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GENERAL ENGLISH

FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAMS

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by Taniya Sachdeva

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PREFACE

Language is the apparel in which your thoughts parade before the public.

—George Crane

'General English' is a book for all those who are preparing for competitive and general exams. This book is intended to comprehend the basics of English grammar. It proposes an account of the significant grammatical constructions and categories in English. Definitions are presented with examples; variety of exercises makes the language easily approachable and utilizable. This book can also prove to be advantageous for the people pursuing writing courses, those studying English as a second language, in writing laboratories and tutor-assisted classes. It can surely help to brush up on unfinished grammar.

The minimal familiarity with the structure of English, grammatical descriptive and theoretical advances made in modern linguistics endorse the reason that why the book can be used for English courses and linguistics programs. It is intended for a wider audience. 'Foreign words and phrases', 'Significant Expressions' announces that the author has tried to take a different path from traditional grammar analysis.

One powerful feature of the book that catches the eye is that it discusses the major grammatical categories at both the levels – language in particular and general. It thus provides the criteria for determining whether some word is a noun, verb, adjective, or whatever, whether some verb-form is a past participle, a past tense form, etc., whether some clause is interrogative, imperative or declarative and so on. Minute explanations of the word usage and mentions of common errors give this book an edge over others.

This book is significant not only in terms of English fundamentals but also for concept clarity. Professionals, upcoming writers, enthusiastic readers, journalists, anchors can definitely upgrade their knowledge with this book. Students planning to appear for competitive exams can consult this book for high scores.

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Nouns

A noun is a word for a person, place, or thing (you might like to think of nouns as “naming” words). Everything we can see or talk about is represented by a word that names it. That “naming” word is called a noun.

Often a noun will be the name for something we can touch (e.g., *lion, cake, computer*), but sometimes a noun will be the name for something we cannot touch (e.g., *bravery, mile, joy*).

Everything is represented by a word that lets us talk about it. This includes people (e.g., *man, scientist*), animals (e.g., *dog, lizard*), places (e.g., *town, street*), objects (e.g., *vase, pencil*), substances (e.g., *copper, glass*), qualities (e.g., *heroism, sorrow*), actions (e.g., *swimming, dancing*), and measures (e.g., *inch, ounce*).

Here are some more examples of nouns:

Soldier, Alan, cousin, Frenchman

(These are nouns representing **people**.)

Rat, zebra, lion, aardvark

(These are nouns representing **animals**.)

House, London, factory, shelter

(These are nouns representing **places**.)

Table, frame, printer, chisel

(These are nouns representing **objects**.)

Lead, nitrogen, water, ice

(These are nouns representing **substances**.)

Kindness, beauty, bravery, wealth, faith

(These are nouns representing **qualities**.)

Rowing, cooking, barking, reading, listening

(These are nouns representing **actions**.)

Month, inch, day, pound, ounce

(These are nouns representing **measures**.)

Types of Nouns

Common	Proper	Collective	Compound
A common noun is a noun that refers to people or things in general, e.g., <i>boy, country, bridge, birth, day, happiness</i> .	A proper noun is a name that identifies a particular person, place, or thing, e.g. <i>Steven, Africa, Tower Bridge, London, Monday</i> . In written English, proper nouns begin with a capital letter.	Collective nouns refer to groups of people or things, e.g., <i>audience, family, government, term, jury</i> .	Refer to two or more nouns combined to form a single noun, e.g., <i>sister-in-law, schoolboy, fruit juice</i> .
Concrete	Abstract	Countable	Uncountable
A concrete noun is a noun which refers to people and, things that exist physically and can be seen, touched, smelled, heard, or tasted. Examples include <i>dog, building, tree, rain, beach, tune, tower bridge</i> .	An abstract noun is a noun which refers to ideas, qualities, and conditions or things that cannot be seen or touched and things which have no physical reality, e.g., <i>truth, danger, happiness, time, friendship, humour</i> .	Have a singular and a plural form. In plural these nouns can be used with a number – they can be counted, e.g., <i>friends, choirs, houses, boys</i> .	Can only be used in singular. They can't be counted, e.g., <i>money, bread, water, coffee</i> .

WHAT ARE COMMON NOUNS?

Common nouns are words for **people, animals, places** and **things**.

These are words for **people**:

clown, artist, doctor, baby

These are words for **animals**:

bird, butterfly, deer, crocodile

These are words for **places**:

shop, library, beach, park

These are words for **things**:

picture, bed, cake, train

WHAT ARE PROPER NOUNS?

A **Proper noun** is a name of a **particular person, place** or **a thing**. It has two distinct features. They name specific one-of-a-kind items, and they begin with capital letters, no matter where they occur within a sentence.

These are names of **people**:

Harry Potter, Miss Jones, David, Mahatma Gandhi

These are names of **places**:

China, Africa, Kuala Lumpur, Mount Everest

The names of **days** and **months** are proper nouns.

- These are the seven **days** of the week:
Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday
- These are the twelve **months** of the year:
January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December

The names of countries, cities, the people who live there and the language they speak are proper nouns.

Country	City	People	Language
<i>Malaysia</i>	<i>Kuala Lumpur</i>	<i>the Malaysians</i>	<i>Malay</i>
<i>Thailand</i>	<i>Bangkok</i>	<i>the Thais</i>	<i>Thai</i>
<i>China</i>	<i>Beijing</i>	<i>the Chinese</i>	<i>Mandarin</i>
<i>France</i>	<i>Paris</i>	<i>the French</i>	<i>French</i>

The names of **seas, lakes, rivers** and **mountains** are proper nouns.

the River Thames the Alps
the Niagara Falls the Mount Fuji

The names of landmarks are also proper nouns.

The Great Wall the Leaning Tower of Pisa
The Twin Towers the Little Mermaid

All the words in a proper noun except *the* and *of* begin with a capital letter.

Aunt Mary decided to go to **New York** for a holiday.

More About Proper Nouns

Proper nouns begin with a **capital letter**.

