

## ENGLISH ASSIGNMENT-2 : Noun

### PART – I

**All naming words are called nouns.**

They are generally of two types–

**(A) Concrete Noun**      **(B) Abstract Noun**

**(A) Concrete Noun** – The noun which can be seen, felt and touched is called concrete noun.

*e.g.* duster, book, mobile, etc

**Types of Concrete Noun –**

- (i) Proper Noun      (व्यक्तिवाचक)
- (ii) Common Noun    (जातिवाचक)
- (iii) Collective Noun    (समूहवाचक)
- (iv) Material Noun    (द्रव्यवाचक)

**(i) Proper Noun** – The name of a particular person, thing or place is called Proper Noun.

*e.g.* Ram, Delhi, Gita, Rotomac, Maruti etc.

**(ii) Common Noun** – The name of things, animals or persons of the same kind or type is called Common Noun.

जिस **Noun** (संज्ञा) से एक वर्ग अथवा जाति के व्यक्ति या वस्तु का बोध हो, उसे **Common Noun** (जातिवाचक संज्ञा) कहते हैं।

*e.g.* king, boy, girl, city etc.

**(iii) Collective Noun** – A group of things or objects is called Collective Noun.

*e.g.* Team, committee, army, jury, council, government, the House/Parliament etc.

#### NOTE

- यदि Members किसी बात पर एक हों तो इसे singular माना जाता है।
- यदि Members में मतभेद हो तो इसे Plural माना जाता है।

- e.g.* (i) The **jury** *is/are* divided in their verdict.  
 (ii) The **committee** *is/are* unanimous on this issue.  
 (iii) The **team** *is/are* divided over the decision of captainship.

**(iv) Material Noun** – A common noun which is made of material is called Material Noun.

*e.g.* silver, iron, wood, oil, sugar etc.

Material Nouns **Countable** नहीं होते हैं, अर्थात् इनकी गिनती नहीं की जा सकती है। इन्हें मापा या तोला जा सकता है। इनके साथ **Singular verb** का प्रयोग किया जाता है एवं इनके पहले **Article (a/an)** का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है। इनके साथ **(s/es)** नहीं लगता है।

**(B) Abstract Noun** – Nouns that can not be seen or touched but can only be felt are called Abstract Nouns.

*e.g.* (i) Action – Judgement, Study, Teaching etc.

(ii) Quality – Goodness, Beauty etc.

(iii) State – Liquid, Boyhood, Childhood, Gaseous etc.

(iv) Subject/Art/Science – Mathematics, Arts, Music etc.

#### Counting Nouns

According to counting, there are two types of Nouns–

**(A) Countable Noun** – The noun which can be counted:

*e.g.* (i) **Singular** – boy, girl, cow, bird, tree, book, etc.

(ii) **Plural** – boys, girls, cows, birds, trees, books, etc.

**(B) Uncountable Noun** – The noun which can't be counted.

*e.g.* sand, water, hair etc.

## Rules to turn Singular Nouns into Plural

1. **By adding -s, -es, -ies etc. to a singular noun:**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Torch	Torches
Guy	Guys
Fly	Flies
Mosquito	Mosquitoes

2. **By adding -ves to the nouns ending with 'f' or 'fe'.**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Leaf	Leaves
Life	Lives
Knife	Knives

**Some Exceptions**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Belief	Beliefs
Grief	Grievs
Chief	Chiefs

3. **Compound words are made plural with their Principal word.**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Brother-in-law	<u>Brothers</u> -in-law
Step-son/daughter	Step- <u>sons/daughters</u>
Maid servant	Maid <u>servants</u>
Man/woman-servant	<u>Men/women-Servants</u>
Man-Lover/hater	Man- <u>Lovers/haters</u>
Cupful/handful	Cup <u>fuls/handfuls</u>
Girl/boyfriend	Girl/ <u>boyfriends</u>
Class-fellow	Class- <u>fellows</u>

4. **Some nouns form their plurals by changing the spelling and the vowel sound of the singular**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Man	Men
Woman	Women
Foot	Feet
Mouse	Mice
Goose (हँस)	Geese
Tooth	Teeth
Louse (जूँ)	Lice
Oasis (मरूद्यान)	Oases

5. **Figures, symbols and abbreviations get their plural by adding 's/s'.**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
3	3's / 3s
c	c's / cs

6. **Some noun have the same form in singular and plural.**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Fish	Fish [ <i>fishes</i> (कई प्रजातियाँ भी होता है)]
Sheep	Sheep
Deer	Deer
Series	Series
Means (money)	Means
Species	Species
Offspring (संतान)	Offspring
Headquarters	Headquarters
Aircraft	Aircraft
Family	Family [ <i>families</i> (अलग-अलग परिवार भी होता है)]

- e.g.** (i) There are two fish in the pond.  
 (ii) There is a fish in the aquarium.  
 (iii) There are many fishes in the aquarium.  
 ('Fishes' का अर्थ है विभिन्न प्रजातियों की fish)

7. **Some nouns form their plural with en or ne:**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Child	Children
Ox	Oxen
Cow	Kine (or cows)
Brother	Brethren (Community)
Brother	Brothers (Sons of same father)

