



ENGLISH

For All Competitive Exams



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1 CHAPTER

Noun



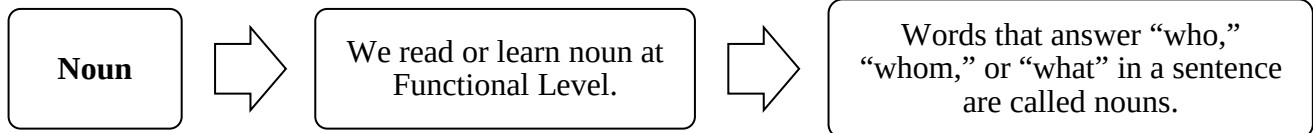
Definition:

➤ **Noun** is the name of Person, Place or things.

Or

➤ A **noun** is a word used as the names of a **person, place, thing, action, quality or condition**.

➤ Everything presents in the world is called a **Noun**.



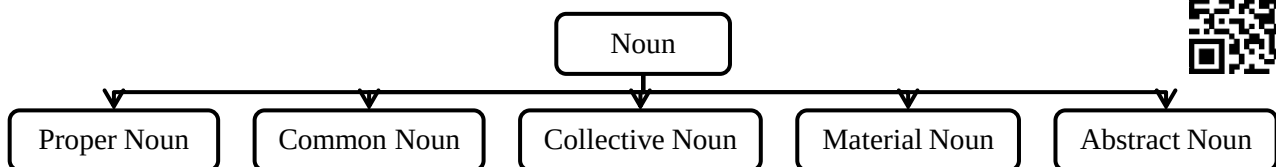
Example:

Example	Explanation
Ram called Reena.	Who calls Reena? – The answer will be Ram. Therefore, Ram is a noun here because it answers “who”. Similarly, whom does Ram call? – The answer will be Reena. Therefore, Reena is a noun here because it answers “whom”.
Time is precious for me.	What is precious for him (me)? – The answer will be time. Therefore, time is a noun because it answers “what”.
Ram and Sita are going to market.	Where are Ram and Sita going? – The answer will be market. Therefore, “market” answers “where”, so “where” functions as an adverb here. However, who is going to the market? – The answer will be Ram and Sita. Therefore, Ram and Sita are nouns because they answer “who”.

Nouns are classified on the basis of their functional level. In a sentence, a noun is identified based on its functional (working) role.



Types of Nouns:



Proper Noun

➤ The names of a particular or specific person, place or thing are known as proper nouns.

Rules:

- The first letter of a Proper Noun is always written in a capital letter.
- Articles such as “a, an, or the” are not used with Proper Nouns.

Example:

1. **Ram** is my friend.
2. I live in **Jaipur**.
3. He is **Tom**.

Common Noun

➤ A common noun is a noun referring to a person, place or thing in a general sense.

Example:

1. According to the **boy**, the nearest **town** is very far.
2. All the **gardens** in the **neighbourhood** were invaded by **beetles** this **summer**.
3. The road **crew** was startled by the **sight** of three large **cats** crossing the **road**.
4. Dogs are the most adorable and lovable pets to keep.

Rules

- Sometimes, “the” is used before a Proper Noun, and it is then used like a Common Noun.
 - ✓ Kalidas is **the Shakespeare** of India.
- Sometimes, a Proper Noun is also used like a Common Noun. At that time, the Proper Noun represents a class or a person belonging to that class.
 - ✓ There are five **Ram** in my Class.
- Proper, Material, and Abstract Nouns are always singular, but when they are used in the plural form, they become Common Nouns.
 - ✓ **Simran** is the wife of Shivam. (Proper Noun)
 - ✓ All the ladies of India are not a **Simran**. (Common Noun)
 - ✓ **Iron** is a hard metal. (Proper Noun)
 - ✓ Where are the **irons**? (Common Noun)

Collective Noun

- Collective nouns is the name of a number (or collection) of persons, or things taken together and spoken of as one whole.

Example:

- ✓ This compartment is reserved for military personnel.
- ✓ The **crew** of sailors was not perturbed by the strong gale.
- ✓ The **crowd** of the migrant workers at the station for the Shramik Special is unforgettable.
- ✓ A **pride** of lions consists of related females, cubs, and a small number of adult males.

Rules

- Generally, a Collective Noun takes a singular verb. A plural verb is used with it only when each member of the group is being referred to.
 - ✓ The **jury is** deciding the matter. → Here, “jury” is in the form of a group, so it indicates a singular noun; therefore, the helping verb will be singular, i.e., “is”.
The **Committee meets** every week to discussing important matter. → Here, each member of the committee (noun of multitude) is being referred to; therefore, a plural helping verb is used with “committee”.

Words Related to Collective Noun

1. A **band** of musicians.
2. A **board** of directors, etc.
3. A **bevy** of girls, women, officers etc.
4. A **bunch** of grapes, keys, etc.
5. A **bundle** of sticks and hay.
6. A **caravan** of Merchants, pilgrims, travellers.
7. A **chain/range** of mountains or hills.
8. A **choir** of singers.
9. A **class** of students.
10. A **retinue** of servants/ attendants.
11. A **clump/grove** of trees.
12. A **code** of laws.
13. A **cluster / constellation/ galaxy** of stars.
14. A **company/regiment/army** of soldiers.
15. A **convoy** of ships, cars etc. moving under an escort.
16. A **course** or **series** of lectures.
17. A **crew** of sailors
18. A **crowd/mob** of people.
19. A **curriculum** of studies.
20. A **flight** of steps, stairs.
21. A **fleet** of ships or motorcars.
22. A **flock** of geese, sheep and birds.
23. A **gang** of robbers, labourers.
24. A **garland/bunch/bouquet** of flowers.
25. A **heap** of ruins, sand, stones.
26. A **herd** of cattle.
27. A **litter** of puppies.
28. A **pack** of hounds, cards.
29. A **pair** of shoes, scissors, compasses, trousers.
30. A **series** of events.
31. A **sheaf** of corn, arrows.
32. A **swarm** of ants, bees or flies.
33. A **train** of carriages, followers etc.
34. A **troop** of **horses** (cavalry) scouts; etc.
35. A **volley** of shots, bullets
36. A **forum** of people (discussing issues)
37. A **congregation** of people (discussing religious issues)

Material Noun

- A material noun is the name of metal or substance, of which thing is made of.

Example: Wood, Silver, Gold, Iron etc.

1. She has purchased a tea set of **silver**.

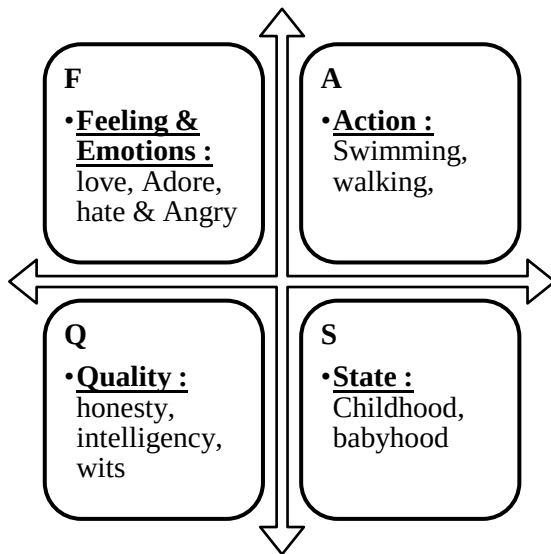
2. He got his furniture made of teak **wood**.

Notes: Material nouns are not countable, that is, they cannot be counted in numbers. They are always measured or weighed and represent a mass or substance. Therefore, they generally take a singular verb. Articles are not used before them.

Abstract Noun

➤ Abstract noun in general refers, the name of quality, action or state.

Example: Honesty, Bravery (quality), Hatred, Laughter (action), Poverty, Young (state).



