

NOUNS

Definition

A noun is a word used as the name of a person, place or thing.

Types of Nouns:

COMMON NOUN - A common noun is a name given in common to every person or thing of the same kind.

Common nouns can be:

A. name of a number or collection of persons or things taken together as a whole

E.g.- boy, woman, teacher, doctor, district, place

B. ABSTRACT:

A name of a quality, action or state considered apart from the object to which it belongs.

Abstract nouns are formed from:

From Common nouns: E.g. childhood, slavery

<u>From Verbs</u>: E.g. obedience, growth

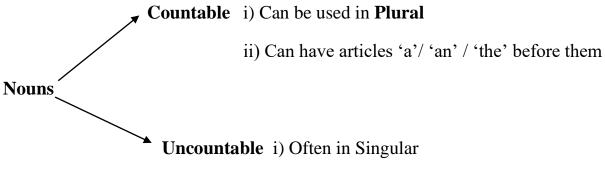
From Adjectives: E.g. kindness, honesty

C. PROPER NOUN –

A proper noun is the name of a particular person, place, pet animal, river, mountains, ships etc.

Person: David, Indira Gandhi, Mrs. Sethi

Place: Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi



ii) Generally do not take articles

Countable

- i) I had a stone in my shoe.
- ii) She has a pencil.
- iii) Two students carried a table.
- iv) She gave me hundred **ruppes**.
- v) Vinay got 60 marks.

Uncountable

- i) There in no water in the bottle.
- ii) The audience was clapping.
- iii) She bought furniture yesterday.
- iv) He needed money for fees.
- v) Vinay has completed his **education**.

Adjectives

Definition

- A word used to express the Quality, Colour, Shape, Size, Emotions.
- An adjective says something more about a Noun. They Qualify a Noun.
- An adjective can take an intensifier like too/very.
- It has comparative and superlative forms as well.
- Adjectives in English are not affected by number or gender or case because they do not have to agree with the noun.

Adjectives Denote:

- i) Colour: red umbrella, green flower black beauty, etc.
- ii) Shape/Size: Large continent, tall tower, tiny caterpillar, square table, etc.
- iii) Qualities: Good people, Foolish joke, Boring lecture, honest girl, wealthy person, regional language, etc.
- ***** Types of Adjectives

Attributive Adjectives: Come before Nouns

I saw a large house.

Predicative Adjectives: Come after Verbs

The house is <u>large</u>.

***** Types of Adjectives

Gradable Adjectives:

e.g. larger, smallest, older, etc.

* Degree Adverbs are added before Gradable Adjectives.

Very beautiful, extremely sad, rather active, etc.

* They have Comparative Forms:

Small – Smaller – Smallest

Wise – Wiser – Wisest

Good-Better-Best

Bad-Worse-Worst

Non- Gradable Adjectives:

Wooden, Indian, Golden, etc.

****** Adjectives are often arranged in a particular order:

Opinion-Colour-Origin-Material-Purpose-NOUN

A	Lovely	White	Indian	Cotton	Summer	Dress	
---	--------	-------	--------	--------	--------	-------	--

ADVERBS

A word that modifies the meaning of a Verb, an Adjective, or another Adverb is called an ADVERB.

- e.g. 1. Rama runs quickly.
 - 2. This is a **very** sweet mango.
 - 3. John reads **quite clearly**.

ADVERBS are divided into following classes according to their meaning:

Sr. No.	Types of Adverb	Meaning (Eliciting Question)	e.g.
1	Place	Where	Here, there, out, in, up everywhere, down, above, below, away, inside, outside, etc.
2	Time	When	Now, then, soon, before, ago, since, late, daily, today, yesterday,etc.
3	Frequency	How Often	Twice, often, again, never, sometime, rarely, always, frequently, once, firstly, etc.

4	Manner	How / in what manner	Well, clearly, sadly, quietly, hard, bravely, fast, etc.
5	Degree	How much/ to what extent	Very, too, enough, fully, extremely, pretty, etc.
6	Affirmation/ Negation		Surely, indeed, certainly, yes, no, not, etc.
7	Sentence		Luckily, fortunately, probably, etc.
8	Connectives		So, Yet, However, Therefore, Secondly, Though, etc.

