

## Weekly Test 1

Date :9-Aug-2019

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COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7.  
CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

\* EXPLANATION, \*HEADINGS \* group of words = one word  
(IDM:xxx\_xxx\_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)

### Dear Students...

As a common practice, Black colour is used for everything. But:  
1. headings / important words or sentences: Red color with underline  
is used.

2. examples and important words or sentences: Color Codes are  
used.

Our Aim is: You have to get some Basic Idea About Grammar.

Once you got An Idea, If you found some mistakes, With the help  
of your Honourable Teacher, correct yourself. You have to do all  
exercises to get perfection. All The Best,  
Prabak, Chairman, Online Free Myiio School.

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**1. Introduction:** ( First Study 15. Structures. Then you start Grammar)

Grammar means placing of right word in a right place in a  
sentence.

English words are devided into 8 groups/kinds/classes. According to their  
use in a sentence,

These 8 groups are called Parts Of Speech. They are:

1. Noun ( n )
2. Adjective ( adj )
3. Pronoun ( pron )
4. Verb ( v )
5. Adverb ( adv )
6. Preposition ( prep )
7. Conjunction ( conj )
8. Interjection ( interj )

### The Nouns:

A Noun is a word used as the name of a person, place or thing.  
The word thing is used to mean anything that we can think of.

Example: 1. Prabak is the Chairman.

Here, Prabak is the Noun.

#### 1. The Noun: Kinds of Nouns:

1. Common noun
2. Proper noun

3. Collective Noun
4. Abstract Noun
5. Countable noun
6. Uncountable noun

## 2. The Noun: Gender

7. Masculine gender noun
8. Feminine gender noun
9. Common gender noun
10. Neuter gender noun
11. Personified gender noun

## 3. The Noun: Number

12. Singular or plural noun

## 4. The Noun: Case

13. Subject(nominative) or object(objective or accusative) noun
14. Direct object or indirect object noun
15. Ownership or possessive or genitive noun
16. Apposition noun

## 1. The Noun: Kinds of Nouns:

### 1.1 Common Noun (means shared by all):

A Common Noun is a name given to every person or thing of the same kind or class.

Example: 1. Sita is a girl.

The word Sita is a Proper Noun while girl is a Common Noun, because it is a name common to all girls.

- Examples:
2. Asokha was a king.
  3. Ramu is a boy.
  4. Kolkata is a city.
  5. India is a country.

king, boy, girl, city, country are called Common Nouns.

### 1.2 Proper noun(means one's own) :

A Proper Noun is the name of some particular person or place.

Example: 1. Sita is a girl.

The word Sita is a Proper noun while girl is a common noun, because it is a person's own name.

Note: Propernouns are always written with a capital letter at the beginning.

- Examples:
2. Asokha was a king.
  3. Ramu is a boy.
  4. Kolkata is a city.
  5. India is a country.

Asokha, Ramu, Kolkata, India are Proper Nouns.

Note: Proper Nouns are sometimes used as Common Nouns.

Example: 1. Kalidas is often called the Shakespeare(=the greatest dramatist) of India.

2. He was the Lukman(=the wisest man) of his age.

### 1.3 Collective Noun ( Name of a group) :

A Collective Noun is the name of a number (or collection) of persons or things.

taken together and spoken of as one whole.

Example: 1. The police dispersed the crowd.

The word crowd is a Collective noun.

2. The French army was defeated at Waterloo.

3. The jury found the prisoner guilty.

4. A herd of cattle is passing.

Collective Nouns: Army, jury, herd, crowd, mob, team, fleet, family, nation, parliament, committee

### 1.4 Abstract Noun (action,quality,state) :

The word Abstract means drawn off.

i. An Abstract Noun is usually the name of a quality, action, or state

considered apart from the object to which it belongs.

Examples:

Quality: Goodness, kindness, whiteness, darkness, hardness, brightness

honesty, wisdom, bravery.

Action:Laughter, theft, movement, judgement, hatred.

State: Childhood, boyhood, youth, slavery, sleep, sickness, death, poverty

ii. The names of the Arts And Science: Grammar, music, chemistry, etc are also Abstract Nouns.

iii. Abstract Nouns are formed

a) From Adjectives: Example: Kindness from kind.

b) From Verbs : Example: Obedience from obey.

Growth from grow.

c) From Common Nouns: Example: Childhood from child, slavery from slave.

### 1.5 Countable noun:

Countable nouns(countables) are the Names of objects, people, etc that we can count

Examples: book, pen, apple, boy, sister, doctor, horse.

Note: Countable nouns have plural forms Example: books, pens, apples, boys, ...\_

### 1.6 Uncountable noun:

Uncountable nouns(uncountables) are the Names of things which cannot count.

Examples: milk, oil, sugar, gold, honesty.

Note: Uncountable nouns do not have plural forms.

## 2. The Noun: Gender

You know that living beings are of either the male or female sex.

Examples: male sex: **Boy, Hero, Lion, Cock-sparrow.**  
female sex: **Girl, Heroine, Lioness, Hen-sparrow.**

### 1.7 Masculine gender noun:

A noun that denotes a male animal is said to be of the Masculine gender noun.