Types	Example
Abstract nouns that express quality	greatness, hardness, height, honesty, anger, joy, courage, idleness, softness, strength, sweetness, truth, wisdom.
Abstract nouns that express action	growth, discovery, activity, consideration, laughter, meditation, movement, pain, speech, obedience, pleasure, race, theft.
Abstract nouns that express state	childhood, boyhood, adulthood, cold, death, illness, imprisonment, independence, madness, poverty, sadness, sleep, youth, kindness.
Abstract nouns that express the names of arts and sciences	Astronomy, Economics, Geometry, Grammar, Music, Chemistry, Spinning and weaving, Wood-craft.

Rules:

- **Word + Suffix = Abstract Noun**
(Suffix - ation/ion/ity/ty/y/th/red/ter/ship/hood/ment/ism/ness)
 - ✓ Honest + y = honesty
 - ✓ Proud = pride
 - ✓ Wide = width
- **Common Noun + Hood = Abstract Noun**

- ✓ Baby + hood = babyhood
- ✓ Child + hood = childhood
- **Common Noun + Ship = Abstract Noun**
 - ✓ Friend + ship = friendship
 - ✓ King + ship = kingship
- **Verb + er / or = Abstract Noun**
 - ✓ Teach + er = teacher
 - ✓ Act + or = actor
- **Verb + Ment/ion/tion = Abstract Noun**
 - ✓ Manage + ment = management
 - ✓ Act + ion = Action

Noun: Number

- **The number** indicates how many **persons or objects** are being referred to.
- The form that indicates **only one** is called **the singular**.
- The form that **indicates more than one** is called **the plural**.



Countable Noun: A countable noun is a noun with both a singular and a plural form, and it names anything (or anyone) that one can count.

Example

- a) Time and technology are two important factors that change substances into resources.
- b) The man played the flute and led all the mice out of the town.
- c) The usage of chemicals, insecticides and pesticides began after the Green Revolution.
- d) The businessman also insisted that the police had issued him several summonses.

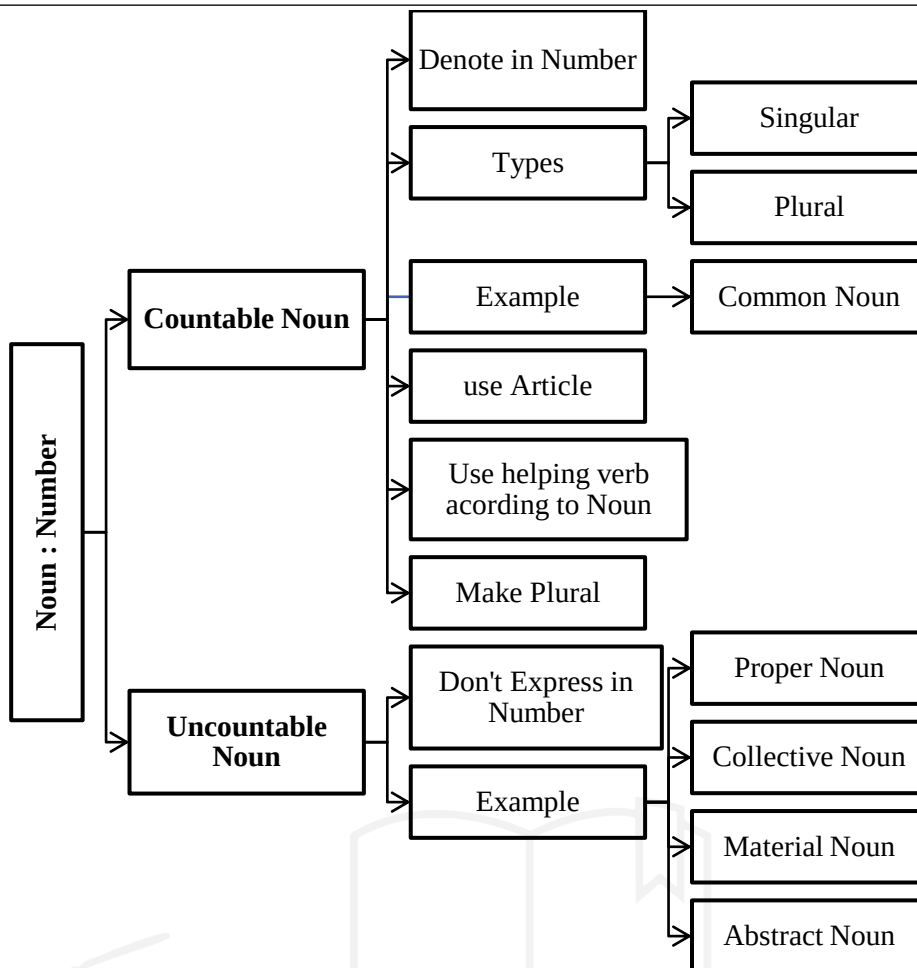
- **Uncountable Nouns:** An uncountable noun is a noun which does not have a plural form, and which refers to something that one cannot usually count. A non-countable noun always takes a singular verb in a sentence. uncountable nouns are similar to collective nouns, and are the opposite of countable nouns.

Example

- a) I've got a lot of **homework** this weekend.
- b) The little boy made much **mischief** in school.

Notes: Some Nouns Are Both Countable and uncountable.

- **Time** is money. (Here, "time" is a countable noun.)
- One should not waste **the time** on trifles. (Here, "time" is an uncountable noun.)



Some important Rules of Nouns

Rule 1: Some nouns are always used in the plural form. The “s” at the end of these nouns cannot be removed to make them singular. They appear plural and are also used as plural.

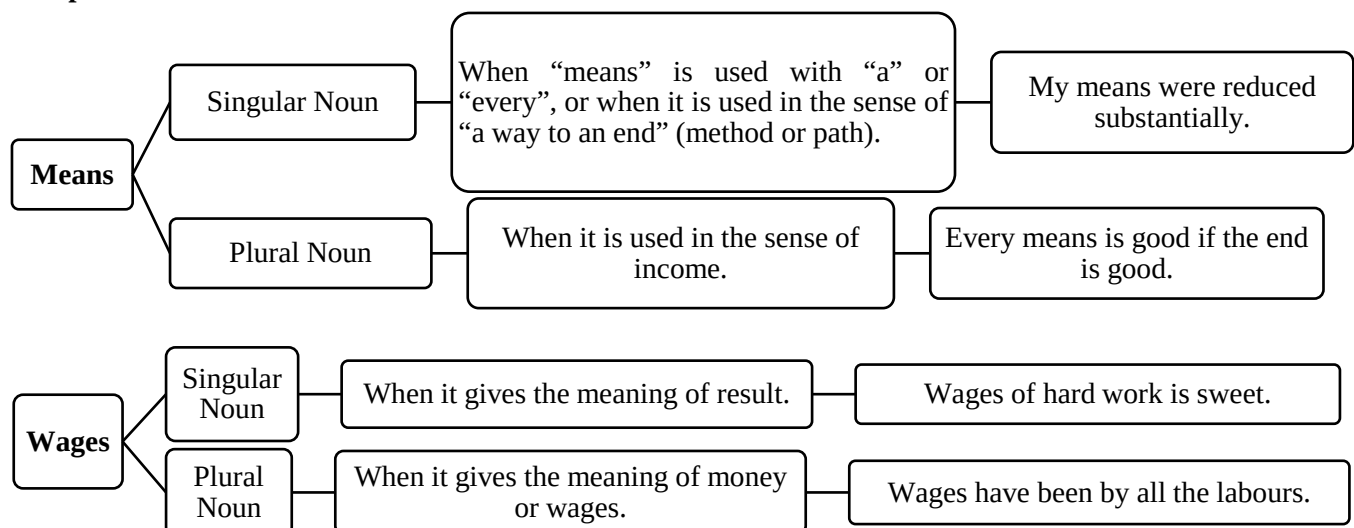
Words : Alms, amends, annals, archives, ashes, arrears, athletics, auspices, caves, species, scissors, trousers, pants, clippers, bellows, gallows, fangs, eyeglasses, goggles, belongings, breeches, bowels, braces, binoculars, customs, congratulations, dregs,

Exceptions:

earnings, entrails, embers, fetters, fireworks, lodgings, lees, odds, outskirts, particulars, proceeds, proceedings, regards, riches, remains, savings, shambles, shears, spectacles, surroundings, tidings, troops, tactics, thanks, tongs, vegetables, valuables, wages, Bacteria etc.