Mary, April, Friday, England

The names of **festivals** and **holidays** are **proper nouns**.

All the words in the name have capital letters at the beginning.

Children's Day, Mother's Day, New Year's Day, Christmas, Diwali

The names of **places** and **buildings** are **proper nouns**.

All the words in the name (except short words such as *the* or *of*) have a capital letter at the beginning.

Holiday Hotel, United Bank, the Tower of London, Green Park, North Street, the Pacific Ocean, the River Thames, the United States of America

Mr and Mrs Lee with children arrived at Heathrow Airport at 10 pm on Friday. They took a taxi to the Hilton Hotel in London. They had to get up early on Saturday for a sightseeing tour.

They went round the National Gallery, the Tower of London and Buckingham Palace. By the end of the day they were absolutely exhausted!

COLLECTIVE NOUNS

Collective nouns are words for groups of people, animals or things.

These are words for a group of **people**:

<i>a family</i>	<i>a crowd</i>
<i>a choir</i>	<i>a team</i>

These are words for a group of **animals**:

<i>a flock of sheep</i>	<i>a swarm of bees</i>
-------------------------	------------------------

These are words for a group of **things**:

<i>a bunch of keys</i>	<i>a flight of steps</i>
<i>a block of flats</i>	<i>a bouquet of flowers</i>

COMPOUND NOUNS

Compound nouns are nouns that consist of **two words or more**.

Many compound nouns are written as **one word**. You form the plural in the usual way.

Singular	Plural
<i>classroom</i>	<i>classrooms</i>
<i>snowman</i>	<i>snowmen</i>

When the compound nouns are written as **two words**, or as two words joined by a hyphen, you usually add **s** to the second word to form the plural.

Singular	Plural
<i>fire engine</i>	<i>fire engines</i>
<i>food-processor</i>	<i>food-processors</i>

However, if the first word is a noun and the second word is an adverb, you add **s** to the first word instead.

Singular	Plural
<i>passer-by</i>	<i>passers-by</i>
<i>hanger-on</i>	<i>hangers-on</i>
<i>brother-in-law</i>	<i>brothers-in-law</i>
<i>lady-in-waiting</i>	<i>ladies-in-waiting</i>

'ZERO' PLURALS

Here the singular and plural forms are the same, as in one *sheep/two sheep*. Measurement nouns often have zero plurals: *He weighs 12 stone; She's over six foot tall; Give me two dozen bananas*. Note also *four aircraft* and *all her offspring*.

Problems arise with animal words. Animals that you hunt or catch often have zero plurals, *deer, grouse, plaice, salmon*. Some animal words—*duck* and *herring*, for example—usually have a zero plural when they are being shot or caught, but tend to have normal plurals when regarded as individual specimens. So you might say *They went to the marsh to shoot duck at sunrise* but *We went to the park to feed the ducks at tea-time*.

The plural *fishes* is used in technical writing, usually to emphasise individual fish or species of fish: *Salmon and trout are both food fishes*. Otherwise, we use *fish*.

CONCRETE NOUNS

You experience concrete nouns through your five senses: sight, smell, hearing, taste, and touch. If you

cannot see, hear, taste, touch, or smell something, it is not a concrete noun.

Concrete nouns can be:

- Common nouns
- Proper nouns
- Countable and uncountable nouns
- Collective nouns

Concrete nouns can appear in singular or plural forms. *e.g., flower, bear, music, Niagara Falls, pie, incense, tornado, ranch, milk, team, Declaration of Independence, lotion, stars, Europeans, water, Big Ben, colony, and car* *e.g., Reliable, Diane's beagle, licked strawberry ice cream* off her chin.

Ice cream, for example, is a concrete noun. You can *see* the pink. You can *taste* the berry flavour. You can *feel* your tongue growing numb from the cold. Any noun that you can experience with at least *one* of your five senses is a concrete noun.

Don't confuse a concrete noun with an abstract noun.

Not all nouns are concrete. A second class of nouns is abstract. You cannot experience **abstract nouns** with your senses.

Read this,

e.g., Disapproval is an example of an abstract noun.

What colour is disapproval? You don't know because you cannot *see* it. What texture is disapproval? Who knows? You cannot *touch* it. What flavour is disapproval? No clue! You cannot *taste* it! Does it make a *sound*? Of course not! Does it *smell*? Not a bit!

Look over this chart contrasting concrete and abstract nouns

Concrete Nouns	Abstract Nouns
student	intelligence
fire fighter	bravery
dog	loyalty
pencil	eloquence
computer	convenience

ABSTRACT NOUNS

Abstract nouns are words for **ideas** and **feelings**, things that you cannot touch or see. Abstract nouns are the opposite of concrete nouns, which you can see and touch.

Some abstract nouns are **uncountable**.

- Snow White's stepmother was full of **anger**.
- The prince fell in **love** with Snow White when he saw her.

Some abstract nouns are **countable**.

- They lived happily for the rest of their **lives**.
- Tom has an **idea** about the party.

More about Abstract Nouns

Some abstract nouns are formed by adding *ness* to adjectives.

Adjective	Abstract Noun
<i>kind</i>	<i>kindness</i>
<i>happy</i>	<i>happiness</i>

Some abstract nouns are formed by add *ion* to verbs.

Verb	Abstract Noun
<i>act</i>	<i>action</i>
<i>educate</i>	<i>education</i>

Some abstract nouns have other endings.

Adjective	Abstract Noun
<i>honest</i>	<i>honesty</i>
<i>intelligent</i>	<i>intelligence</i>

Verb	Abstract Noun
<i>treat</i>	<i>treatment</i>
<i>guide</i>	<i>guidance</i>

FORMING NOUNS FROM ADJECTIVES AND VERBS

Some nouns are formed by adding endings to other words.

Some nouns come from **adjectives**.

Adjective	Noun
<i>dark</i>	<i>darkness</i>
<i>important</i>	<i>importance</i>
<i>possible</i>	<i>possibility</i>
<i>brave</i>	<i>bravery</i>

Some nouns come from **verbs**.

