

Most nouns are countable . We can count them For eg: , ten marbles

Uncountable nouns

Some nouns are uncountable. We cannot count them

Eg: water, milk

E] **Identify whether the highlighted nouns are countable (C) or uncountable (U).**

1. I do not like **milk.** [U]
2. I need some **advice** from you. [U]
3. Can you give me some **water**? [U]
4. Can I have some **juice**, please? [U]
5. Keep the bottles in the fridge. [C]
6. Mix the **butter** and the **flour** well. [U]
7. I have to fix this **vase**. Get me some **glue.** [C]

Homework

8. Let us buy new **furniture** for the drawing room.
9. Everyone is concerned about **pollution** in our cities.
10. Complete your **homework** before you go off to sleep.
11. The **policeman** fined the man for jumping the red light.
12. Could you please give me some **information** about the Smiths?

Gender

There are four kinds of gender nouns:

1. Masculine gender
2. Feminine gender
3. Common gender
4. Neuter gender

F] **Rewrite these sentences by using the opposite gender-noun for the highlighted words.**

1. This **tigress** is very ferocious.

   This tiger is very ferocious.

2. The **princess** had never seen a **witch** before.

   The prince had never seen a wizard before.

3. The **girl** told her story to the **spinster** next door.

   The boy told his story to the bachelor next door.

4. My **father** has bought a small **tabby cat** for me.

   My mother has bought a orange tabby cat for me.

5. The **billy goat** entered the garden and made a mess.

   The nany goat entered the garden and made a mess.

Homework:

6. The **headmaster** called all the boys to his office.

7. The **Stallion** is very famous- he has won many races.

8. My **father** is very strict; he does not allow me to stay up late.

9. The **king** crowned the **prince** as the next **heir** to the throne.

10**. Mrs Khanna** is a **widow**, her **husband** died in an accident.

Case:

The case of a noun can be classified into five kinds- normative, objective, possessive, vocative and dative

1**. Nominative**: here noun or pronoun is used as the subject of the verb

Eg. **Rajat** bought a bike.

2. **Objective**: here noun or pronoun is used as the direct object of the verb.

Eg: Monu sowed the **seeds.**

3. **Possessive**: here noun or pronoun shows ownership.

Eg: This is **Meera's desk.**

4. **Vocative:** Here noun and pronoun is the name of person being spoken to.

For eg.**Mohan**, come here

5. **Dative:** Here noun and pronoun is used as the indirect object of the verb.

For eg: We bought a gift for **Naveen**.

G] **Mark the highlighted words as nominative(N), objective(O), Possessive(P),Vocative(V) or dative(D)**

1. **Anne** wet to the shop. [N]

2. **Deepti** ate the cupcakes. [N]

3. This is **Richa's** bag [P]

4. **Radha's** backpack is red. [P]

5. We gave him a **gift**. [O]

6.**Paul** , wear your shoes. [V]

7. Give **her** the gift. [D]

8. **Dileep**, please come here. [V]

9. Jeevan wrote a **letter**. [O]

10. This is my **friend'**s book. [P]

Homework:

11. We bought a new **car**.

12. He broke the **windowpane.**

13. She is reading a **book**.

14. I gave this **pen** to my brother.

15. It is burying its **bone**.

16. Did you eat **Anita's** icecream?