Example:

- He hated always to be the bearer of bad tidings.
- Bacteria are single-celled organisms that can reproduce on their own.



Rule 2: Some nouns appear to be plural but are singular in meaning. They are always used as singular.

Words: News, Innings, Politics, Summons, Physics, Economics, Ethics, Mechanics, Mathematics, Mumps, Rickets, Billiards, Draughts, etc.

Example:

- a. No news is good news.
- b. Economics is a good subject.
- c. Draughts is a good game.
- d. Ethics demands honesty in working.

Rule 3: Some nouns appear to be singular but are always used in the plural form.

Words: cattle clergy, cavalry, infantry, poultry, peasantry, children, gentry, police etc.

Example:

- a. Cattle are grazing in the field.
- b. Police have arrested the thieves.
- c. The police finished their investigation.

Notes: "People" means "persons". "Peoples" means "people of different races".

Rule 4: Some nouns are used only in the singular form. These are uncountable nouns, and articles "a/an" are not used with them.

Words: Scenery, Poetry, Furniture, Advice, Information, Hair, Language, Business, Mischief, Bread, Stationery, Crockery, Luggage, Baggage, Postage, Knowledge, Wastage, Money, Jewellery, Breakage, temper.

Example:

- a. He loses his temper on the slightest provocation.
- b. Some passengers misplaced their luggage before boarding the train.
- c. Mr. Abhilash and his family have received no information about the incident.
- d. I want to give you information about the missing necklace.

Notes: The plural form of "money" can be "monies", which means "sums of money".

Example:

- Monies have been collected and handed to the women's welfare society.

Rule 5: Some nouns have the same form in both singular and plural.

Words: deer, fish, crew, family, team, jury, carp, pike, trout, aircraft, counsel etc.

Example:

- a. The jury is considering its judgement.
- b. The jury are considering their verdict.
- c. One fish is there in the pond.
- d. There are many fish in the pond.

Rule 6: Some nouns are plural in meaning, but when they are preceded by a definite numeral adjective, they are not pluralized.

Words: Pair, score, gross, stone, hundred, dozen, thousand, million, Billion etc.

Example:

- a. I have two hundred rupees only.
- b. He has already donated five thousand rupees.
- c. It is a three feet wall.
- d. It is five feet in width.

Exceptions: If they are used with an indefinite countable expression, they are pluralized.

Example: dozens of women, hundreds of people, millions of dollars, scores of shops, many pairs of shoes, thousands millions etc.

Rule 7: If a noun is followed by a preposition and then the same noun again, the noun remains singular.

Example:

- a. Town after town was devastated.
- b. Row upon row of pick marble looks beautiful.
- c. He enquired from door to door.
- d. Ship after ship is arriving.

Note: In such sentences, writing "towns after towns", "rows upon rows", "doors to doors", or "ships after ships" is incorrect.

Rule 8: In a sentence, when "a half" or "a quarter" comes after a numeral adjective, the noun is placed after the numeral adjective, and then "a half" or "a quarter" is written.

Example:

- a. He gave me one rupee and a half.
- b. She gave me two rupees and a quarter.

Notes: If the numeral adjective and the fraction are joined by "and" and used in the sense of multiplication, then the noun is used in the plural form after "a half" or "a quarter".

Example:

- a. Two and a quarter times.
 - b. One and a half times.
- Here, multiplication is used in the sentence; therefore, the noun "times" is used in the plural form after "a quarter" or "a half".

Rule 9: A hyphenated noun is not used in the plural form.

Example:

- a. He gave me two hundred-rupee notes.
- b. He stays in five-star hotels. (Convert "stars" into "star")

Rule 10: With "a set of", "a pair of", "a group of", "each of", "either of", and "neither of", the noun is plural, and the helping verb is singular.

Example:

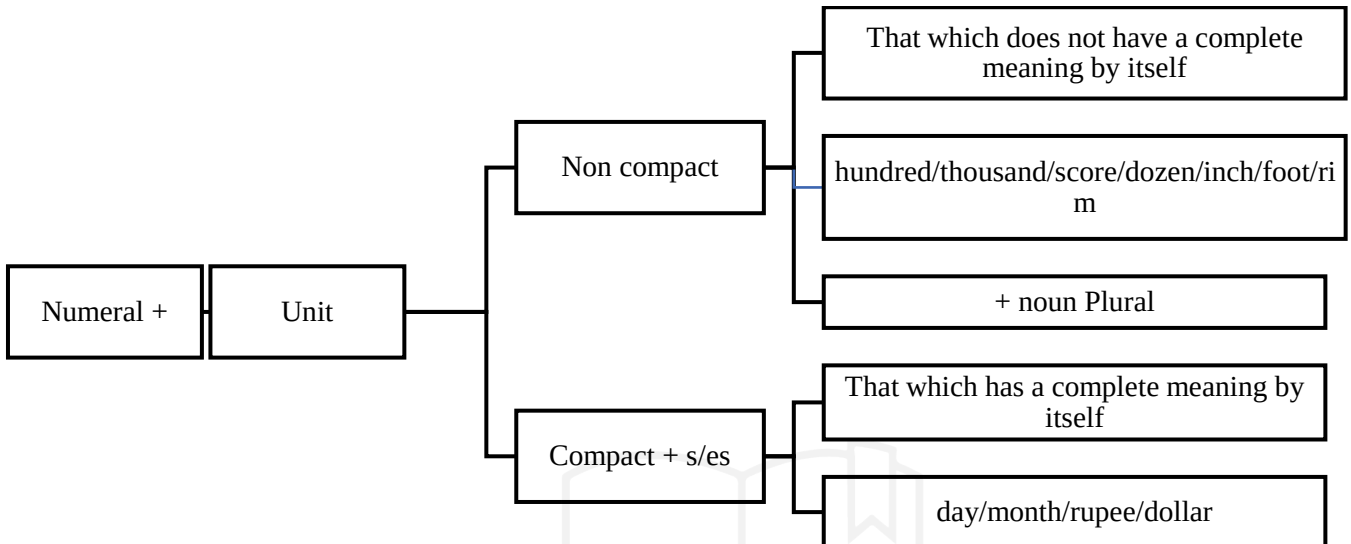
- a. A set of proceeds was deposited in bank account.
- b. A pair of shocks has bought by Ramesh.
- c. Each of Students has solved this Questions.

Rule 11: both of / all of + Noun plural + helping Plural

Example:

- a. All of students are thrown out in my class.

Rule 13:



Example:

- a. Ramesh spent ten rupees.
- b. She sold two dozens.
- c. We bought two dozen mangoes from the market.

Rule 14: Unit (Plural) of noun (Plural) + plural helping verb

Example:

- a. Hundreds of shops are closed during riot.