Verb (V)

Verbs express Actions, Events, Processes, Activities, States, etc.

Five Forms of the Verb

Finite Verbs			Non Finite Verbs		
Vo	Vs	Ved	Ving	Ven	
Ask	Asks	Asked	Asking	Asked	
Write	Writes	Wrote	Writing	Written	
Give	Gives	Gave	Giving	Given	
Read	Reads	Read	Reading	Read	
Come	Comes	Came	Coming	Come	

Forms of 'to be':am, is, are, was, were

Auxiliaries: has, have, had

Forms of 'Do': do, did, done

Modal Auxiliary Verbs: can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, have to, ought to.

Tense Forms:

	•		
Simple Present { S+V/Vs}	Simple Past {S+Ved}		
She writes nicely. / They write nicely.	She wrote nicely / They wrote nicely.		
Present Continuous {S+to be+Ving}	Past Continuous {S+to be+Ving}		
She is writing nicely. / They are writing	She was writing nicely / They were		
nicely.	writing nicely.		
Present Perfect {S+has/have+Ven}	Past Perfect {S+had+Ven}		
She has written nicely. / They have	She/They had written nicely.		
written nicely.			
Present Perfect Continuous	Present Perfect Continuous		
{S+has/have+been+Ving}	{S+had+been+Ving}		
She has been writing since morning.	She had been writing since morning.		
They have been writing since morning.	They had been writing since morning.		

Closed Classes / Closed Forms of Words:

1. Determiner (d):

A, an, the, this, that, these, those, some, any, no, all, many, every, each, either, neither, one, several, enough, such, much, more, most, few, a few, fewer, fewest, little, a little, less, least, what, which, whatever, whichever, half.

- A determiner always precedes a Noun Phrase.
- When the words precede a NP, they act as Determiners in the sentence.

e.g.:

- 1. **This** book is interesting.
- 2. **That** planet is red.
- 3. **These** insects are harmful.
- 4. **Those** birds migrate in winter.
- 5. **Some** girls are present.
- 6. Are there **any** pens on the table?
- 7. **No** dogs in the restaurant.
- 8. **All** players are fit.
- 9. She has invited many friends.
- 10. She tried **every** way to reach there.
- 11. **Each** girl was given a coloured paper.
- 12. You can park on **either** side of the road.
- 13. Unluckily, **neither** team got the medal.
- 14. Only **one** candidate was selected.
- 15. **Several** letter arrived in the morning.
- 16. There was **enough** water in the tank.
- 17. **Such** problems are easy to solve.
- 18. I don't have **much** information about this.
- 19. **More** people are buying cars nowadays.
- 20. Who do you think will get most votes?
- 21. **Few** children are on the ground.
- 22. I saw **a few** children on the ground. (+ve)
- 23. There are **fewer** students in the library.
- 24. We could see **fewest** birds in the garden.

- 25. There is **little** doubt in my mind.
- 26. I need **a little** help from you.
- 27. We have **less** time.
- 28. They showed **least** concern for road safety.
- 29. What information do you need?
- 30. Which colour do you like?
- 31. He gave **whatever** information he had.
- 32. Bye **whichever** dress you like.
- 33. I want half glass of water.

2. Pronoun (pn):

I, you, he, she, they, it, me, my, mine, your, yours, his, him, her, hers, them, we, our, us, its, their, theirs, ourselves, myself, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, themselves, itself, someone, none, oneself, anybody, anyone, anything, nobody, no one, nothing, each other, one another

one, several, enough, this, that, these, those, all, any some, each, either, neither, many, much, more, most, few, a few, fewer, fewest, little, a little, less, least, who, what, whom, whose, which, whoever, whichever, whatever.