8. **Some Greek/Latin words are singular with on/um at the end of the word; they get plural by adding 'a' instead of on/um.**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Phenomenon (घटना)	Phenomena
Criterion (मापदंड)	Criteria
Datum (आँकड़ा)	Data
Agendum (कार्यसूची)	Agenda
Memorandum (ज्ञापन)	Memoranda
Stratum (परत/स्तर)	Strata

9. **Some Latin words ending with 'us' get plural by adding 'i'.**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Radius	Radii
Syllabus	Syllabi

**10. Some Latin words are singular with 'um' at the end of the word; they get plural by adding 's' instead of 'um'.**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Asylum (शरण स्थल)	Asylums
Museum	Museums
Premium	Premiums
Pendulum	Pendulums
Stadium	Stadia/Stadiums
Dictum (कहावत)	Dicta/Dictums

**11. Some Greek words ending with 'is' get their plural by adding 'es' instead of 'is'.**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Analysis	Analyses
Crisis	Crises
Basis	Bases
Thesis	Theses

**12. The meanings of certain nouns get changed when we add 's' or 'es' to them.**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
Alphabet	वर्णमाला	Alphabets	भाषाएँ
Arm	बाँह/भुजा	Arms	हथियार
Air	हवा	Airs	दिखावटी व्यवहार
Cloth	कपड़े का पीस	Clothes	ड्रेस
Return	वापसी	Returns	आय का हिसाब
Iron	लोहा	Irons	जंजीरें
Force	शक्ति	Forces	सेना / पुलिस की टुकड़ियाँ
Sand	रेत	Sands	रेगिस्तान
Wood	लकड़ी	Woods	जंगल
Abuse	दुरुपयोग	Abuses	कुरीतियाँ
Good	लाभ	Goods	सामान

Water	पानी	Waters	समुद्र
Work	मेहनत	Works	साहित्य लेख/रचना
Wit	वाक्पटुता	Wits	बुद्धिमता
Custom	रिवाज	Customs	रिवाज, सीमा शुल्क
Manner	तरीका	Manners	तरीके, शिष्टाचार
Pain	दर्द	Pains	दर्द, अथक प्रयास
Quarter	एक-चौथाई	Quarters	एक-चौथाई, आवास
Letter	अक्षर, चिट्ठी	Letters	साहित्य लेख/रचनाएँ
People	लोग	Peoples	कई नस्लों के लोग

**13. Wrongly used Nouns/Noun Phrases**

<b>Wrong</b>	<b>Right</b>
Freeship	Free scholarship / studentship
Boundation	Bounds
Lecturership	Lectureship
Offsprings	Offspring
Cousin brother/sister	Cousin
Strong breeze	Strong wind
Angry mob	Mob
Space/place (खाली स्थान के लिये)	Room
Boarding and lodging	Board and lodging
Fooding and lodging	Food and lodging
A three miles race	A three-mile race
A hundred rupees note	A hundred rupee note
A five years old boy	A five-year old boy
A three members group	A three member group
A five men group	A five-man group
Somebody's else	Somebody else's
Ram's and Sita's son	Ram and Sita's son
The Verma's	The Vermas (Verma family)

## Exercises

### Exercise - 1

**DIRECTIONS (1 - 3): Fill in the blanks.**

- Both the ..... welcomed the newly weds with garlands of flowers.
  - mothers-in-laws
  - mother-in-law
  - mothers-in-law
  - mother-in-laws
- The cheapest.....are manufactured in China.
  - electronical good
  - electrical good
  - electronic goods
  - electronic good
- The ..... of the middle school is a woman of .....
  - principles, principal
  - principals, principal
  - principal, principle
  - principle, principals

## Exercise – 2

### DIRECTIONS (1 – 10): Spot the error

- The Manager put forward a)/ a number of criteria b)/ for the post. c)/ No Error d)
- Alms a)/ are given b)/ to the poor. c)/ No error d)
- The present data a)/ show that the illiteracy rate b)/ in India has fallen down but not to the level of expectation. c)/ No error d)
- The sheafs a)/ of the wheat- plants were too heavy b)/ for me to carry on the head. c)/ No error d)
- 'Language consists of several stratum', a)/ said a linguist b) in his lecture on language. c)/ No error d)
- I shall not go to party tonight a)/ since I have many works to complete b)/ before I give my presentation tomorrow. c)/ No error d)
- When you see his a)/ offsprings, you can't b)/ believe that he is above seventy. c)/ No error d)
- Although she has studied a)/ English for almost a year, b)/ she is yet to learn the alphabets. c)/ No error d)
- An earthquake a)/ is a natural phenomenon b)/ and nobody can check it to be sure. c)/ No error d)
- It is difficult to find man servants a)/ in big cities because they b)/ are engaged in other profitable professions. c)/ No error d)