Verb	Noun
<i>calculate</i>	<i>calculator</i>
<i>move</i>	<i>movement</i>
<i>swim</i>	<i>swimmer</i>
<i>decorate</i>	<i>decoration</i>

You sometimes make a spelling change at the end of the adjective or verb when you add the noun ending.

COUNTABLE NOUNS

Nouns are also divided into countable nouns and uncountable nouns. Words like *ball*, *door* and *book* are called countable nouns because you can count them one by one.

Here are some **countable nouns**: *pen, school, tree, animal, road, cock, hen*.

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Words like *water*, *milk* and *honey* are called **uncountable nouns** because you cannot count them one by one.

Here are some **uncountable nouns**: *rain, sand, rice, blood, sugar, water*.

MORE ABOUT COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Most common nouns are **countable nouns**. They are words for people, animals, places and things that we can count.

You can put **a**, **an** or a **number** before a countable noun. You can also put words like **a few** and **many** before them.

Countable Nouns: *a boy, an elephant, three chairs, a few oranges*.

Some nouns are **uncountable**. They are words for things that you cannot count. Uncountable nouns are always **singular**. You cannot put **a**, **an**, or a **number** or words like **a few** and **many** before an uncountable noun.

Uncountable Nouns: *wood, meat, flour, salt*.

SINGULAR AND PLURAL NOUNS

Countable nouns can be **singular** or **plural**. You use a **singular noun** to talk about one thing or person. You use a **plural noun** to talk about more than one thing or person. Most plural nouns end in **s**.

Singular	Plural Nouns
<i>one bird</i>	<i>two birds</i>
<i>a horse</i>	<i>some horses</i>
<i>an orange</i>	<i>many oranges</i>
<i>a girl</i>	<i>four girls</i>
<i>a box</i>	<i>three boxes</i>
<i>a butterfly</i>	<i>two butterflies</i>
<i>a bat</i>	<i>two bats</i>
<i>a star</i>	<i>many stars</i>

You add **s** to many singular nouns to make them plural. You add **es** to singular nouns that end in **ch**, **sh**, **s**, **ss** or **x**. When a singular noun ends in **y**, and there is a consonant before the **y**, you change **y** to **i**, then add **es**. But if there is a **vowel** before the **y**, you just add **s** to form to plural.

Singular	Plural
<i>watch</i>	<i>watches</i>
<i>bus</i>	<i>buses</i>
<i>bush</i>	<i>bushes</i>
<i>box</i>	<i>boxes</i>
<i>baby</i>	<i>babies</i>
<i>cherry</i>	<i>cherries</i>
<i>key</i>	<i>keys</i>
<i>toy</i>	<i>toys</i>

OTHER PLURAL FORMS

Some nouns have different way of changing from **singular** to **plural**. If a noun ends in **f**, you often change the **f** to **v**, and add **es**. If a noun ends in **fe**, you often change the **f** to **v**, and add **s**.

Singular	Plural
<i>calf</i>	<i>calves</i>
<i>leaf</i>	<i>leaves</i>
<i>knife</i>	<i>knives</i>
<i>wife</i>	<i>wives</i>

You just add **s** to some nouns ending in **f** or **fe**, such as **roof**, **chief** and **giraffe**. If a noun ends in **f**, you often change the **f** to **v**, and add **es**.

When a singular noun ends in **o**, you usually just add **s** to form the plural. But with some singular nouns that end in **o**, you have to add **es** to form the plural.

Singular	Plural
<i>rhino</i>	<i>rhinos</i>
<i>piano</i>	<i>pianos</i>
<i>kangaroo</i>	<i>kangaroos</i>
<i>tomato</i>	<i>tomatoes</i>
<i>potato</i>	<i>potatoes</i>
<i>echo</i>	<i>echoes</i>
<i>hero</i>	<i>heroes</i>

Some singular nouns have plurals that do not end in **s**.

Singular	Plural
<i>man</i>	<i>men</i>
<i>goose</i>	<i>geese</i>
<i>woman</i>	<i>women</i>
<i>foot</i>	<i>feet</i>
<i>child</i>	<i>children</i>
<i>tooth</i>	<i>teeth</i>
<i>mouse</i>	<i>mice</i>
<i>person</i>	<i>people</i>

MASCULINE, FEMININE, COMMON-GENDER AND NEUTER NOUNS

Masculine nouns are names for men and boys, and male animals. **Feminine nouns** are names for women and girls, and female animals.

Masculine	Feminine
<i>father</i>	<i>mother</i>
<i>lion</i>	<i>lioness</i>
<i>boy</i>	<i>girl</i>
<i>bull</i>	<i>cow</i>

Some nouns are names for both males and females. We call them **common-gender nouns**.

<i>dancer</i>	<i>animal</i>
<i>teacher</i>	<i>bird</i>
<i>child</i>	<i>chicken</i>

A lot of nouns are names for things. We call them **neuter nouns**.

<i>tree</i>	<i>mirror</i>	<i>waterfall</i>
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IRREGULAR PLURAL NOUNS

Some **plural nouns** do not end in **s** or **es**. The plural form is very different from the singular form. They are called **irregular plurals**.

Singular	Plural
<i>foot</i>	<i>feet</i>
<i>child</i>	<i>children</i>
<i>mouse</i>	<i>mice</i>

Some **plural nouns** have the same form as their singular nouns.

Singular	Plural
<i>deer</i>	<i>deer</i>
<i>sheep</i>	<i>sheep</i>

POSSESSIVE NOUNS

You use the **apostrophe (')** to show who owns something. You add 's after singular nouns, including those that end in s.

Which is your friend's (singular noun) house?

This is Charles's (singular noun) bike.

You just add **apostrophe (')** after a plural noun that ends in s.

My sisters' (plural noun) bedroom is always tidy.

The pupils' (plural noun) desks are arranged in rows.

You add 's after plural nouns that do not end in s.

Doctors look after people's health.

Men's shoes are usually larger than women's shoes.