Rule 12: Numeral + unit (singular) + Noun (singular)/ adjective

Numeral + unit (Plural) + adjective

Example:

- a. She saw a six foot snake.
- b. He is six feet tall

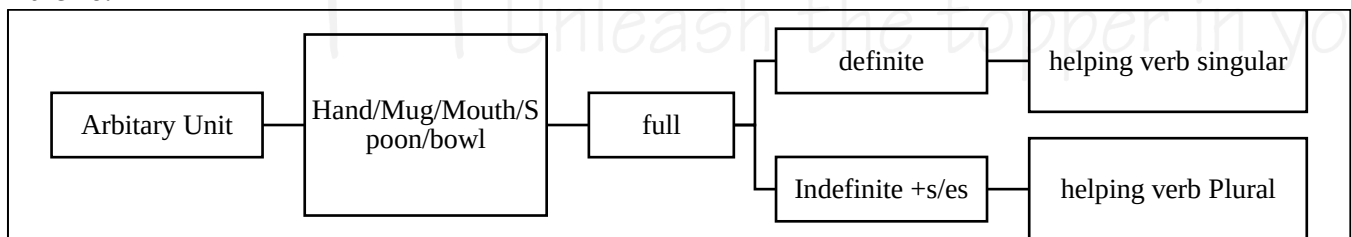
- b. Balloons filled with helium travel hundreds or even thousands of miles.

Rule 15: more than one unit in sentence. We use unit in ascending order.

Example:

- a. Thousands of lakhs of student of student have given test.

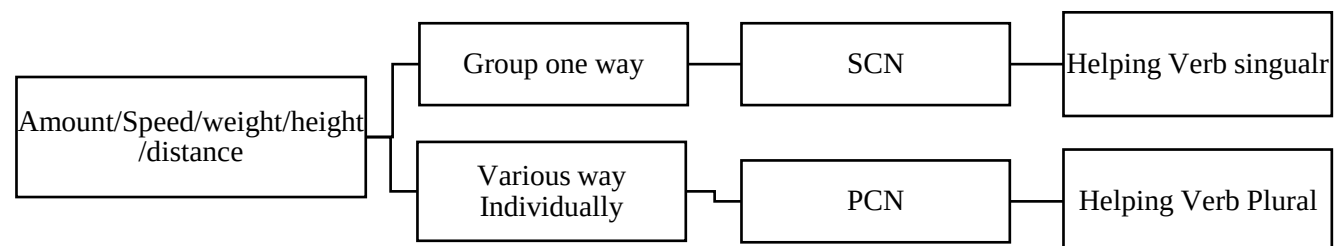
Rule 16:



Example:

- a. Two Spoonful
- b. His sons-in-law have enhanced his business within a short period

Rule 17:



Example:

- a. Ten miles needs to covered completely on foot.
- b. Five thousands rupees were spent on foot and entertainment.

Noun: Gender

➤ **Gender:** Gender comes from Latin genus, kind or sort.



Kinds of Gender:

1. **Masculine Gender:** A noun that denotes a male animal is said to be of the masculine gender.
Ex: boy, brother, dog, father, God, horse, master, son, tiger, lion, hero, hunter, king, cock-sparrow etc.

Note: Nouns such as Summer, Sun, Death, Time, Winter, and Thunder, which express power and violence, are also considered masculine gender.

2. **Feminine Gender:** A noun that denotes a female animal is said to be of the feminine gender.
Ex: bitch, daughter, girl, mare, mistress, mother, sister, tigress, lioness, heroine, huntress, queen, hensparrow etc.

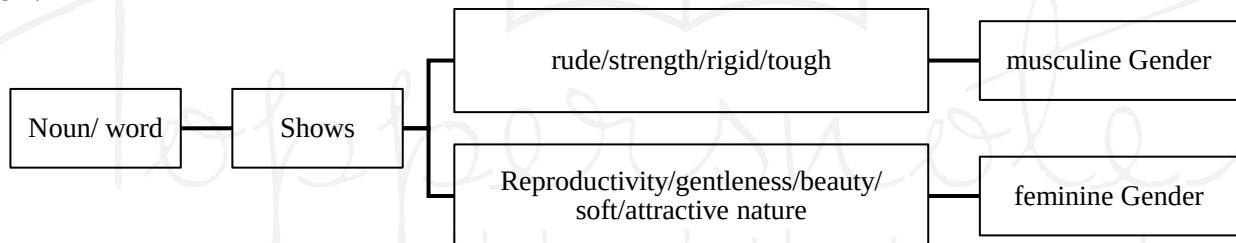
Note:

- Sometimes, a car and other vehicles to which one is emotionally attached are also referred to as feminine.
- **Nouns that express beauty, grace, and softness are considered feminine gender.**
 Ex- earth, mercy, moon, peace, ship, spring, nature, liberty etc.
- **Countries whose names suggest femininity are treated as feminine.**
 Ex- Scotland lost many of her bravest men in two great rebellions.
- **Some nouns are always used as feminine gender.**
 Ex- blonde, maid, mid-wife etc.

3. **Common Gender:** A noun that denotes either a male or female is said to be of the common gender.
Ex- baby, child, cousin, deer, elephant, enemy, fowl, friend, infant, mouse, neighbour, orphan, parents, patient, person, pupil, servant, sheep, student, teacher, thief etc.
4. **Neuter Gender:** A noun that denotes a thing that is neither male nor female (i.e. thing without life) is said to be of the neuter gender.
Ex - Copy, Book, Room, Paper, TV, Box, etc.

Some Rules Related to Gender:

Rule 1:



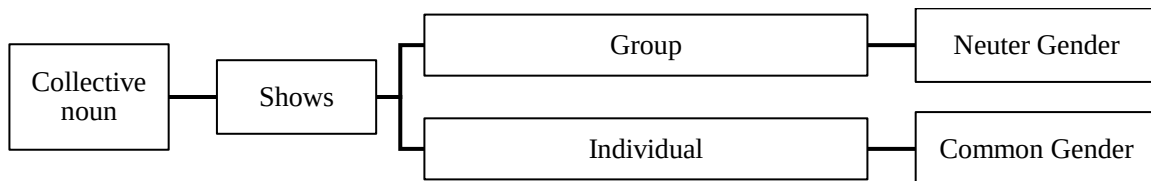
Words:

- **Feminine Gender:** Moon, Earth, Virtue, Spring, Modest, Fame, Charity, life, Sunlight, Moonlight, Winter, River.
- **Masculine Gender:** Death, Sun, Storm.

Example:

- a. The moon shed her light on the bank of river.
- b. Love virtue, she is alone free.

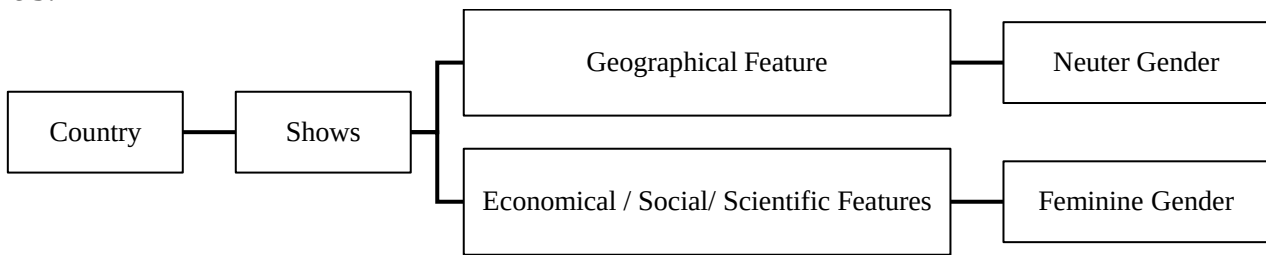
Rule 2:



Example:

- a. **The committee** will submit **its** report on Tuesday.
- b. **The team** will try **their** dress for next tournament.
- c. **The team** have announced that it won next match.
- d. **The committee** met in hotel room to decide **their** decision for bill.

