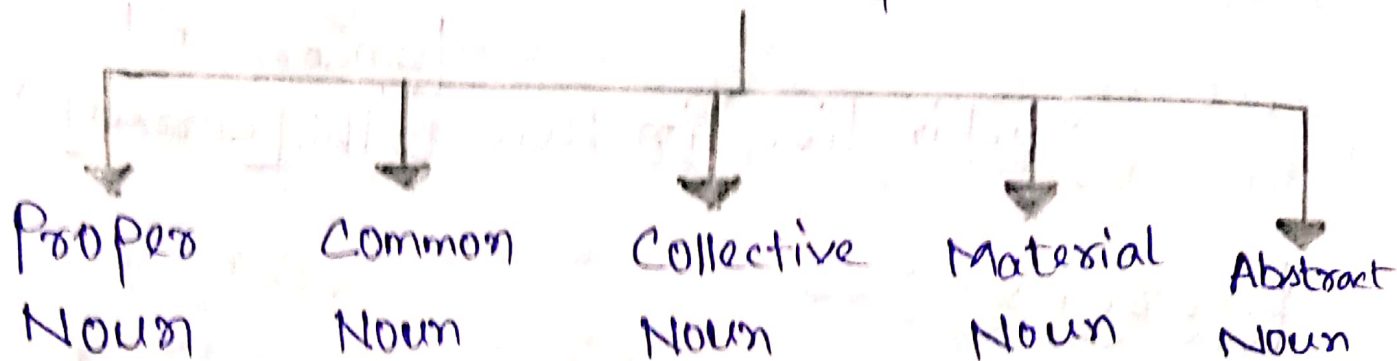


# Chapter 3: Nouns And Kinds of Nouns

- Noun:— A noun is the name of person, animal, place or thing. It is a naming word.

## Classification of Nouns



1. Proper Noun:— A noun which names a particular person, place or thing is called a proper noun.

Example:— Shivani went to Agra to see the Taj Mahal.

Explain:— Shivani, Agra and Taj Mahal are proper nouns as they name a particular person, place and thing.

- \* Notes
  - ① A proper noun begins with a capital letter. (Ex: Greta, Sadha, Sameer etc)
  - ② If a proper noun consists of two or more than two words, each word takes a

## Capital Letter.

(Ex: Jama Masjid, Red Fort, Ashok Gupta)

(iii) We never use the ~~we~~ before names of people.

(Ex: The Sachin lives in New Delhi.

[Incorrect]

Sachin lives in New Delhi. [Correct])

## Exercises : —

A. Find the proper nouns from the words given below. Sort them in the blanks.

'Don't forget to use Capital Letters'

|                  | <u>Persons</u> | <u>Places</u> |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Mrs Chopra    | Mrs Chopra     |               |
| 2. radio         | Radio          |               |
| 3. president     | President      |               |
| 4. Mr. Chopra    | Mr. Chopra     |               |
| 5. Great Britain |                | Great Britain |
| 6. Chennai       |                | Chennai       |
| 7. Smita         | Smita          |               |
| 8. colony        |                | Colony        |
| 9. lion          | Lion           |               |
| 10. Mrs Kavita   | Mrs Kavita     |               |

B. Rewrite these sentences using Capital Letters, wherever ~~required~~ required

1. saurav ganguly was the Captain of the indian cricket team.

Ans: Saurav Ganguly was the Captain of the Indian Cricket team.

2. shah jahan built the taj mahal at agra to show his love for his wife, mumtaz mahal.

Ans: Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal at Agra to show his love for his wife, Mumtaz Mahal.

3. the ganges is a holy river of the hindus.

Ans: The Ganges is a holy river of the Hindus.

4. Berlin is the capital of germany.

Ans: Berlin is the Capital of Germany.

5. tulsidas wrote ramcharitmanas.

Ans: Tulsidas wrote Ramcharitmanas.

2. Common Noun - A noun that gives a general name to people, places, animals or things of the same kind is called a Common Noun.