You put 's after a singular noun or name to say who owns something.

This is **John's** dog.

Sarah is washing her **father's** car.

For plural nouns that end in s, you put apostrophe (') after the s like this:

This is the three **bears'** house.

Mrs Lee is marking her **pupils'** homework.

The punctuation mark ' is called an **apostrophe**.

If the possessive form is made up of two names joined by **and**, you add ' or 's only to the second name.

This is Mum **and** Dad's bedroom.

There are different ways of saying who owns something.

You can use **possessive determiners** to show possession.

This is **my** mum.

Welcome to **our** house.

You can use **possessive pronouns** to show possession.

That bike is **his**.

This pen is not **mine**. It is **yours**.

You can use the **apostrophe** to show possession.

Peter's mum was angry with him.

The **girls'** instructor was teaching them to swim.

The **children's** department is on level 3.

NOUNS AND NOUN PHRASES

Nouns are words for people, animals, places and things. They are usually single words.

When you add articles, determiners or adjectives before them, they become **noun phrases**.

- He was wearing **jeans**. (noun)
- He was wearing his new jeans. (noun phrase)

Both nouns and noun phrases do the same work.

They can be the **subject** of a verb.

- The mountaineers **reached** the peak by late evening. (subject)

They can also be the **object** of a verb.

- We **watched** a film **about** dolphins. (object)

They can also be the **object** of a preposition.

- They left the hotel **in** the morning. (object of preposition)

They can also be the **complement** of a linking verb.

- This is my brother's bedroom. (complement)

Noun Phrases in Apposition

When you put a noun and a noun phrase side by side, you say that one is **in apposition to** the other.

Sometimes you use a noun phrase **before** somebody's name to explain who they are.

- My brother **James** likes ice cream.
- My friend Kate sits next to me in class.

Sometimes you add a name as an extra piece of information **after** a noun phrase.

- **My mother tongue**, Chinese, is quite difficult to learn.
- **Dad's old car**, a Ford, used more fuel than his new one.

Sometimes you add a noun phrase as an explanation **after** a name.

- **Michael Jackson**, the well-known singer, died a few years ago. (noun phrase)
- We all like **Mrs Kim**, our art teacher. (noun phrase)

Using a and an

You use **a** or **an** before singular nouns.

You use **an** before words that begin with vowels. The five vowels are: **a, e, i, o, u**.

an elephant

an owl

You use **a** before words that begin with consonants.

The consonants are: **b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z**.

a girl

a picture

Using *a*, *an* and *the*

You use *a* and *an* with **singular countable nouns** to talk about any one person or thing.

The boy has **a** bat and **a** ball.

I ate **an** apple for my lunch.

You use *the* when people know which person or thing you mean, or when there is only one.

The moon shines at night.

Please close **the** door.

The apple I ate for lunch was sweet and juicy.

We also use **the** to talk about the specific person or thing that you have just mentioned.

Tom has **a** bat and **a** ball. **The** bat is long and **the** ball is round.

ZERO ARTICLES

When you are talking about things **in general**, you use a noun without articles, or **zero articles**.

You sometimes use **plural nouns** without articles.

- **Wheels** are round. (plural noun)

Uncountable nouns are often used without articles.

- A clock measures **time**. (uncountable noun)

But you can use *the* with **plural nouns** and uncountable nouns when you are talking about **particular** things, and people know which ones you are referring to.

- The **wheels** are muddy. (plural noun)
- What is the **time**? (uncountable noun)

You often omit *the* with these words: *home, school, work, bed, church*.

- Tom was not at **school** today. (noun)
- Is Dad back from **work** yet? (noun)

You also omit *the* when you use *by* with a form of transport.

- We shall go by **plane**. (noun)
- He travels everywhere by **bus**. (noun)

QUANTIFIERS

Quantifiers tell you how many people or things there are, without telling you the exact number or quantity. They are also called **quantifying determiners** when they are used before nouns.

Some quantifiers, such as **another, each, every, either** and **neither** are used with *singular nouns*.

- Please may I have **another** *cookie*?
- Neither *answer* is correct.

Some quantifiers, such as **few, many, several** and **both** are used with plural nouns.

- **Several** *books* are missing.
- **Both** of the *sisters* have long hair.

Some quantifiers, such as *all, some, a lot of* are used with **plural** and **uncountable nouns**.

- **All** the students have passed. (plural noun)
- **All** her money was stolen. (uncountable noun)

Some quantifiers, such as *little, a little, much* are used with **uncountable nouns**.

- There was **little** *food* left in the fridge.
- I did not use **much** of the *paint*.

Using *some* and *any*

You usually use *some* to talk about a small number or amount. You can use it with plural nouns or uncountable nouns.

- I made **some** grammar mistakes in my English paper. (plural noun)
- I drank **some** juice to quench my thirst. (uncountable noun)

You use *any* instead *some* after *not*. You can use it with plural nouns or uncountable nouns.

- I did **not** make **any** grammar mistakes.
- I did **not** drink **any** juice. I drank some water instead. (uncountable noun)

You often use *any* instead of *some* in questions. You can use it with plural nouns or uncountable nouns.

- Was there **any** mail today? (uncountable noun)
- Were there **any** letters for me? (plural noun)

Let us read what we have learnt about nouns till now:

- A common noun is a name given in common to every person, place, animal, or thing of the same class or kind.
- A proper noun is the name of some particular person, place, animal, or thing.
- A collective noun is the name of a number of persons, animals, or things taken together and spoken of as one whole.
- An abstract noun is usually the name of a quality, an action, or a state.
- Countable nouns are all the nouns we can count.
- Uncountable nouns are all the nouns we cannot count.
- Nouns that denote a male are of the masculine gender.
- Nouns that denote a female are of the feminine gender.
- Nouns that denote either a male or a female are of the common gender.

- Nouns that denote things without life are of the neuter gender.
- A noun that denotes just one person, place, animal, or thing is in the singular number.
- A noun that denotes more than one person, place animal, or thing is in the plural number.