Rule 3:



Example:

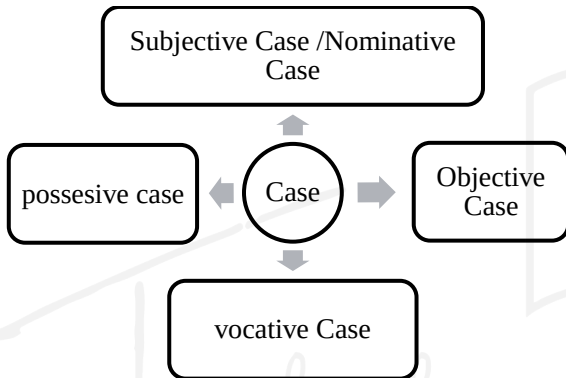
- a. Looking at globe, we see **China** here, **it's** one of the greatest countries in the world.
- b. **America** is proud of **her** scientists.

Rule 4: The feminine gender of some nouns is formed by using "person" with them.

- a. Chairman – chairperson
- b. Spokesman – spokesperson

Noun: CASE

➤ Case is used to define the relationship of a noun with the verb or other words in a sentence.



- 1. **Nominative Case / Subjective Case:** When the subject is given importance in a sentence, it is called the subjective or nominative case. **(Noun used as subject)**

- a. Dinkar wrote many poems.
- b. He was going to market.
- 2. **Objective case:** When the object has prominence in a sentence. **(Noun used as object)**
 - a. Kamlesh Helped Priyanka.
 - b. Sita wrote a letter daily.
- 3. **Vocative Case:** Used to address a noun or pronoun.
 - a. Ramesh, Come here.
 - b. Let's dance together.
 - c. You come late today, Dinkar.
- 4. **Possessive Case:** Used when a noun or pronoun shows possession over another noun or pronoun.
 - a. Boy's Rule
 - b. Rule of boy
 - c. Mohan's land
 - d. Land of Mohan

Note:

- For living things, possession is formed using 's. For non - living things, possession is generally formed using "of".
- Noun + 's = singular; Noun + s' = plural

Example:

- a. I just don't like the themes of today's music.
- b. Workers and companies in all sectors can contribute their skills to meet society's new needs.

Pronoun/ adjective possessive case

Subjective Case	Objective Case	Possessive Pronoun	Possessive Adjective
I	Me	Mine	My
We	Us	Ours	Our
You	You	Yours	Your
They	Them	Theirs	Their
He	Him	His	His
She	Her	Hers	Her
It	It		Its

- Time, place, idiomatic expressions, and celestial bodies, when personified, form the possessive by adding 's.
 - a. Diwali's celebration
 - b. Delhi's pollution
 - c. A ton's weight
 - d. One day's leave
 - e. Earth's beauty
 - f. Sun's presence
 - g. At arm's length
- ✓ The moon is Earth's only natural satellite and the nearest large celestial body.

- a. **You** and **I** can do this work. (21)
- b. **You** and **he** are working in the same office. (23)
- c. You, she and I have been working happily in the same company and in the same branch for the last nine years. (231)

Rule 3: Plural Pronoun: When more than one pronoun is used in a sentence and they are plural, they follow the order 1st person, 2nd person, and 3rd person (123 order).

Example:

- a. **We** and **you** cannot live together. (12)
- b. **We**, **you** and **they** can purchase that complex. (123)

Rule 4: If a sentence expresses a mistake, fault, offense, or any negative idea, then the order of pronouns should be 1st person, 2nd person, and 3rd person (123 order).

Example:

- a. **I** and **he** will beg sorry for the misconduct.
- b. **I** and **you** are responsible for the loss.
- c. **You** and **he** spoiled the party.

Rule 5: If more than one pronoun of different persons is used in a sentence and a single plural pronoun is used for them, (it should be used accordingly).

- III + I Person → I Person Plural
- II + III Person → II Person Plural
- II + I Person → I Person Plural

Example:

- a. **You** and **I** have done **our** job.
- b. **You he** and **I** have completed **our** duty.
- c. You and I have submitted **our** work on time.

Rule 6: With a collective noun, the pronoun is used in the singular (and neuter gender) when the collective noun is considered as a single unit. If the collective noun is not used as a unit but as separate individuals, then a plural pronoun is used.

Example:

- a. Apart from Germany, they also visited Italy and Austria during **their** business trip.
- b. The travelling gypsies wanted to display **their** skillful antics to the crowd.

Note: Here, with collective nouns such as Jury, Society, and Government, the pronoun is used not to express a single unit, but to show separateness, division, or individuality.

Rule 7: When two or more pronouns are joined by “and”, the pronoun is plural.

Example:

- a. **Ram** and **Mohan** went to **their** school.
- b. **Suresh** and **his family** members have completed **their** work.

Rule 8: When two singular nouns are joined by “and” and each or every is used before them, the pronoun is also singular.

Example:

- a. **Each** officer and **each** clerk has joined **his** duty.
- b. **Every** soldier and **every** officer was in his place.

Rule 9: With each, either, and neither, always a singular pronoun and a singular verb are used.

Example:

- a. **Each** of the students is ready to do **his** duty.
- b. **Either** of the two students gets **his** gift.
- c. **Neither** of them gets **his** turn.

Rule 10: When two or more singular nouns are joined by “or”, “either...or”, or “neither...nor”, the pronoun is used in the singular form.

Example:

- a. **Ram** or **Shyam** should deposit **his** dues.
- b. **Either** Ramesh or Ganesh lost **his** purse.
- c. **Neither** Ram nor Shyam has completed **his** work.

Rule 11: When one plural noun and one singular noun are joined by “or” or “nor”, a plural pronoun is used.

Example:

- a. **Either** the Principal or the teachers failed in **their** duty.
- b. **Neither** the teacher nor the students have done **their** work.

Rule 12: In comparative sentences, the use of the nominative or objective form of the pronoun after “than” or “as” depends on the meaning of the sentence.

Example:

- a. I love you more than he (loves you).
- b. I love you more than (I love) him.
- c. I shall give you as many pens as (I shall give) him.
- d. I am as intelligent as he (is).

Rule 13: A pronoun used after a “to be” form of verb should be in the same case as the noun or pronoun used before the verb “to be”.

Example:

- a. It is I.
- b. This is She.

Note: In such sentences, when a clause is used with “who/which”, the pronoun coming after the verb “to be” is always used in the nominative case.

Example:

- a. It is he who is responsible.
- b. It is she who refused the offer.
- c. It is I who saw her yesterday.
- d. It is he who will pay you.

Rule 14: After “let”, “like”, “between”, “but”, “except”, and prepositions, the objective case is used.

Example:

- Let me do this work.
- Let me clear the doubts, if any.
- Everybody** but him was present for the meeting.

Use of It:

Rule 1: “It” is used for animals, non-living things, countries, and babies. The plural of “it” is “they”.

Example:

- Here is your pen. Please take it.
- He has a cat. It is very beautiful.
- When he saw the child, it was playing.

Rule 2: “It” is used as an introductory subject to express time, weather, temperature, distance, or other natural phenomena. In this case, “it” is called an “empty it” because it has no specific meaning.

Example:

- It is 7 O’clock.
- It is fine.
- It is summer.

Rule 3: “It” is also used in place of an infinitive, gerund, or clause.

Example:

- It rains.
- It blows.

Rule 4: “It” is used as the subject of a sentence to emphasize a noun or pronoun.

Example:

- It is you, who can solve this problem.
- It is the place where he was murdered.

Rule 5: “It” is used to introduce a phrase or clause.

Example:

- That the Record will break today** is probable.

Rule 6: “It” is used in exclamatory sentences in the following way:

Example:

- What a beautiful bird it is!
- What a large building it is!

Rule 7: The possessive pronoun required here is “its” (without an apostrophe).

It’s = it is

- She has been a member of this club since its formation.
- It’s impossible to conduct truly causal research on media consumption and suicide.
- Now it’s referring to the same big lug who met his fate thanks to David’s slingshot.
- The energetic kitten is playful after having its breakfast.
- A computer can’t function without its motherboard.