Example:- Dancer, painter, chef, police officers, doctor, a astronaut are common for people.

Shop, park, school, restaurant etc are common names for places.

Lion, tiger, monkey, cow and peacock are common names for animals.

Book, pen, train, egg are common names for things.

Exercises:-

A. Match the Common Nouns in Column A with suitable Proper Nouns in Column B.

Column A

1. Country
2. City
3. boy

Column B

- a. Sunil (3)
- b. The Jungle Book (6)
- c. Mercedes (7)

## Column A

4. building
5. newspapers
6. book
7. car
8. girl
9. mountain peak

## Column B

- d. Gita (8)
- e. Mount Everest (9)
- f. Agra (2)
- g. Red Fort (4)
- h. The Times of India (5)
- i. Bangladesh (1)

B. underline the Common Nouns and encircle the Proper Nouns in these sentences.

1. Mameesh is sitting on the bench.

Ans- Common Noun → bench  
~~Mameesh~~ Proper Noun → Mameesh

2. Rahul is my brother. He is a doctor.

Ans- Common Noun → doctor  
Proper Noun → Rahul

3. Birla Mandir is a famous temple in New Delhi.

Ans- Common Noun → Temple  
Proper Noun → Birla Mandir, New Delhi

4. Mahesh bought a blanket from Ludhiana.

Ans: Common Noun → Blanket

Proper Nouns → Mahesh, Ludhiana

5. Have you read the book Alice's Adventures in Wonderland?

Ans: Common Noun → Book

~~Alice~~ Proper Noun → Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.

3. Collective Noun :- A collective noun is the name given to a group of people, animals, places or things.

Example:— ① I go out with my family

② Look at the shoal of fish

③ Gaurav gave her a bouquet of flowers.

④ Mummy forgot to carry the bunch of keys.

Explain: Above these sentences the words family, shoal, bouquet and bunch describe a group of people, flowers, fish, keys. All are known as Collective Nouns.

A. Complete the following

[Help box

sticks, chicks, grapes, cattle, musicians,  
singers, ships, robbers, bees, wolves]

1. a bunch of grapes
2. a herd of cattle
3. a bundle of sticks
4. a fleet of ships
5. a pack of wolves

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable Collective Nouns from the box

[Help box

herd, class, set, fleet, shoal, team, crowd,  
team, colony, pack, flock]

1. The Carpenter came with his set of tools.
2. It is a team of eleven players.
3. The farmer takes his herd of cattle near the river.
4. She is teaching a class of students.
5. There is a fleet of cars on the road.

4. Material Noun: → A material noun is the name given to the matter or substance of which things are made.

Example:— (i) Gold is a precious metal.

(ii) We cannot live without water.

(iii) Wood is used to make furniture.

(iv) Blankets are made of wool.

The words gold, water, wood, and wool are the names of the matter or substance of which things are made. They are Material Nouns.

(\*) Note: (1) ~~These~~ Material Nouns are not generally used in the Plural Number.

(2) The Articles a and an are not used before a Material Noun.

## Exercise

A. Complete the sentences using suitable  
Material Nouns from the brackets?

- (a) Ornaments are made of gold. (Paper/plastic / gold)
- (b) Cups and plates are made of glass.  
(wood/glass/china clay)
- (c) Machines are made of iron. (Steel/iron/  
Cotton)
- (d) Tyres are made of rubber. (rubber/leather/  
/plastic)
- (e) Bricks are made of clay. (clay/rubber  
/glass)
- (f) Books are made of Paper. (Paper/cloth/nylon)

5. Abstract Noun:— An abstract noun is the name of a quality, state, feeling or idea that we cannot see, hear, taste or touch, but which we can only think of.

Example:

- ① Honesty is the best policy.
- ② We should always speak the truth.
- ③ Laughter is the best medicine.
- ④ There is no hope of a cure.