Rules	Examples
When a noun is singular, the possessive case is formed by adding apostrophe and –s to the noun.	the books of the boy: the boy's books
If the word ends in an –s or has a hissing sound, the letter –s is usually omitted.	the books of Dennis: Dennis' books; for the sake of justice: for justice' sake
When a noun is in the plural form, and ends in –s, the possessive case is formed by adding only an apostrophe.	the books of the boys: the boys' books
When the noun is in the plural form but does not end in –s, we use an apostrophe and –s.	the bags of the women: the women's bags
When a noun comprises more than one word, we put the apostrophe and –s at the end of the last word.	the uniform of the commander-in-chief: the commander-in-chief's uniform
When two nouns are closely connected, we use the apostrophe and –s with the noun that comes second.	the mother of Asim and Asma: Asim and Asma's mother
When we want to talk or write about the separate possessions of two nouns, each noun takes an apostrophe and –s.	the children of Mrs Lal and the children of Mr Abdul: Mrs Lal's and Mr Abdul's children

TOP NOUNS

week	idea	price	woman
market	need	Mr.	home
society	man	side	face

time	family	body	cost
member	use	control	system
court	million	government	question
figure	day	business	friend
year	fact	report	position
end	study	process	case
effect	community	work	information
police	thing	night	authority
people	head	line	course
state	name	action	part
result	kind	life	power
city	child	eye	road
way	month	law	minute
word	job	issue	group
change	right	force	church
minister	girl	school	condition
education	problem	car	paper
number	water	term	bank
per cent	war	order	century
rate	moment	country	section
type	service	council	hundred
world	other	period	activity
interest	mother	matter	table
hour	father	point	death
research	place	policy	building
house	form	centre	sort
development	person	act	sense
door	age	health	staff
subject	hand	lot	team
area	room	decision	experience
money	reason	street	student
office	value	patient	Mrs.
programme	party	industry	language
company	level	mind	tree
book	view	class	decoration

EXERCISES

I. WH QUESTIONS

1. What is a simple way of determining that a word is a noun?
2. What are the four categories that nouns can fall into?
3. What types of nouns are **sand** and **friendship**?
4. What kind of gender system does English use?
5. What does it mean to personify a noun? Write an example illustrating the personification of the noun **winter**.
6. Give the plurals of the following words: wolf, piccolo, carriage, candy, father-in-law
7. Are collective nouns singular or plural?

8. Who or what does a noun in the third person name?
9. What roles can nouns in the nominative case play in sentences?
10. Why must an appositive agree with the noun it refers to in gender, number, person, and case?

ANSWERS

1. Place **a**, **an**, or **the** in front of the word.
2. Nouns can be common, proper, abstract, collective or material.
3. **Sand** is a common concrete noun. **Friendship** is a common abstract noun.
4. English uses the natural gender.
5. To personify an inanimate noun is to give it the characteristics of a living creature.
6. The plurals, in order, are: wolves, piccolos, carriages, candies, fathers-in-law.
7. Collective nouns can be singular or plural depending on how we view the members of the group that the collective noun refers to.
8. A noun in the third person names the person or thing spoken about.
9. Nouns in the nominative case can be subjects or subject complements.
10. The appositive and the noun it refers to must agree because they both mean the same person(s) or thing(s).

II. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

A. Fill in the blanks with collective nouns:

1. an of photographs.
2. a of judges.
3. a of beautiful ladies.
4. a of examiners, directors.
5. a of events.
6. a of sticks.
7. a of fish (taken in a net).
8. a of flowers.
9. a of tress.
10. a of sailors.

B. Pick out the nouns in the following sentences and say whether they are common, proper, material, collective or abstract:

1. The jury found the prisoner innocent.
2. Pen is mightier than sword.
3. Ornaments are made of gold.
4. There is no happiness without health.
5. Hardwork, discipline and sincerity are good qualities.
6. Each soldier was given an award.
7. I bought a bouquet for his birthday.
8. The police used tear-gas shells.
9. Hard work and success.
10. Cleanliness is next to godliness.

C. Correct the following sentences:

1. Her hairs are curly.
2. Our elders gave us many advices.

3. I have many work to do.
4. Sita has sold all her furnitures.
5. She gave me informations about this bank.
6. The sceneries of Himachal Pradesh are very charming.
7. The peoples are hard working.
8. The cattles are grazing in the field.
9. I want a paper.
10. I bring fruits and vegetables from the market.
11. You must continue your study.
12. These news are false.
13. They go to Agra during the summer vacations.
14. Her spectacle is very nice.
15. She has a twenty rupees note.
16. I brought my furnitures by goods train.
17. I saw two beautiful fishes in the pond.
18. Thomson's poetries are very charming.
19. Is your scissors dull?
20. Light travel faster than sound.

D. Correct the following sentences:

1. All the furnitures of my house have been stolen.
2. A poet and writer are dead.
3. The committee was divided on this issue.
4. Mathematics are not a difficult subject.
5. My sympathies are always with the poor.
6. The mother both carried her son and daughter from the burning house.
7. My sister serves in boy's school.
8. Rohan's and Mohan's house is very far from here.
9. There are many news published in local paper.
10. The teacher has taught the alphabets.
11. Cities after cities were destroyed by the army.
12. Hours after hours were passed, but she didn't turn up.
13. Ram said, "I beg from doors to doors daily."
14. Ships after ships were sailing by those days.
15. Rows upon rows of pink marble are soothing to the eyes.
16. I gave her three and a half apples.
17. The meeting was held for three and a quarter hours.
18. The length of this hall is three times and a half to that hall.
19. His salary is two times and a half to that of mine.
20. I have two and a half rupees only.