Reflexive Pronoun:

- When the action done by the subject turns back (reflects) upon the subject.
- Pronouns are formed by adding “self” to my, your, him, her, and it, and by adding “selves” to our, your, and them. They are used as objects in a sentence and refer back to the subject itself.



	First Person	Second Person	Third Person
Sing.	Myself	Yourself	Himself, herself, itself
Plural	Ourselves	Yourselves	themselves

Example:

- The boys hid themselves.
- Ram and Shyam blamed themselves for the accident.
- The cat bit its tail and hurt itself.
- She herself is responsible for this situation of hers.

Rules Related to Reflexive Pronoun

Rule 1: Some transitive verbs are used with reflexive pronouns. A transitive verb requires an object; when no object is present with such verbs, a reflexive pronoun is used to complete the object.

verbs: avail, absent, enjoy, resign, apply, revenge, exert etc.

Example:

- They enjoyed themselves the pleasure of weather.
- Try to avail yourself of every opportunity that comes your way.
- You should avail yourself of this opportunity to demonstrate your skills.

Rule 2: Some verbs, when used intransitively, are not used with reflexive pronouns.

Verbs: Keep, break, set, bathe, make, stop, steal, qualify, move, open, draw, rest, roll, burst, hide, feed, gather, sleep etc.

- Generally, these verbs are used intransitively.

Example:

- She hid in the room.
- After a long and fun-filled day, the children slept peacefully.

Emphatic Pronoun

- When compound personal pronouns are used for the sake of emphasis.
- If a reflexive pronoun means “oneself,” then an emphatic pronoun means “self” (i.e., “personally” or “by oneself”).
- An emphatic pronoun is used to emphasize a noun or pronoun in a sentence.



Example:

- a. I myself solved this question.
- b. You yourself admitted your fault.
- c. She herself found the solution.

Reciprocal Pronoun



- When two pronouns are used together to express a mutual relationship, they are called reciprocal pronouns.
- Reciprocal pronouns are used in the objective case.

I. For two – “each other” is used:

Example:

- a. The two brothers loved each other.
- b. Russia and America are jealous of each other.
- c. The three of them shouted out to each other when the train started moving.

II. For more than two – “one another” is used:

Example:

- a. The five boys helped one another.
- b. They all gave gifts to one another.

Exclamatory Pronoun



- A pronoun used as an exclamation is called an Exclamatory Pronoun.

Example:

- a. What! You don’t know Sonia Gandhi?
- b. What! You lost the chain?

Demonstrative Pronoun



- Demonstrative Pronoun is used to point out the object to which it refers.
- This, That, and These are demonstrative pronouns. A verb is used immediately after them.

Example:

- a. This is the gift from my mother.
- b. These are the books, I found in the bag.
- c. That is my house.

Note: If, in a sentence, a noun is used after a demonstrative word instead of a verb, then it is used as an adjective, not as a pronoun.

Example:

- a. This pen is mine.
- b. That book is hers.
- c. These books are his.

Rules Related to Demonstrative Pronoun

Rule 1: “This” is used for a single person or thing that is near, while “These” is used for more than one person or thing that is near.

Example:

- a. This is a cat.
- b. These are cats.

Rule 2: “That” is used for a single person or thing that is far, while “Those” is used for more than one person or thing that is far.

Example:

- a. That is a book.
- b. Those are books.

Note: To avoid the repetition of a singular noun, “that of” is used, and to avoid the repetition of a plural noun, “those of” is used.

Example:

- a. The climate of Pune is better than **that** (Mean: climate) of Mumbai.
- b. The streets of Delhi are wider than **those** (Mean: streets) of Mumbai.

Rule 3: In a sentence, “one” is used to avoid the repetition of a singular countable noun, while “ones” is used to avoid the repetition of a plural countable noun, not “one’s”.

Example:

- a. This is the new version, but **that** is an old **one**.
- b. These are new books, but **those** are old **ones**.

Indefinite Pronoun



- These pronouns refer to persons or things in a general way, but do not refer to any person or thing in particular.
- Pronouns that do not indicate any specific person or thing are called indefinite pronouns.
- With “one”, “one’s” is used in the possessive form.

Indefinite Pronoun: all, anybody, anyone, anything, everybody, everyone, everything, few, many, no one, nobody, none, nothing, one, other, same, some, somebody, someone, something, such etc.

Example:

- ✓ **Some** have joined the party.
- ✓ **Someone** has stolen my watch.
- ✓ **One** must avail oneself of every good opportunity.
- ✓ **Somebody** has stolen my watch.
- ✓ **All** were drowned, many of them were Indians.

Word	Person	Thing
Some	Someone, somebody	Something
Any	Anyone, anybody	Anything
Every	Everyone, everybody	Everything
No	No one, no body	Nothing
Possessive case	His	Its

Note: “One” is used in the nominative, reflexive, and possessive cases in the forms “one”, “oneself”, and “one’s” respectively.

Example:

- One should do one’s duty.
- One must do one’s work.

Distributive Pronoun

➤ These pronouns refer to persons or things one at a time. For this reason, they are always singular and as such followed by the verb in singular.

➤ These pronouns are always singular, and a singular verb is used with them.

Distributive Pronoun: Each, Every, Either, Neither, Everyone, none

Example

- ✓ **Each** of the students gets a prize.
- ✓ **Either** of the two will win the race.
- ✓ **Neither** of those two students can secure first position.
- ✓ **Every one** of the students was happy.

Distributive Pronoun	Meaning
Everyone	used in the context of more than two
Each	used for two or more
Either	any one of the two
Neither	none of the two
Any, none, no one	used for more than two (any, none, no one)

Rules Related to Distributive Pronoun

Rule 1: Each/Either/Neither + of + plural Noun + S.H.V ----- (After “each of”, “either of”, and “neither of”, a plural noun or plural pronoun is used.)

Example:

- Each of** the boys has a note book.
- Each of** the boys has his own pen.

Note: The plural noun used after “each of”, “either of”, and “neither of” is preceded by “the”.

Rule 2: If “each” is used with the subject, it is placed after the subject and before the auxiliary verb, and the main verb is used according to the subject.

Example:

- We **each** have advised him to give up smoking.

Rule 3: “Both” is used for two persons or things. It is not used in negative sentences.

Example:

- Both** of the two students are guilty.

Rule 4: With distributive pronouns, a third person, singular pronoun in the masculine gender (he, his, him) is used.

Example:

- Everyone** should obey his parents.
- Neither** of these two students has received his prize.

Rule 5: If a feminine gender noun is used after a distributive pronoun, then the pronoun “her” must be used.

Example:

- Neither** of these two girls has deposited her fees.
- Either** of the two girls has received her gift.
- Each** of the girls has donated her pocket money.

Rule 6: If plural pronouns (us/them/you) are used instead of feminine nouns, then a singular masculine gender pronoun is used.

Example:

- Neither** of them has done his duty.
- Each** of them has forgot his purse.

Interrogative Pronoun

➤ These pronouns are used to ask questions.



Interrogative Pronoun				
Who	Whom	Whose	What	Which
Subjective case	Objective Case	Possessive Case	Non Living thing	Used for selection
			Used to find out the subject or object	To Findout Rank/Profession/ Post
				Object/ Animal/ Printout

Example:

- Who** invited Mr. Ramesh?
- Whom** does she write this letter?
- Whose** is that car?
- What** has happened?
- What** have you bought today?
- Which** of these novels do you like most?
- Which** is your national animal?

Rules Related to Interrogative Pronoun:

Rule 1: The structure "Preposition + whom" is used.

Example:

- By whom** was the Ramayana written?

Note: If the preposition is used at the end of the sentence, "who" is used at the beginning.

- Who** was the Rayamana written **by**?

Rule 2: "Whose" is not used for non-living things.

- Whose** book is **this**?

