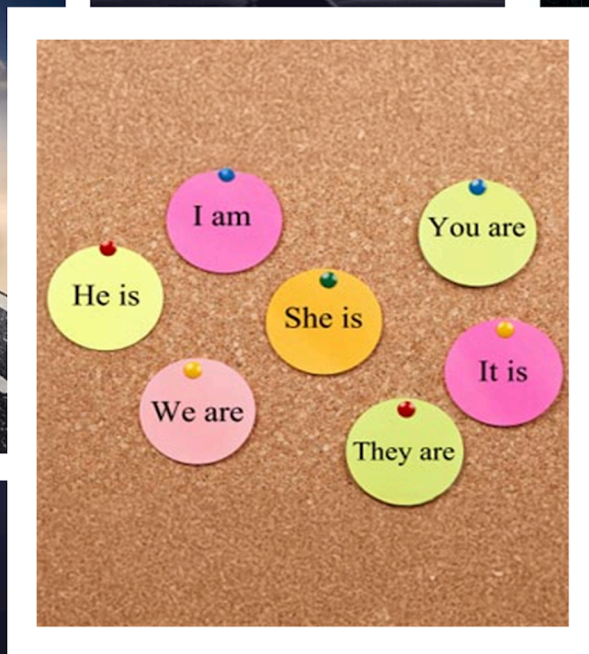


# English Grammar

## STUDY NOTES

### NOUN (II)





- It is not true that a judge always give right justice.

Singular verb

Abstract Noun

Abstract Noun

- Every year on 15th August, a bravery award is given to Indian people by the Prime Minister..

Singular verb

### Noun on the basis of number:

**6. Countable Nouns:** Countable nouns related to goods, people, or thoughts that may be counted as separate units. They can take both solitary and plural forms, and they frequently use numbers or articles like "a," "an," and "the."

#### Key features of Countable **Nouns**

- Can be counted** :These refer to things or objects that can be quantified individually.  
**Example-** apple, book etc.
- Singular and Plural forms:** They are singular when referring to a single item and plural when referring to more than one item.  
**Example-** A dog *is* playing in the field.  
**Three** dogs **are** playing in the field
- Use of Articles:** Countable **nouns** can be preceded by "a" or "an" in the singular form, as well as numerals or quantifiers such as "many" or "few."  
**Example-** A **car** is parked inside.  
He has **five** cars waiting to be delivered.

**7. Uncountable Nouns:** Uncountable nouns (also known as bulk nouns) are objects that cannot be tallied as separate units. These nouns refer to indivisible entities, concepts, or ideas that do not normally have plural forms. Uncountable nouns are frequently handled as singular and do not include articles such as "a" or "an." Instead, they are typically specified using terms such as "some," "much," "a little," or exact quantities (for example, a piece of, a bottle of).

#### Key features of Uncountable *Nouns*

- Only used in the singular form.
- 'A' or 'An' cannot be used with uncountable *nouns*. 'The' can be used with uncountable *nouns* but only in specific cases.
- Certain quantifiers can be used with uncountable *nouns*, such as '**some**', '**any**', '**much**', '**a lot**', '**all**', '**many**', '**a few**' are some examples of the quantifiers. These quantifiers when used with uncountable *nouns* changes the single form of the uncountable *nouns* to plural forms of the uncountable *nouns*.

#### Examples:

1. Young people dislike the advice of the elderly people.
2. The scenery of Kerala **is** very charming.
3. Water **is** a necessity.

#### Special cases:

*Plural form of an Uncountable Noun*

1. **Many thanks** for your help.

↓  
Quantifier

Some examples of Uncountable <b>Nouns</b>					
cost	breakage	poetry	wastage	water	fortune
brave	evidence	bread	crockery	advice	word
luggage	information	weird	fuel	baggage	hair
abuse	scenery	postage	business	jewelry	furniture
equipment	work	knowledge	stationery	mischief	thank
material	paper	food	alphabet	employment	machinery

Some more important rules:

**Rule 1.**

There are some **nouns** that look plural but they are singular in meaning. **Example-** Billiards, Summons, Athletics, Economics, Mathematics, Physics, Statistics, Civics, News, Innings, Ethics, Robotics, Mechanics, Gymnastics, Politics, Mumps, Measles, Mums, Diabetes, Rickets, Shingles, Series, News, Politics etc.

**Books** like: Arabian Nights, Gulliver's Travels, 2 States etc.

**Example:-**

- **Physics (is)** an interesting subject.
- **Politics (is)** a dirty game.

**Rule 2.**

Some **nouns** are always used in the plural form. By removing 's' at the end of these **nouns**, we cannot make these **nouns Singular**. They look plural and they are also genuinely plural in meaning.

**Examples- Regards, spectacles, valuables, scissors, goggles, thanks, fireworks, particulars, archives, tongs, troops, pliers, savings, wages, bellows, pajamas, trousers, belongings, proceeds** etc.

- Where **are** (plural verb) my **trousers**?
- Rohan's **goggles are** (plural verb) very costly.
- All her **assets were** (plural verb) seized.
- Where **are** (plural verb) the **tongs**?

**Note:**

**Wages** can be used in both singular and plural forms.

**Wages** have two meanings:

- (1) a fixed regular payment earned for work or services, typically paid on a daily or weekly basis.
- (2) It is also used in cases where the compensation or reward is non-monetary.

**In case (1): Wages** have a **plural** meaning.

**Example- Wages are** (plural verb) rising.

**In case (2): Wages** hold a **singular** meaning.

**Example- The wages of sin is** (singular verb) death.

**Rule 3.**

- There are some of the collective **nouns** which are used with plural verbs.
- These **nouns** look singular but used as plural.
- Never use 's' with these words.