ANSWERS**A. Fill in the blanks with collective nouns:**

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. album | 2. bench |
| 3. bevy | 4. board |
| 5. chain | 6. bundle |
| 7. catch | 8. bunch, bouquet |
| 9. clump | 10. crew |
| 11. fleet | 12. gang |
| 13. herd | 14. library |
| 15. litter | 16. band |
| 17. pack | 18. pride |
| 19. set | 20. sheaf |
| 21. stack | 22. suite |
| 23. troupe | 24. congregation |
| 25. audience | 26. spectators |
| 27. crowd | 28. assembly |
| 29. mob | 30. horde |

B. Nouns**Kind**

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. jury | Collective |
| prisoner | Common |
| 2. pen | Common |
| sword | Common |
| 3. ornaments | Common |
| gold | Material |
| 4. happiness | Abstract |
| health | Abstract |
| 5. hard work | Abstract |
| discipline | Abstract |
| 6. soldier | Common |
| Award | Common |
| 7. bouquet | Collective |
| birthday | Abstract |
| 8. police | Collective |
| shells | Common |
| 9. hard work | Abstract |
| success | Abstract |

10. cleanliness	Abstract
godliness	Abstract
sincerity	Abstract
qualities	Abstract

C. Correct the following sentences:

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3. I have much work to do.
4. Sita has sold all her furniture.
5. She gave me information about this bank.
6. The scenery of Himachal Pradesh is very charming.
7. The people are hard working.
8. The cattle are grazing in the field.
9. I want a piece of paper.
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11. You must continue your studies.
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17. The meeting was held for three hours and a quarter.
18. The length of this hall is three and a half times to that hall.
19. His salary is two and a half times to that of mine.
20. I have two rupees and a half only.



Pronouns

In grammar, a pronoun is defined as a word or phrase that may be substituted for a noun or noun phrase, which once replaced, is known as the pronoun's antecedent. How is this possible? In a nutshell, it's because pronouns can do everything that nouns can do. A pronoun can act as a subject, direct object, indirect object, object of the preposition, and more.

Pronouns are words used in place of nouns in sentences. Pronouns are used so that our language is not cumbersome with the same nouns being repeated over and over in a paragraph.

Some examples of pronouns include *I, me, mine, myself, she, her, hers, herself, we, us, ours* and *ourselves*. You may have noticed that they tend to come in sets of four, all referring to the same person, group or thing.

He, him, his and *himself*, for example, all refer to a male person or something belonging to him

They, them, theirs and *themselves* all refer to a group or something belonging to a group, and so on.

The truth is that there are many different types of pronouns, each serving a different purpose in a sentence.

Types of Pronoun			
Personal	Possessive	Reflective/Reflexive	Intensive/Emphatic
They are used as substitutes for a noun or pronoun in a sentence: he, she, I, me, we, it...	These are used to show ownership: my, your, his, our, hers...	They refer to another noun in the sentence and end in -self or -selves: himself, herself, yourself	They are used to add more emphasis to a subject and end in -self or -selves: myself, himself, herself
Demonstrative	Indefinite	Relative	Interrogative
They demonstrate (or indicate): This, that, those, these	They are used for non-specific items and people: anyone	They introduce a dependent (subordinate) clause, which gives more information: who, whom, which, that	These begin with a question: Who, which, what, where, how

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

The words *I, you, he, she, it, we* and *they* are **personal pronouns**. You use them as the **subject** of the verb in a sentence. They are called **subject pronouns**. They take the place of nouns.

Alice is my friend. **She** (subject pronoun) is six years old. Sharks are fish. **They** (subject pronoun) swim in the sea. The words *me, you, him, her, it, us* and *them* are also **personal pronouns**. But you use them as the **object** of the verb. You call them **object pronouns**.

I helped the old lady. She **thanked** (verb) **me** (object pronoun).

You also use object pronouns **after prepositions**.

Where is John? I need to speak **to** (preposition) **him** (object pronoun).

First Person, Second Person, Third Person

In grammar, there are three persons: first person, second person and third person.

	Singular			Plural		
	Subject pronoun	Object pronoun	Possessive determiner	Subject pronoun	Object pronoun	Possessive determiner
First person	I	me	my	we	us	our
Second person	You	you	your	you	you	your
Third person	He She It	him her it	his her its	they they they	them them them	their their their

The person who is speaking is the **first person**. The person you are speaking to is the **second person**. The person you are speaking about is the **third person**.

Examples:

First person—I am a student.

Second person—You are my teacher.

Third person—She is my friend.

Third person—They are my classmates.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

We begin this lesson with a review of the difference between an adjective and a pronoun.

adjective: *describes a noun*

pronoun: *takes the place of a noun*

Look at the following sentence pairs. One has an adjective, while the other has a pronoun.

My book is large. (*adjective, describes book*)

Yours is small. (*pronoun, takes the place of a noun*)

Your car is green. (*adjective, describes car*)

Mine is red. (*pronoun, takes the place of a noun*)

Now, let’s look at each sentence a little more closely.

My book is large.

My is an adjective because it modifies, or describes the noun “book.” Furthermore, it is a “possessive” adjective because it tells who owns, or possesses the book.

Yours is small.

Yours is a pronoun, because it replaces or takes the place of a noun. In this case, the previous sentence tells us that “yours” is replacing the noun “book.” Furthermore, it is a “possessive” pronoun because it tells who owns, or possesses the noun it is replacing.

Your car is green.

Your is an adjective because it modifies the noun “car.” Furthermore, it is a “possessive” adjective because it tells who owns, or possesses the car.

Mine is red.

Mine is a pronoun, because it replaces or takes the place of a noun. In this case, the previous sentence tells us that “mine” is replacing the noun “car.” Furthermore, it is a “possessive” pronoun because it tells who owns, or possesses the noun it is replacing.

Possessive pronouns show ownership. The term *possessive pronoun* covers possessive adjectives and absolute possessive pronouns. The possessive pronouns are:

Possessive Adjectives	Absolute Possessive Pronouns
my	mine
your	yours
his	his
her	hers
its	ours
our	theirs
their	
whose	

Possessive Pronouns Replace Nouns: Possessive pronouns are used to indicate who (or what) owns something. Like all pronouns, possessive pronouns take the place of nouns in sentences. Look at these examples:

Take Sarah’s car to the party.