Explain:- The words honesty, truth, laughter, and hope are the names of a quality, state or idea. They are 'Abstract Nouns'.

### Exercises

A. Use the Abstract Nouns given above to answer these questions. One is done for you.

1. What quality does a cruel king show?

Ans: Cruelty

2. What quality does a brave person show?

Ans: Bravery

3. What quality does a Coward show?

Ans:- Cowardice

4. What quality does an angry woman show?

Ans:- Anger

5. What quality does a lazy boy show?

Ans:- Laziness

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable Abstract Nouns  
from the help box.

[ Help box  
truth, justice, happiness, health, trouble ]  
[ Punctuality, life, treatment, fragrance,  
wisdom ]

1. The patient received treatment from a doctor.
2. Always speak the truth.
3. Life is full of happiness.
4. Health is wealth.
5. The rose has a ~~sweet~~ sweet fragrance.

1. Fill in the blanks with the opposites of the given Abstract Nouns. The words in the box will help you.

[ Help Box  
injustice, sadness, ugliness, weakness,  
falsehood, cowardice, rudeness, hate,  
guilt, dishonesty, meanness, cruelty,  
failure, enmity, impatience ]

1. Politeness rudeness
2. Love hate
3. Innocence cruelty
4. Honesty dishonesty
5. Generosity meanness
6. Kindness Meanness

# Chapter 16: Prepositions

Preposition :- A preposition is a word that shows its relation to another word in a sentence.

- We use a preposition before a Noun or Pronoun as 'Pre' means before and 'Position' means Place.
- There are three kinds of Prepositions — Prepositions of place, prepositions of Time and Prepositions of Direction.

□ Use of Prepositions :-

1. in, at

- in is used for a period of time
- at is used for a point of time
- at is used for small places
- in is used for large places

Example (a) I exercise in the morning  
(b) Daddy left for the airport at 5pm.

Exercise (Choose the correct preposition to complete these sentences)

Use 'in' or 'at'

(a) Mrs. Sharma lived in Kolkata

(b) I met him at the airport

(c) He was born at Meerut

(d) We will not stay in Canada.

2.

in, within

- in is used to denote at the end of a period of time in future.
- within is used to denote before the end of a period of time in the future.

Example:— (a) I shall be back in a year.

(b) She will return within a year.

Exercise (Choose the correct prepositions to complete these sentences)

(a) They walked into the room.  
Use 'in' or 'into'

(b) I get up in the morning.

(c) He stayed in the room.

(d) The lion jumped into the well.

### 3. on, upon

- on is used to speak of things at rest.
- upon is used to speak of things in motion.

Example:- (a) we sit on the benches in the garden.

(b) The cat sprang upon the table.

### 4. with, by

- with is used with an instrument.
- by is used to show who or what does an action.

Example:- (a) Sharpen the pencil with the sharpener.

(b) He was rewarded by his teacher.

Exercise:-

(a) The deer was chased by the tiger

(b) I will go to the birthday party with him.

- (c) The village was struck by lightning.  
(d) He tied the horse with a rope.

5.

for, since

• for is used to denote a period of time;

• since is used to denote a point of time.

Ex: — time.

- (a) It has been raining for two hours.  
(b) They have been singing since morning.

6.

till, by

• till means up to

• by means not later than

Ex: —

(a) we slept till six o'clock in the morning.

(b) He will return from his walk by 7 am.

## 7. Beside, Besides

- beside means by the side of.
- Besides means in addition to.

Ex:-

(a) The park is beside my home.

(b) Besides story books, Arti wanted to buy colour pens.

Exercise :-

Use 'between' or 'among'

- Divide these fruits between Anita and Sudha.
- Sachin Tendulkar is popular among the cricketers.
- Distribute these sweets among the children.
- Put this chair between these two tables.

Use 'beside' or 'besides'

- She came and sat beside me.
- Besides giving me shoes, he gave me a jacket also.