**Examples- People, children, police, poultry, cavalry, peasantry, cattle, infantry, gentry, majority.**

'**Peoples**' is used when we talk of the people of different countries.

- **Police have (plural verb)** arrested the thieves.
- **Cattle (Collective Noun) are (plural verb)** grazing in the field.
- **Majority (Collective Noun) are (plural verb)** in favour of this proposal.

**Rule 4.**

- There are some of the collective **nouns** which are used with plural verbs.
- These **nouns** look singular but used as plural.
- Never use 's' with these words.

**Examples- People, children, police, poultry, cavalry, peasantry, cattle, infantry, gentry, majority.**

'**Peoples**' is used when we talk of the people of different countries.

- **Police** (Collective **Noun**) **have** (plural verb) arrested the thieves.
- **Cattle** (Collective **Noun**) **are** (plural verb) grazing in the field.
- **Majority** (Collective **Noun**) **are** (plural verb) in favour of this proposal.

**Rule 5.**

A compound **noun** or Hyphenated **noun** (numerical + **Noun**) is not used in plural if a **Noun** does the work of an adjective.

**Example:-**

Rahul gave me three hundred rupee note.  
Raman stays in Five-star hotel.  
We are going for a ten-day tour.

**Exception:-**

- If referring to number of days, then use "**days**".
- If referring to duration ( how long has to/ will/ had continue(d) ) then use "**days**".

**Examples:-**

- The workers took **10 days** to build the wall.
- I'm on a **10 day** trip to Australia to watch the cricket world cup.

**Rule 6.**

If after any **noun**, preposition is used and after that again same **noun** is used.

**Noun - Preposition - Noun.**

Then the **noun** used would be in singular form.

- **Ship (Noun) after (preposition) ship (Noun)** is arriving.
- **Row (Noun) upon (preposition) row (Noun)** of marble looks beautiful.
- Ravi enquired from **door (Noun) to (preposition) door (Noun)**.
- **Town (Noun) after (preposition) town (Noun)** was devastated.

**Some Nouns are not correctly spoken by the people**



Pickpocketer	→	Pickpocket
Good name	→	Name
Cousin brother/ Cousin sister	→	Cousin
Bad dream	→	Nightmare
Strong breeze	→	Strong wind
Big/ small blunder	→	Blunder
Fled away	→	Fled
Return back	→	Return

**Use of *Apostrophe***

The use of apostrophe with 's' is not correct in the case of non-living things. It is restricted only to living things, time, weight, distance, amount or personified **nouns**.

**Example :**

**Boy's** hand

**Nature's** love

**Time's** march

A **woman's** surprise

**Sun's** fury

A **meter's** length

**Exceptions:**

- Do not use apostrophe if two **nouns** come together.

**Example-** Ram's wife's career. ❌

The career of Ram's wife. ✅

- With compound **nouns**, apostrophe with 's' should be added only with the last word.

**Example-** Her son in law's appointment.

Maid-servant's absence.

- If the last letter of any plural word end with 's', then apostrophe (') is used after it.

**Example-** **Girls'** college.

**Boys'** college.



## Let's Practice

### Spot the errors:-

1. The team of nurses are preparing for the brain surgery.

**Solutions:**

The team represents a collective noun all working together towards the same goal that is to perform the surgery.

Hence, the '**are**' can't be used, but a singular helping verb '**is**' must be used.

2. I have no informations about the meeting that is scheduled tomorrow.

**Solutions:**

Information is an uncountable noun and its plural form as mentioned in the question doesn't exist.

Hence, '**information**' must be used.

3. The child enjoyed playing with his new toy cars that were presented to him by his aunt..

**Solutions:**

The sentence has no grammatical errors. '**Toy cars**' is correctly used and the sentence overall is grammatically correct.

4. The news was surprising to everyone who was present in the office.

**Solutions:**

The sentence has no grammatical errors. '**News**' being an uncountable **noun** must be followed by '**was**'.

5. The childrens' toys were scattered all over the house.

**Solutions:**

'**Children**' is an irregular plural and its possessive form should be '**children's**' not '**childrens**'.

### Choose the correct option (Do yourself):-

1. Identify a Common noun in 'Ram bought a book.'
  - a) Ram
  - b) Bought
  - c) A
  - d) Book
2. Which of the following is a collective noun?

- a) Flower
  - b) Audience
  - c) Courage
  - d) Love
3. Choose the correct plural form of the noun 'criterion':
- a) Criteria
  - b) Criterions
  - c) Criterion
  - d) Criterionses
4. Which of the following sentences contains an abstract noun?
- a) The room is spacious.
  - b) He has great strength.
  - c) The garden is full of flowers.
  - d) She gave me a book.
5. Fill in the blank with the correct form of the noun: The \_\_\_\_\_ of the project was highly appreciated by the management.
- (a) success
  - (b) successes
  - (c) succeed
  - (d) successful
6. Identify the proper noun in the following sentence: *Albert Einstein was a brilliant scientist.*
- a) *Albert Einstein*
  - b) *Was*
  - c) *Brilliant*
  - d) *Scientist*
7. Which of the following is a countable noun?
- a) Information
  - b) Sugar
  - c) Book
  - d) Advice

8. Which sentence uses the noun 'advice' correctly?
- a) I need an advice.
  - b) She gave me many advices.
  - c) His advice was helpful.
  - d) Can you give me some advices?
9. Identify the noun form of the verb 'to imagine':
- a) Imagined
  - b) Imagining
  - c) Imagination
  - d) Imaginary
10. Choose the sentence where the noun 'news' is used correctly:
- a) The news are very surprising.
  - b) These news is very exciting.
  - c) The news is very exciting.
  - d) A news is circulating.
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