

# NOUN

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9. If a 'numeral + fraction' is used together, the noun should come after them and it should be in plural form. (numeral + fraction + plural noun)

## Examples:

- Two and a half times
- Three and a quarter times

10. If the same noun is used after a preposition, the noun should be in singular form.

**Example:**

- Day after day he kept increasing his knowledge.
- You should have one on one conversation with your loved ones.

11. Apostrophe s ('s) is used with living nouns to create their possessive form.

## Examples:

- Father's name
- Riya's bag.
- Human's qualities
- Children's paintings

12. But if any noun (singular or plural) ends at 's' or at the sound of 's', no 's' is used after the apostrophe.

## Examples:

- |                                 |                           |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| • <b>Boys' hostel</b>           | (not boys's hostel)       |
| • <b>Charles Dickens' novel</b> | (Charles Dickens's novel) |
| • <b>Kalidas' work</b>          | (not Kalidas's work)      |
| • <b>Conscience' sake</b>       | (not consciences's sake)  |

13. For non-living things, the 'apostrophe + s' is not used.

- Table's leg (wrong)
- Door's lock (wrong)

But it can be used with the following:

Words denoting time: a week's off, today's newspaper

Names of countries, towns and cities: India's population,  
Kerala's literacy rate

When place denoting nouns are used with superlative degree:  
the world's best place

14. Do not use double apostrophe in a sentence.

Example:

- My friend's mother's bag (wrong)
- Bag of my friend's mother. (right)

15. If 'else' is used after the words everybody, everyone, somebody, someone, nobody, no one, anybody, anyone, use apostrophe with 'else'.

**Example:**

- This is someone else's car.
- It is your mistake, no one else's.



16. If two possessive case nouns are used in a sentence, they refer to plural. When apostrophe s is used with only one noun, it refers to singular.

## Example

- **I visited Sarah's and Aman's house.** (house of both of them)
- **I visited Sarah and Aman's house.** (Their common house)

# SPOT THE ERRORS IN NOUNS

1. He acted not (A) / as per my advice (B) / but / (C) somebody else. (D) / No error (E).

**(D) Use else's**

2. Pakistan's problems (A) / are also as (B) / serious as (C) / India. (D) / No error (E).

**(D) Use India's**

3. Many of the question (A) / appeared in this question paper (B) / were too difficult (C) / to solve. (D) / No error (E).

**(A) Use 'questions'**

4. I visited (A) / Raj's and Sara's house (B) / and found (C) / the couple missing. (D) / No error (E).

**(B) Use Raj and Sara's**

5. All the girls students (A) / are advised to (B) / attend the (C) / meeting positively. (D) / No error (E).

**(A) Use girl students**

6. He gave me (A) / two important informations (B) / I had been waiting for (C) / the previous two months. (D) No error (E)

**(B) Use information**

7. The teacher of English (A) / had given him a home work (B) / to complete by (C) / that night positively. (D) / No error (E)

**(B) Remove a because homework is uncountable.**

8. All the woman teachers (A) / are agitating (B) / against the haughty attitude (C) / of the Principal. (D) / No error (E)

**(A) Use women**

9. He informed that (A) / he had lost a packet (B) / of hundred (C) / rupees notes. (D) / No error (E).

**(D) Use rupee**

10. He has ordered (A) / bricks for the (B) / proposed shopping (C) / complex. (D) / No error (E).

**(B) Pieces of brick. Plural of brick is brick. Bricks would mean different kinds of brick.**