## PART – II

### 1. SOME NOUNS ARE ALWAYS PLURAL.

Scissors, tongs (चिमटा), pliers (प्लास), pincers (सड्सी), bellows (फूँकनी), trousers, pants, pajamas, shorts, gallows (फाँसी का फन्दा), fangs (डँक), spectacles, goggles, binoculars (दूरबीन), eyeglasses, intestines (आँत), alms (दान), amends (संशोधन), archives (ऐतिहासिक दस्तावेज), arrears, auspices (मदद), congratulations, regards, embers (राख-red piece of wood/coal), fireworks, lodgings (किराये का कमरा), outskirts, particulars, proceeds (बिक्री से प्राप्त आय), riches (सम्पत्ति), remains (अवशेष), savings (बचत), shambles (अव्यवस्था की स्थिति), surroundings, tidings (समाचार), troops, tactics, thanks, valuables, belongings (सम्पत्ति), cattle (मवेशी/पशु), cavalry (घुड़सवार सेना), infantry (पैदल सेना), poultry (मुर्गी पालन), peasantry (किसानों का समूह), children, gentry (लोग), police, people, assets, [wages = 1. मजदूरी (plural) 2. परिणाम (singular)]

#### Examples

- The **proceeds** were deposited in the bank.
- Wages** of sin **is** death.
- Our **infantry** **have** marched forward.

### 2. SOME NOUNS LOOK PLURAL BUT THEY ARE SINGULAR IN NATURE.

News, Innings (पारी), Summons (कोर्ट का आदेश), Mumps (गले का रोग), Measles (खसरा), Rickets (हड्डी का रोग), Shingles (नसों में सूजन), Billiards, Athletics etc.

**Names of subject** – Physics, Economics, Mathematics, etc.

Names of topics/books/titles etc.

#### Examples

- No **news** **is** good news.
- Politics** **is** my favourite subject.
- Economics** **is** an interesting subject.

**NOTE:** यदि (mathematics = calculations, statistics = data, politics = political ideas) हो, तो इन्हें plural माना जाता है।

- My politics **are** not very good.
- The mathematics of this boy **are** excellent.

### 3. SOME NOUNS ARE ALWAYS SINGULAR (UNCOUNTABLE)

Scenery, Poetry (कविताओं का संकलन), Furniture, Advice, Information, Hair, Business, Mischief (शरारत), Bread, Stationery, Crockery, Luggage (यात्रा का सामान), Baggage



2. It is **a three-years degree course.**
  - a) an three-years degree course
  - b) a three-year degree course
  - c) the three years degree course
  - d) No improvement
3. I bought four **dozen of mangoes.**
  - a) dozens of mango
  - b) dozens of mangoes
  - c) dozen mangoes
  - d) No improvement
4. The shopkeepers welcome **customer.**
  - a) customers
  - b) clients
  - c) client
  - d) No improvement
5. Kumar, **the 17 year old** boy, swam across the sea for safety.
  - a) a 17 years old
  - b) a 17 year old
  - c) a 17 year aged
  - d) No improvement
6. The gentry of the town **was invited.**
  - a) is invited
  - b) has been invited
  - c) were invited
  - d) No improvement
7. This house belongs to the **Yadavs.**
  - a) Yadav
  - b) Yadav's
  - c) Yadavs'
  - d) No improvement
4. The house a)/ was divided in its b)/ opinion. c)/ No error d)
5. The Indian a)/ force b)/ drove away the Chinese. c) No error d)
6. A strong breeze a)/ blew his b)/ cap off. c)/ No error d)
7. The population of Pakistan a)/ is divided into two classes- b)/ Haves and Haves not. c)/ No error d)
8. Two summons have been issued by the court a)/ but he has not b)/ appeared before the court yet. c)/ No error d)
9. She wears spectacle a)/ and so she was unable to see the gangster b)/ who attacked her last night. c)/ No error d)
10. The angry mob a)/ attacked the police officers b)/ when they came to raze the illegal construction. c)/ No error d)
11. You should not put a)/ your sign on any paper b)/ that you haven't read. c)/ No error d)
12. It is harmful a)/ to take cupful b)/ of coffee eight times a day. c)/ No error d)
13. All the evidences were a)/ against him and he was b)/ held guilty. c)/ No error d)
14. My cousin brother is a cheater a)/ and he b)/ cheats his family members and friends too. c)/ No error d)
15. The Indian team a)/ defeated b)/ the Australian by an inning. c)/ No error d)
16. He knows many languages a)/ but the German and b)/ the Chinese alphabet will be a problem for him. c)/ No error d)
17. The Cotton Textile Company a)/ cannot work properly b)/ unless it employs a talented sale representative. c)/ No error d)
18. He came to his wits a)/end when he found b)/that his younger brother had slapped his wife. c)/ No error d)
19. In the last election a)/the electorates' b)/ disinterest puzzled the politicians very much. c)/ No error d)
20. I think this a)/ is not your book b)/ It is somebody's else. c)/ No error d)
21. Gautam Gambhir a)/ scored b)/ more than five thousands runs. c)/ No error d)

### Exercise – 5

#### DIRECTIONS (1 – 21): Spot the error

1. All the girls students a)/ of the college are advised b)/ to sit in the Girls' Common Room. c)/ No error d)
2. When we reached a)/ the picture hall we found b)/ there was no place. c)/ No error d)
3. He was offered a)/ lecturership b)/ by the committee. c)/ No error d)