Examples: **Boy, Hero, Lion, Cock-sparrow.**

#### Questions:

1. \_ is a word used as the name of a person, place or thing  
A. Noun
2. king, girl, boy, city, country are called \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Common nouns
3. Rama, Sita, Hari, Kolkata, India are called \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Proper nouns
4. An Army, A fleet, A crowd, The Jury, A herd are called \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Collective Nouns
5. \_\_\_\_\_ are formed from adjectives, verbs, common nouns  
A. Abstract Nouns
6. book, pen, apple are \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Countable nouns
7. milk, oil, sugar, gold, honesty are \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Uncountable nouns
8. Masculine gender noun example \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Boy

## **Weekly Test 2**

**Date :16-Aug-2019**

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**COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION**

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### 1.8 Feminine gender noun:

A noun that denotes a female animal is said to be of the Feminine Gender Noun.

Examples: **Girl, Heroine, Lioness, Hen-sparrow.**

### 1.9 Common gender noun:

A noun that denotes either a male or a female animal is said to be of

the Common Gender Noun.

Examples: Parent, child, friend, pupil, servant, thief, relation, enemy, cousin, person, orphan, student, baby, monarch, neighbour, infant.

1.10 Neuter gender noun: thing without life: book, pen, room

A noun that denotes neither a male nor a female animal is said to be of the Neuter Gender Noun.

Examples: Book, pen, room

(Neuter means neither, that is, neither male nor female)

1.11 Personified gender noun: Objects without life but we feel they have life: The sun, time, summer...

Objects without life are often personified, that is, spoken of as if they were

living beings. We then regard them as males or females.

The Masculine Gender: is often applied to objects remarkable for strength and violence.

Examples: sun, summer, winter, time, death

1. The sun sheds his beams on rich and poor alike.

The Feminine Gender: is sometimes applied to objects remarkable for beauty, gentleness, gracefulness.

Examples: moon, earth, spring, autumn, nature, liberty, justice, mercy, peace, hope, charity.

The moon has hidden her face behind a cloud.

(This use is most common in poetry but certain nouns are personified in prose too.

A ship is often spoken of as she. The ship lost her boats in the storm.)

### 3. The Noun: Number

1.12 a) Singular: A noun that denotes one person or thing, is said to be in the

Singular number.

Examples: boy, girl, tree, box, ox, man

b) Plural noun: A noun that denotes more than one person or thing, is said to be in the

Plural number.

Examples: boys, girls, trees, boxes, oxen, men

c) How Plurals are formed:

1) The plural (of nouns) is generally formed by adding 's' to the singular.

Examples: boy-boys, girl-girls, tree-trees

2) But nouns ending in 's', 'sh', 'ch' (soft), or 'x' form the plural by adding 'es' to

to the singular.

Examples: 's' : class-classes, kiss-kisses  
 'sh' : dish-dishes, brush-brushes  
 'ch' : match-matches,

watch-watches, branch-branches

'x' : tax-taxes, box-boxes

3) Few more plural nouns based on ending letter of singular nouns.

	<u>Singular Nouns</u>	<u>Plural</u>
<u>Nouns</u>		
<u>Examples:</u>	'o' : <u>mango, hero, buffalo</u>	<u>-mangoes,</u>
<u>-heroes, buffaloes</u>	<u>dynamo, solo, ratio</u>	<u>dynamos, solos,</u>
<u>ratios</u>	any consonant + 'y' : <u>baby, lady, city, story</u>	<u>babies, ladies,</u>
<u>cities, stories</u>	'f / fe' : <u>wife, wolf, thief</u>	<u>wives, wolves</u>
<u>thieves</u>		

4) One singular noun has more plural nouns.

<u>dwarves</u>	<u>dwarf</u>	<u>dwarfs</u>	<u>or</u>
<u>hooves</u>	<u>hoof</u>	<u>hoofs</u>	<u>or</u>
<u>fishes</u>	<u>fish</u>	<u>fish</u>	<u>or</u>

5) Based on inside vowel

man, woman, foot      men, women, feet  
goose, mouse, louse      geese, mice, lice

6. No change

<u>dozen</u>	<u>sheep, deer, salmon</u>	<u>sheep, deer, salmon</u>
<u>thousand</u>	<u>aircraft, series, dozen</u>	<u>aircraft, series,</u>
	<u>gross, hundred, thousand</u>	<u>gross, hundred,</u>

7. Some nouns are used in the plural

<u>spectacles</u>	-	<u>scissors, tongs,</u>
		<u>poultry, cattle</u>

8. Some nouns are singulars( may be look plural ) (Abstract nouns have no plural)

news, mathematics, physics      -  
electronics, mumps, billiards  
hope, iron, tin, wood

9. A compound noun generally forms its plural by adding 's' to the principal word

<u>daughters-in-law</u>	<u>son-in-law, daughter-in-law</u>	<u>sons-in-law,</u>
	<u>step-son, step-daughter</u>	<u>step-sons,</u>

step-daughters

maid-servant, man-of-war    maid-servants,

men-of-war

10. Letters, figures and other symbols are made plural  
by adding an apostrophe and 's'.

e, a, 5

e's , a's, 5's

#### 4. The Noun: Case

##### 1.13 a) Subject(nominative) Noun:

When a noun (or pronoun) is used as the subject of a  
verb(**threw**),

it is said to be in the nominative case.