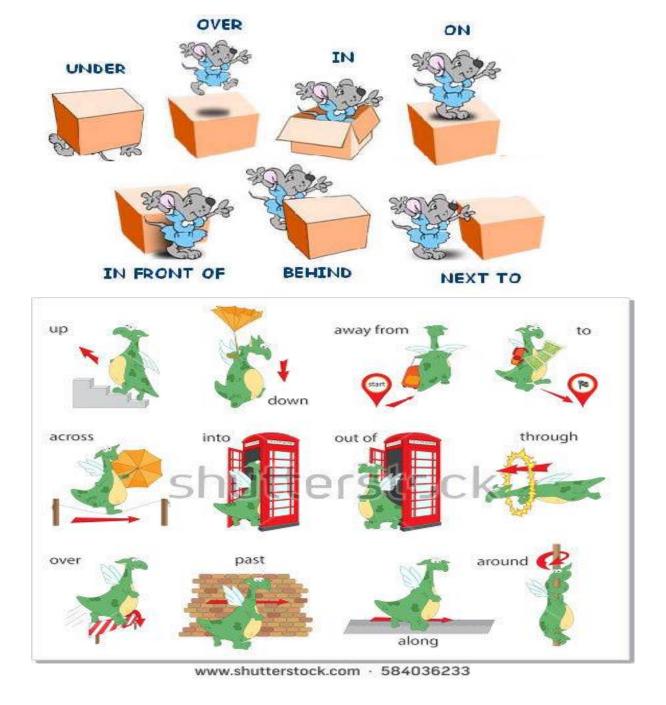
• A Pronoun precedes a Verb.

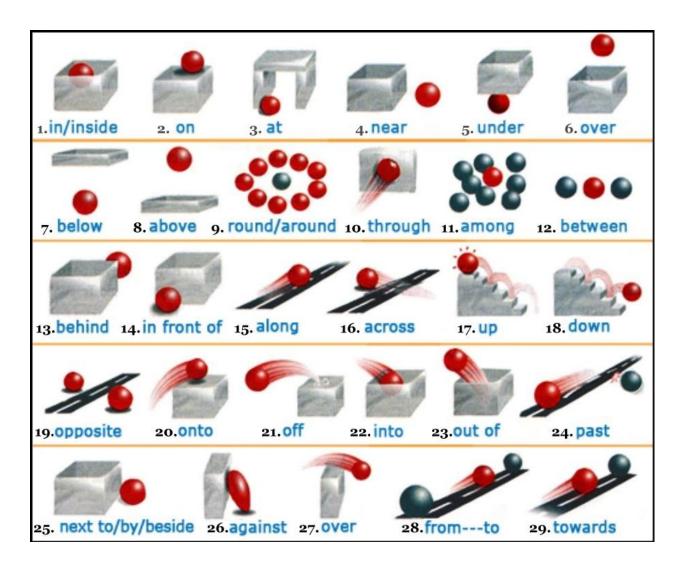
e.g.

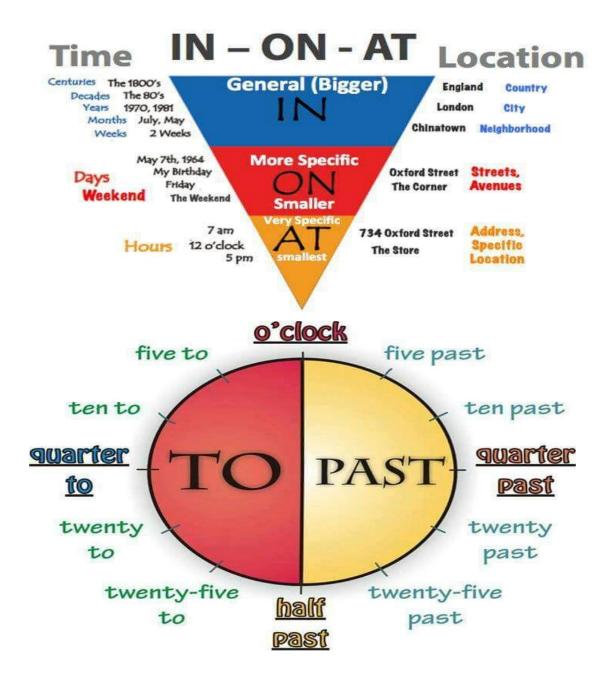
- 1. This book is **mine**.
- 2. The prize was **yours**.
- 3. **Myself** is busy.
- 4. The bag is **itself** heavy.
- 5. **Anything** will suit you.
- 6. Several are present today.
- 7. **Nothing** is impossible for the hard worker.
- 8. Little is completed.
- 9. What did you say?
- 10. None was busy.
- 11. Many were interested.
- 12. **Each** is given a pencil.
- 13. **Either** will attend the function.
- 14. **Which** is your book?
- 15. They talked to **each other**.
- 16. Help **yourself**. 17. **He himself** told **me** about his job.
- 18. **This** is my college. 19. **Someone** is playing.
- 20. **Enough** is said about the novel.