Relative Pronoun

- Relative Pronoun refers to some noun going before, which is called its antecedent.
- Relative pronouns (who, which, that, what, whose, whom) are those pronouns that refer back to a noun used earlier; this noun is called the antecedent (which comes before).

Relative Pronoun: Who, Whom, That, Which

Example:

- I know the man **who** came here yesterday
- Here is the book **that** you lent me.
- I have found the pen **which** I lost.

Note:

- The number and gender of a relative pronoun are the same as those of the noun or pronoun used before it. Generally, the antecedent comes before the relative pronoun, but sometimes the antecedent is not clearly stated (i.e., it is implied).

Example:

- Whom** the God loves die young.
- Where** are the boys I called?

- When a relative pronoun is used to describe or define its antecedent, it is called a **Restrictive Relative Pronoun**.

Example:

- People who are lonely have higher levels of the hormone cortisol.
- It was he who encouraged me when I was feeling low.

- When a relative pronoun does not define the antecedent but only adds extra information, it is called a **Continuative (Non-restrictive) Relative Pronoun**.

Example:

- I met Ram who gave me a pen. (Who = and he)
- She hit the glass which fell into pieces. (Which = and it)

Rules Related to Relative Pronoun

1. **Who/ Whom:** Person के लिए किया जाता है।

Rule 1: These are used for persons and living nouns. "Who" is used in the nominative case, and "whom" is used in the objective case. With "people" and "those", "who" is used.

Example:

- The children** **who** sang in the choir were applauded by the audience.
- This appears to be the handiwork of **someone** **who** belongs to a criminal gang.
- My elder **brother**, **whom** you'll meet later, is a dentist.
- Who** is the **person** that you wanted me to contact there?

2. **Which:** Used for non-living things or animals.

Example:

- He always obeys his parents, **which** shows his loyalty.
- This is the album **which** I found in the garage.

3. **Whose:**

Rule 2: "Whose" is used in the possessive case, generally for persons and animals. In some cases, it is also used for non-living things.

Example:

- What is the name of the Swami **whose** autobiography impressed you so much?
- My friend **whose** leg was fractured has recovered.

4. **That** का प्रयोग:

Rule 3: When two antecedents joined by "and" are used, one referring to a person and the other to an animal or thing, "that" is used as the relative pronoun.

- The man** and his **dog** **that** I saw yesterday have been kidnapped.

Rule 4: "That" is used after a superlative degree.

- Mr. Mishra is the **most laborious** man **that** I have ever seen.
- He is the **most eloquent** speaker **that** I have ever heard.

Rule 5: When "all" refers to persons, "who/that" is used after it.

- All who/that are interested to do this work can start now

Rule 6: When "all" refers to things, "that" is used after it.

- All that glitters is not gold

Rule 7: "That" is used after "all + uncountable noun".

- All the money that I gave her has been spent.

Rule 8: “That” is used after words like everything, nothing, the only, any, all, everyone, none, no, nobody, much, little, the same, the few, the little.

- My father has given me everything that I needed.
- My wife has spent the little money that I gave her.

Rule 9: When the verb is clearly expressed, “that” is used after “the same + noun”.

- This is the same man that deceived me.
- There was none that didn’t support the cause.
- This is the book that I wanted to buy.

Rule 10: No preposition is placed before “that”. If a preposition is required, it is placed at the end of the sentence.

- We know the hotel that she lives in.
- I understand the point that you are hinting at.

Compound relative Pronouns: Whoever, whosoever, whomsoever, whatever, whichever, whatsoever, etc., are compound relative pronouns. They are used without an antecedent, as the antecedent is included within them.

- **Whatever** - anything which.
- **Whichever** - anything which.
- **Whoever/whosoever** - any person who.
- **Whomsoever** - any person whom.

Example

- You can eat whatever you like.
- You can take whichever you like.
- I shall employ whomsoever you recommend.

Possessive Pronoun

- **Possession:** The relationship of a noun with another noun and its replacement is called a possessive pronoun.
- Words that show ownership or belongingness of a noun in a sentence are called possessive pronouns.
- It is always used after the verb.



Example:

- This is ram’s car → This car is his.
- This is my car. → This car is mine.

Noun/Pronoun	Subjective	Objective	Possessive Pronoun
1 st Person	I	Me	Mine
	We	Us	Ours
2 nd person	You	You	Yours
3 rd person	He	Him	His
	She	Her	Hers
	They	Them	Their
Indefinite Pronoun (some/no/every/any)	Body	Him	His
	Thing	It	
Distributive Pronoun	Each/ either/neither	Him	His
Common gender	They	Them	Theirs
	He	Him	His
Collective noun	They	Them	Theirs
	It	It	Its
Masculine gender	He	Him	His
Feminine gender	She	Her	Hers
Neuter gender	It	It	

Example:

- The small cafe at the end of the road is hers.
- A tiger’s skull is similar to a lion’s.
- When Sanathan asked Mr. Jignesh for a fresh evaluation of his performance in the last financial year, little did he know that the results would come out worse than expected.
- The small coffee shop at the end of the road is mine.
- Everyone should respect their parents, teachers, and elders.

Rules Related to Possessive Pronoun:

Rule 1: When two subjects are joined by “as well as”, “with”, “along with”, “together with”, “and not”, “in addition to”, “but”, “besides”, “except”, “rather than”, “accompanied by”, “like”, “unlike”, “no less than”, or

“nothing but”, the possessive pronoun agrees with the first subject.

Example:

- Rita as well as her friends has done her work.
- My friend Reena along with her sister is doing her job at Jaipur.

Rule 2: When two subjects are joined by “either...or”, “neither...nor”, “not only...but also”, or “none but”, the possessive pronoun agrees with the nearest subject.

Example:

- Neither** the staff members **nor** the manager was taking his task seriously.

3

CHAPTER

Adjective



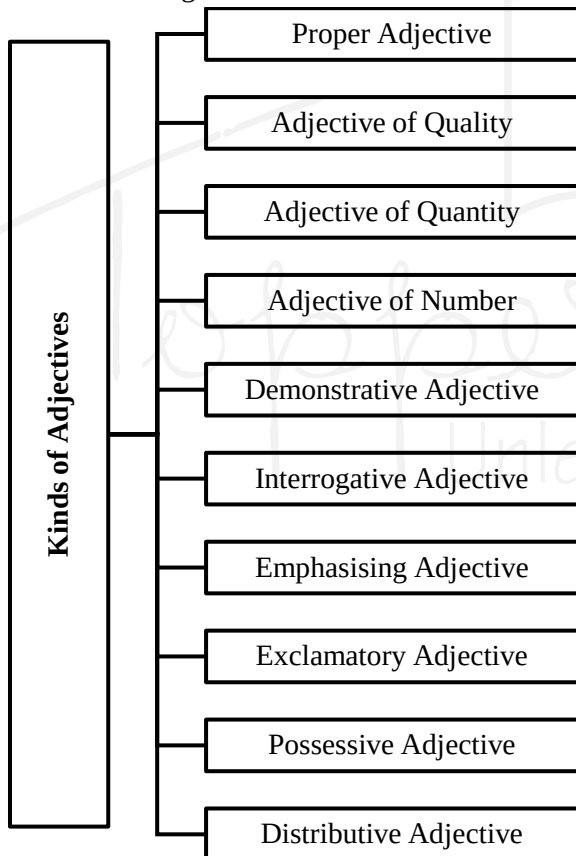
➤ An adjective is a word used to qualify a noun or a pronoun or qualifying words are known as adjective.

Or

➤ An adjective is a word which adds something to the meaning of noun or pronoun.

Example:

- The wedding gown looked **decent** despite being studded with jewels.
- Residents should keep an eye out for strangers acting **suspicious** in their areas.
- Aesthetic value is specifically a way in which we can get positive **conclusive** value from the world at large.