Take *her* car to the party.

(In this example, the possessive adjective *her* replaces Sarah.)

Take *hers* to the party.

(In this example, the absolute possessive pronoun *hers* replaces Sarah’s car.)

Take *her* spoon and put it by *your* plate.

(These are both possessive adjectives.)

His view is that it's come to the end of *its* working life.
(These are both possessive adjectives.)

Anyone who goes to a psychiatrist ought to have *his* head examined.

(This is a possessive adjective.)

Humans are the only animals that have children on purpose with the exception of guppies, who like to eat *theirs*.

(This is an absolute possessive pronoun.)

We cherish *our* friends not for *their* ability to amuse us, but for *ours* to amuse them. (*our* and *their* = possessive adjectives/*ours* = absolute possessive pronoun)

We can use possessive pronouns after *of*. We can say:

Susan is one of my friends .	or	Susan is a friend of mine .
but not		
Susan is a friend of me	or	
I am one of Susan's friends .	or	I am a friend of Susan's .
but not		
I am a friend of Susan		

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Reflexive sounds like reflection, the image in the mirror that bounces back at you. A reflexive pronoun reflects back to the subject. A reflexive pronoun can be used as the direct object, indirect object, or object of a preposition in a sentence.

The words **myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves** and **themselves** are called **reflexive pronouns**. They refer to the person or animal that is the subject of the verb.

Susan (subject) made this cake **herself**.

Baby (subject) birds cannot look after **themselves**.

	Singular	Plural
First person	myself	ourselves
Second person	yourself	yourselves
Third person	himself	themselves
	herself	themselves
	itself	themselves

These pronouns are reflexive or intensive depending on their use in a sentence.

e.g.: The puppy saw **itself** in the mirror. (Reflexive)

Itself is the direct object in the sentence. The pronoun refers back to the subject. The puppy saw its image in the mirror.

The queen **herself** gave the knight the award. The queen gave the knight the award **herself**. (Intensive)
Herself refers to the queen.

The word **self** is singular and its plural is **selves**.

INTENSIVE PRONOUNS

Intensive pronouns use reflexive pronouns to add emphasis to the subject of the sentence. The intensive/reflexive pronouns are **myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves** and **themselves**. You'll usually find the intensive pronoun right after the noun or pronoun it's modifying, but not necessarily.

The way to identify an intensive pronoun is to remove it from the sentence; if it's an intensive pronoun, the sentence will still make sense. If the sentence no longer makes sense, it's a reflexive pronoun.

Did you **yourself** make the cake?

The sentence would still make sense if we remove **yourself**: *Did you make the cake?*

I **myself** like a little stroll after dinner.

We went to hear the man **himself** speak.

The author approved the book cover **herself**.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

The words **this, that, these** and **those** are called **demonstrative pronouns**. **This** is singular. **These** is plural.

You use **this** and **these** to talk about things near you.

This is a horse.	These are horses.
That is singular.	Those is plural.

You use **that** and **those** when you point at things further away from you.

That is a goat.	Those are goats.
------------------------	-------------------------

A **demonstrative pronoun** is not followed by a noun: **Those are goats**. Whereas a **demonstrative determiner** is followed by a noun:

Those animals are goats.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

Indefinite pronouns are words that do not refer to any particular person. They are words such as **anyone**, **everyone**, **someone** and **no one**. You can also use **anybody**, **everybody**, **somebody** or **nobody**.

Indefinite pronouns are singular.

Everyone *is* (singular verb) at home.

No one *knows* (singular verb) the right answer.

But you can use the plural pronouns *they*, *them*, *themselves* and the plural possessive determiner *their* to refer to the indefinite pronouns.

Somebody has dropped *their* (plural possessive determiner) caps.

Everyone is wearing *their* (plural possessive determiner) uniform.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

The words *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *that* and *which* are called **relative pronouns**. You use them to describe the people or things you are talking about.

People **who** eat too much junk food get fat.

The police have found the man **whom** (or **who**) they were looking for.

I have a friend **whose** father is a lawyer.

This is the bus **that** (or **which**) goes to the zoo.

You use **who** if the person is the subject of the verb that follows the relative pronoun.

- You can use *whom* or *who* if the person is the object of a verb or preposition that follows the relative pronoun.
- You can use *that* or *which* for animals and things.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS AND RELATIVE CLAUSES

Relative pronouns are words such as *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *which* and *that*.

Relative clauses about people begin with the relative pronouns *who*, *whom* and *whose*. These pronouns refer to a person in the main clause.

Main Clause	Relative Clause
Nobody likes people	who are rude.
	whose bike has been stolen?

I saw a man	whom I recognized.
I went to visit my great-uncle,	who lives in Thailand. (Extra Information)
I went to visit my great-uncle,	whom I have not met before. (Extra Information)
I went to visit my great-uncle	whose name is John Smith. (Extra Information)

Sometimes you use a **relative clause** not to describe someone, but just to give additional information about them. In this case you have to put a **comma** before the relative pronoun.

Relative pronouns about things and animals begin with *which*, *that* or *whose*. They refer to a thing or animal in the main clause.

Main Clause	Relative Clause
Penguins are birds	that cannot fly.
Dad bought a computer	which was made in Taiwan.
I met Jane at Regent Hotel,	which is on the main road. (Extra Information)
I met Jane at Regent Hotel,	whose coffee bar serves delicious cakes. (Extra Information)

Sometimes you use a **relative clause** not to describe something, but just to give additional information about it. In this case you have to put a **comma** before the relative pronoun. You cannot use *that* for this type of relative clause.

You sometimes put a preposition before **whom**, **whose** or **which** at the beginning of a relative clause. You cannot put a preposition before **who** or **that**.

- Show me the envelope **in which** the letter arrived.
- This is my sister, **with whom** I share a room.

More about Relative Pronouns and Relative Clauses

There are two types of **relative clauses**:

- The first type is called a **defining relative clause**. You use it to describe the person or thing in the main clause. Where is the waiter **who took our order?** (no comma)
- The second type is called a **non-defining relative clause**. You use it to give additional information

about the person or thing in the main clause, not to describe them.