3. Preposition (p):

At, on, to, from, in, of, into, onto, over, above, beside, about, after, across, after, against, along, alongside, around, before, behind, below, beneath, between, beyond, by, down, inside, off, opposite, outside, past, round, since, through, throughout, under, underneath, up, within, without, amid, among, as, at, despite, during, for, than, till, toward(s), until, via, with







e.g.

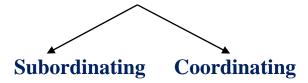
- 1. She is careful **about** her things.
- 2. The bird is hovering **over** our head.
- 3. My house is **across** the street.
- 4. She left the college **after** the lectures.
- 5. They were talking **against** the government policies.
- 6. They are running **along** the river.
- 7. Ajay is standing **alongside** has friend.
- 8. I saw her **around** the shop in the morning.

- 9. The prayer began **before** time.
- 10. The reporters were standing **behind** the barricades.
- 11. Please do not write below the line.
- 12. The boat sank **beneath** the waves.
- 13. She often sits **beside** me.
- 14. **Besides** Fashion Designing, I am doing B.A.
- 15. I am standing **between** my friend and my sister.
- 16. Her house is **beyond** the beautiful lake.
- 17. Come back by 7 in the evening.
- 18. She lives **down** the street.
- 19. We sit **in** this class.
- 20. There is a ball **inside** the box.
- 21. We are sitting **on** the lawn.
- 22. Keep off the mud.
- 23. The shop is **opposite** our college.
- 24. Keep your shoes **outside** the door.
- 25. The lamp is **over** my head.
- 26. I can not get **past** the first question.
- 27. There is a petrol pump **round** the corner.
- 28. I haven't met since morning.
- 29. They worked sincerely honestly **throughout** the day.
- 30. The boys took shelter **under** a tree.
- 31. The thief was hiding **underneath** a huge table.
- 32. He ran **up** the stairs.
- 33. I will call you within 10 minutes.
- 34. Never travel without ticket.
- 35. She works **among** the sick children.
- 36. Treat me as your friend.
- 37. She is standing at the bus stop.
- 38. Despite a bad weather, they had a wonderful holiday.
- 39. He completed the novel **during** travelling.
- 40. I have brought a book for you.
- 41. The apples are **from** Kashmir.
- 42. She put the pun **into** her bag.
- 43. The table is **of** wood.
- 44. They learn quickly **than** their juniors.
- 45. She walked to the door.

- 46. He ran **towards** the garden.
- 47. It will rain until/till evening.
- 48. We travelled **from** Karad **to** Pune **via** Satara.
- 49. I often go home with my friend.

4. Conjunction: (cj)

- Conjunctions are linking words.
- They link either two words or phrases or clauses.
- Types of Conjunction



• Coordinating Cjs: and, or but, neither ... nor, either ... or

e.g.

- 1. Study sincerely and honestly.
- 2. I will have lime tea or Cold Coffee.
- 3. They are good but they don't study.
- 4. She neither watches T.V. serials nor news.
- 5. Neither I nor my friend went for the show.
- 6. They will either play tennis or badminton.
- 7. Either I or my friend will attend the function.

5. Interjection: (ij)

- Interjections are peripheral to language.
- They express emotions.

e.g.

ugh, aha, oh, O, alas, my God!, Damn!, Okay!, Hurray!, Yeppe!, Yeh!, Phew, Yummy!, Gosh, Hello, Boo, Wow, Hooray, Hey, Oops, Bravo, Shoo, Huh, yes, hmm, yeah, well, blah, my,