Proper Adjective:

➤ Adjectives formed from proper nouns are called proper adjectives.

Example: Indian (Proper noun - India), African (Proper noun - Africa), European (Proper noun - Europe), etc



Adjective of Quality

- It shows the kind of a person, an animal, a place or a thing.
- It expresses the quality of a noun or pronoun such as virtue, defect, size, color, appearance, internal quality, type, etc.
- These answer the question “what kind of” in a sentence.

Example:

- These are **ripe** mangoes.
- This **circular** road will lead to the bus stand.
- The **beautiful** landscapes of hilly regions attract tourists.

Note:

- **Attributive Use:** When an adjective is used before a noun, it is called attributive use.
- **Predicative Use:** When an adjective is used after a verb, it is called predicative use.

Adjective of Quantity

- It shows how much of a thing is meant.
- It expresses the quantity (amount) of a noun.
- It is generally used with uncountable nouns.
- These adjectives answer the question “how much”.
- a great deal of, a lot of, any, enough, few, little, lots of, many, much, one, plenty of, some, twenty, whole, all.

Example:

- All** the money we had is spent.
- She ate the **whole** loaf.
- They have **much** work to do.
- I have **some** money.

Adjective of Number

- These show how many persons or things are meant, or in what order a person or thing stands.
- They express the number of persons or things, or their order (position).
- One, two....., Many, Few, All, Some, First, Second,Last, Next etc.
- These adjectives answer the question “how many”.

Example

- I have **three** rooms.
- There are **forty** students in my class.
- I have **few** books.



Adjectives of Number

Definite Number Adjectives

When they refer to a definite number or person.

Cardinal Adjective

They denote a definite number.

One, Two, Three, Four etc.

Ordinal Adjective

They denote a definite order.

First, Second, Third, Fourth etc.

Multiplicative Adjective

These adjectives show multiplication or multiple.

Single, Double, Triple etc.

Indefinite Number Adjectives

These do not denote a definite number.

a good many, a great, a great deal of, a lot of, enough, lots of, many, many a, numerous, plenty of, several, some, various etc.

Rule 1: The preposition “of” is not used after the following definite numerals.

Ex – a dozen, a hundred

Example:

- a. We have a dozen pens.
- b. He has a hundred cows.

Rule 2: If definite numerals are used without “a”, they express an indefinite number; in such cases, “of” is used.

Ex - a lakh of men, a pair of shoes, a couple of hours.

Example:

- a. We have dozens of pens.
- b. He has hundreds of cows.

Rule 3: The article “the” is used with ordinal numbers.

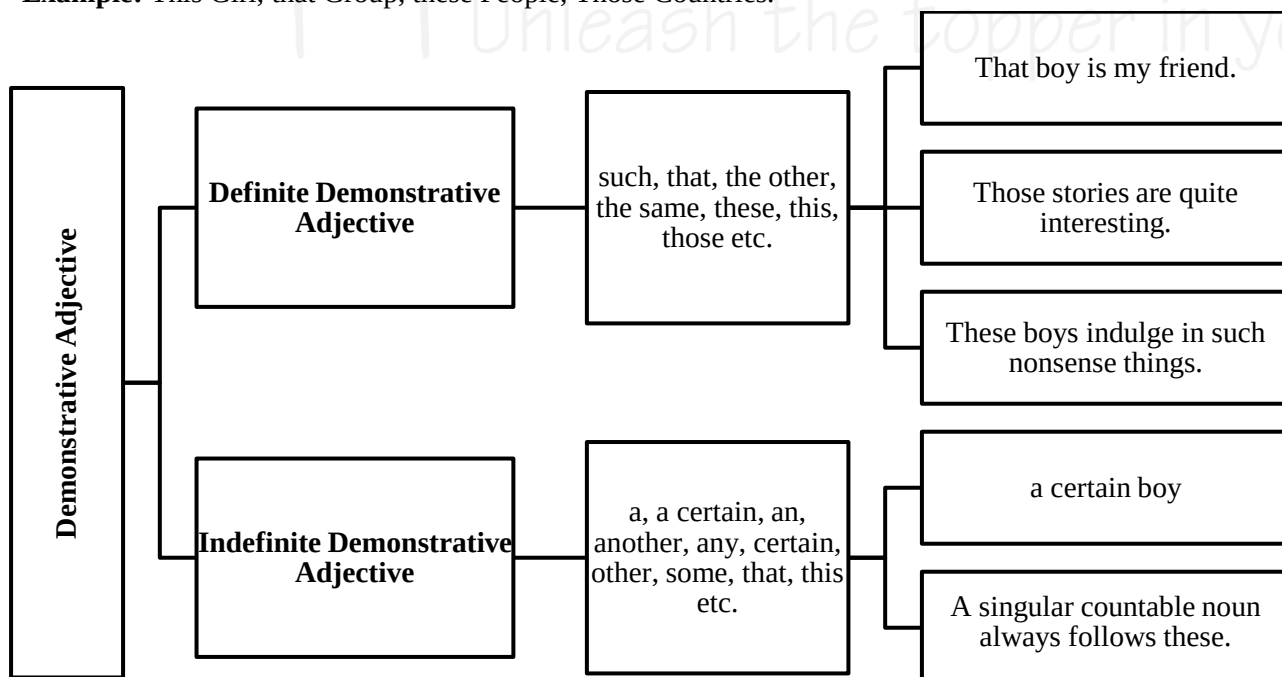
Example:

- a. The first lesson is on verb.
- b. The first five girls will get the discount on our merchandise.

Demonstrative Adjective

- These point out which persons, places or things are meant.
- Adjectives that point to the noun used immediately after them are called demonstrative adjectives.

Example: This Girl, that Group, these People, Those Countries.



Distributive Adjectives



- These show that persons or things are taken singly or separately.
- Adjectives that refer to each individual person or thing of a group or class are called distributive adjectives.
- **Distributive Adjective:** Each, Every, Either, Neither

Example:

- a. **Each** boy will show his work.
- b. **Every** man had gone in time.
- c. You can take **either** road, this or that.
- d. **Neither** road is safe at this hour.

Note: If a noun comes immediately after each, every, either, or neither, these words function as distributive adjectives. If another word comes immediately after them, they function as distributive pronouns.

Example

- a. Each girl took the test. → Each + Noun → Distributive Adjective
- b. Each of the boys took the Test. → Each = Subject → Distributive Pronoun.

Interrogative Adjective



- These adjectives are used with nouns to ask questions.
- Adjectives that are used with nouns to ask questions are called interrogative adjectives.

Example:

- a. **Which** book is yours?
- b. **Which** road should we take to reach the railway station?
- c. **Whose** phone is this?

Note: If a noun comes immediately after what, which, or whose, they function as interrogative adjectives. If a verb comes immediately after them, they function as interrogative pronouns.

Example

- a. What colour is your bag? → What + Noun → Interrogative Adjective
- b. What did you do? → What + verb → Interrogative Pronoun.

Possessive Adjective



- The adjectives which show possession or relationship are called possessive adjectives.
- **Possessive Adjective:** My, our, your, his, her, their, its.

Example:

- a. Our dog has bit their rabbit.
- b. The rose has its own fragrance.
- c. My village is not backward.

Note: Possessive adjectives are used before a noun, whereas possessive pronouns are used after the verb.

- a. This is my book. (Possessive adjective)
- b. This book is mine. (Possessive pronoun)

Emphasising Adjectives



- These Adjectives are used to lay emphasis on the Noun.
- Words like own, very, quite, which are used to emphasize a noun, are called emphasising adjectives.

Example:

- a. I saw it with my **own eyes**.
- b. This happened before my **very eyes**.

Exclamatory Adjectives



- What can be use as exclamatory adjectives.

Example:

- a. What joke that was!
- b. What a beautiful house you have!

Some Important Adjectives and their Use

Some/ any