## 8. Use 'between' and 'among'

- between is used for two persons or things.
- among is used for more than two

Ex:—

(a) Divide this apple between Mohan and Sohan.

(b) Please share these toffees among your friends.

## 9. Use 'into' and 'behind'

Ex:—

- into is used to show movement.
- behind is used to show the opposite position.

a) The raindrops fell into the pond.

b) There was a small pine tree behind my house.

10.

Use 'from' and 'to'

- 'from' and 'to' are used to show duration of time.

Ex:—

a) The gardener plants new saplings from April to June

b) We lived in Lucknow from 2010 to 2014.

Exercises :-

'Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions'

1. Please listen to what he is saying.
2. We laughed at the clown's tricks.
3. The old man divided his property between his two sons.
4. Everyone will come here at two o'clock.
5. They have been working in morning.

6. The students are standing on the benches.
7. She gave me mango shake besides ice cream.
8. That was the house to my grandmother.
9. I have no interest with meeting him.
10. We must take care for our health.
11. I have a question to him.
12. Pay great attention to your teachers.
13. They are sitting on the floor.
14. He is punctual and is always at time.
15. He will join school from tomorrow.

# Chapter: 12 (Forms of verbs)

- We use different forms of verbs in different tenses. These are three forms of verbs —

(i) Present

(ii) Past

(iii) Past Participle

| Simple Present<br>(First Form) | Simple Past<br>(Second Form)  | Past Participle<br>(Third Form)     |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| I <u>speak</u> to my teacher.  | I <u>spoke</u> to my teacher. | I have <u>spoken</u> to my teacher. |
| I <u>drink</u> juice.          | I <u>drank</u> juice.         | I have <u>drunk</u> juice.          |
| I <u>eat</u> two chapattis.    | I <u>ate</u> two chapattis.   | I have <u>eaten</u> two chapattis.  |

These verbs remain the same in all forms.

| Simple Present<br>(First Form) | Simple Past<br>(Second Form) | Past Participle<br>(Third Form) |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Burst                          | Burst                        | Burst                           |
| Set                            | set                          | set                             |
| Become                         | Became                       | Become                          |
| Arise                          | Arose                        | Arisen                          |
| Break                          | Broke                        | Broken                          |
| Know                           | Knew                         | Known                           |
| Act                            | Acted                        | Acted                           |
| Allow                          | Allowed                      | Allowed                         |
| Bring                          | Brought                      | Brought                         |
| Creep                          | Crept                        | Crept                           |
| Hold                           | Held                         | Held                            |
| Hang                           | Hang/Hung                    | Hanged/Hung                     |
| Have                           | Had                          | Had                             |
| Leave                          | Left                         | Left                            |
| Make                           | Made                         | Made                            |

## Exercises

A. Write the missing forms of these verbs

|     | <u>Present</u> | <u>Past</u>    | <u>Past Participle</u> |
|-----|----------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 1.  | Come           | <u>Came</u>    | <u>Come</u>            |
| 2.  | Arrive         | <u>Arrived</u> | <u>Arrived</u>         |
| 3.  | Swim           | <u>Swam</u>    | <u>Swum</u>            |
| 4.  | Carry          | <u>Carried</u> | <u>Carried</u>         |
| 5.  | Bring          | <u>Brought</u> | <u>Brought</u>         |
| 6.  | <u>Forget</u>  | Forgot         | <u>Forgotten</u>       |
| 7.  | Flow           | <u>Flowed</u>  | <u>Flowed</u>          |
| 8.  | <u>Build</u>   | Built          | <u>Build</u>           |
| 9.  | Choose         | <u>Chose</u>   | Chosen                 |
| 10. | <u>Dig</u>     | Dug            | <u>Dug</u>             |
| 11. | Awake          | <u>Awoke</u>   | Awoken                 |

12. Present

Past

Past Participle

12. Catch

Caught

Caught

13. Think

thought

thought

14. Watch

Watched

watched

15. Sing

Sang

Sung