Example: 1. **John** **threw** **a stone**.

**John** is Subject(nominative) noun.

##### b) Object(objective or accusative) Noun:

When a noun (or pronoun) is used as the object of a  
verb(**threw**),

it is said to be in the objective (or accusative) case.

Example: 1. **John** **threw** **a stone**.

**stone** is Object(objective or accusative) noun.

##### 1.14 Direct Object or Indirect Object Noun:

Example: 1. **Rama** **gave** **Sita** **a deer**.

##### a) Direct object ( Ordinary Object ) noun:

The position of the Direct object Noun '**deer**' is after  
the verb(**gave**)

and Indirect Object(**sita**).

##### b) Indirect Object Noun:

The position of the Indirect object Noun '**sita**' is  
immediately

after the verb(**gave**) and before the Direct Object(**deer**).

Indirect Object of a verb denotes the person to whom something  
is given or

for whom something is done.

##### 1.15 Possessive (Ownership or Genitive) noun:

##### a) Example: 1. **This** **is** **Rama's** **umbrella**.

Rama's umbrella = the umbrella belonging to Rama.

The form of the noun **Rama** is changed to **Rama's** to show  
ownership or possession.

The noun **Rama's** is therefore said to be in the Possessive( or  
Genitive) Case.

The possessive answers the question, ' Whose ?'

Example: 1. **Whose** **umbrella** ? - **Rama's**

b) The Possessive Noun also used to denote authorship, origin,  
kind, etc.

Example: 1. **Shakespeare's** **plays** = **the** **plays** **written** **by**  
**Shakespeare**.

2. **The** **President's** **speech** = **the** **speech** **delivered**  
**by** **the** **President**.

3. a week's holiday = a holiday which lasts a week.

c) Formation of the possessive case:

1) When the noun is singular, the Possessive case is formed by adding 's to

the noun

Example: 1. The boy's book. 2. The king's crown.

2) When the noun is plural, and does not end in s, the Possessive sign is

formed by adding 's

Example: 1. Men's club. 2. Children's books.

3) When the noun is plural, and ends in s, the Possessive case is

formed by adding only apostrophe ( ' ).

Example: 1. Boys' school. 2. Girls' school. 3. Horses' tails.

4) When the noun or a title consists of several words, the Possessive sign is

attached only to the last word.

Example: 1. The King of Delhi's visit. 2. The Prime Minister of India's speech.

5) When two nouns are in apposition, the possessive sign is put to the latter only.

Example: 1. This is Tagore the poet's house.

6) Also when two nouns are closely connected, the possessive is put to the latter.

Example: 1. Karim and Shalim's bakery.

2. William and Mary's reign.

7) Each of two more connected nouns implying separate possession

must take the possessive sign.

Example: 1. Raja Rao's and R.K Narayana's novels.

2. Goldsmith's and Cowper's poems.

d) Uses of the Possessive Case:

1) The possessive case now used chiefly with names of living things.

Example: 1. Governor's bodyguard.

2) The possessive case not used for none living things. instead, use 'of'

Example: 1. The leg of the table. ( ~~Table's leg~~ )

2. The cover of the book ( ~~Book's cover~~ )

3) The possessive case now used with names of personified objects.

Example: 1. India's Heroes 2. Nature's laws.

4) The possessive case also used with nouns denoting time, space, weight.

Example: 1. A day's march. 2. A stone's throw. 3. A pound's weight.



5) For Phrases: Example: 1. A boat's screw. 2. for mercy's sake. 3. At his fingers' ends.

6) Proper noun denoting a trade, profession, or relationship may be used to denote a building, or place of business (church, house, school, college, shop, theatre, hospital etc.)

Example: 1. She has gone to the baker's. (=baker's shop)  
2. Tonight I am dining at my uncle's (=uncle's

house)

**1.16 Apposition (describing) noun:** Apposition means placing near.

Placing the describing noun(**captain**) near Nominative/Accusative/ Genitive Noun.

An Apposition noun(**captain**) is in the same case as the noun(**Rama**) which it explains.

Example: 1. Rama, our captain, made fifty runs.

The noun **captain**(apposition noun or noun in apposition) follows the noun(**Rama**)

simpler to describe which Rama is referred to.

### Questions:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a Feminine gender noun.

A. Girl

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a Common gender noun.

A. Parent

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a Neuter gender noun.

A. Book

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a Personified gender noun.

A. Sun

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a Singular noun.

A. Boy

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a plural noun.

A. Boys

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is a Subject(nominative) noun.

A. Rama married Sita.

Rama(subject noun) married Sita(object noun).

Rama: is a subject noun

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is a object(objective or accusative) noun

A. Rama married Sita.

Rama(subject noun) married Sita(object noun).

Sita: is a subject noun

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