I went to see Joe, **whose house is near the park.**

Relative clauses of both types can come in the middle of the main clause. If it is a non-defining relative clause, you put a comma before it and after it.

- A person **who designs buildings** is called an architect. (main clause **defining relative clause**)
- My favourite film, **which I have seen several times**, is 'The Ghost Writer' (main clause **non-defining relative clause**)

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

You use the words *who*, *whose*, *what* and *which* to ask questions. You call these words **interrogative pronouns**. A question always ends with a **question mark(?)**.

What are you doing?

Who are they?

Which of these books belongs to you?

Whose is this?

In many cases, it doesn't have an antecedent (the word the pronoun references) – thus the need to ask the question in the first place!

The most typical interrogative pronouns are...	And if you add the suffix "ever"...
What	Whatever
Which	Whichever
Who	Whoever
Whom	Whomever
Whose	Whosoever

Though the above pronouns are certainly common enough, sometimes using them correctly can be a little tricky. Here are a few tips to keep in mind when using interrogative pronouns.

The pronouns "who", "whom" and sometimes "which" refer to people.

The pronouns "what" and "which" refer to inanimate objects and animals.

"Who" functions as a subject.

"Whom" functions as an object of a preposition or object of a verb.

e.g.: **Who** are the signers of the Declaration of Independence?

"Who" is the subject in the above sentence.

To **whom** did you give the note?

"Whom" is the object of the preposition "to."

Whom do you suggest to nominate for class president?

Here, "whom" is the object of the verb "nominate."

Who will design the new logo?

"Who" is the object of the verb "will design."

More Examples of Interrogative Pronouns

In the following sentences the interrogative pronoun is underlined.

What are you talking about?

Who is the villain here?

Which colour did you choose for your bedroom wall?

Whose camera is this?

Once you learn to speak French, whom are you going to talk to?

One more point to remember...

Don't be vague with interrogative pronouns.

e.g.: Do NOT write or say:

"Do you think they should raise taxes?" (Who does "they" refer to?)

Do you get the idea?

Using interrogative pronouns correctly isn't difficult once you understand the specific grammar guidelines. Once you do, your writing (and speaking) becomes clearer and therefore, more engaging to your audience.

Uses of Interrogative pronouns:

We use *who* and *whom* on their own.

Who paid?

Whom did you speak to?

We can use *whose*, *which* and *what* either on their own (as pronouns) or with a noun head (underlined):

As pronouns	With a noun head
Whose are these books?	<u>Whose</u> books are these?
Which did you buy?	<u>Which</u> sweater did you buy?
What is the number on the door?	<u>What</u> number is your house?

We can use **who**, **whose**, **which** and **what** both as a subject and object:

Who is the best footballer in the world? (who as a subject)

Who did you meet? (who as an object)

What happened next? (what as a subject)

What did you buy? (what as an object)

Who or whom?

We use *whom* as an object in formal styles. When we use a preposition before *whom*, it is even more formal. We don't normally use it while speaking:

Whom did you give the book to? (formal)

To *whom* did you give the book? (very formal) Or, less formally: **Who** did you give the book to?

What or which?

We use *what* when we ask about specific information from a general range of possible answers:

What's the tallest building in the world?

What did you say? I couldn't hear you.

What's your address?

We use *which* when we ask for specific information from a restricted range of possible answers: [looking at a list of addresses]

A: *Which is your address?*

B: *This one here.*

Which hand do you write with?

Which one is your sister? [looking at a photograph of three women]

Which airport do we leave from, Heathrow or Gatwick?

PRONOUNS IN BRIEF

A pronoun is a substitute for a noun. Some pronouns are: **I, me, she, he, her, him, it, you, they, and them.**

Pronouns	Pronoun as a subject	Pronoun as an object	Pronoun as a possessive adjective	Possessive pronoun	Reflexive pronoun
1 st Person Singular	I	me	my	mine	myself
2 nd Person Singular	you	you	your	yours	yourself
3 rd Person Singular	he she it	him her it	his her it	his hers its	himself herself itself
1 st Person Plural	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2 nd Person Plural	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
3 rd Person Plural	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

Some more Pronouns

A	I	O	U
all	I	one	us
another	it	other	W
any	its	others	we
anybody	itself	our	what
anyone	M	ours	whatever
anything	many	ourselves	which
B	me	S	whichever
both	mine	several	who
E	more	she	whoever
each	most	some	whom
either	much	somebody	whomever

everybody	my	someone	whose
everyone	myself	something	Y
everything	N	T	you
F	neither	that	your
few	no one	their	yours
H	nobody	theirs	yourself
he	none	them	
her	nothing	themselves	
hers		these	
herself		they	
him		this	
himself		those	
his			

EXERCISES

I. WH QUESTIONS

1. What are the eight types of pronouns?
2. What does a reflexive pronoun do in a sentence?
3. What number verb does one use with the second person personal pronoun **you**?
4. With personal pronouns, when does one use the nominative case form? When does one use the objective case form?
5. Name the demonstrative pronouns in their singular and plural forms.
6. Do interrogative pronouns have antecedents?
7. Which relative pronoun refers only to people?
8. **Anyone, somebody, and everybody** are examples of what kind of pronoun?
9. Which type of pronoun has the most number problems associated with its use?

10. Does the possessive pronoun **its** ever need an apostrophe?

ANSWERS

1. Personal, possessive, intensive/emphatic, reflexive, demonstrative, interrogative, relative indefinite.
2. A reflexive pronoun refers back to the subject or emphasizes a particular noun or pronoun.
3. One uses a plural verb regardless of whether **you** is singular or plural.
4. One uses the nominative case form when the pronoun is a subject or a subject complement. One uses the objective case form when the pronoun is an object of a verb, a preposition, or a verbal clause.
5. The demonstrative pronouns are **this**, **that**, **these**, and **those**. The plural of **this** is **these**. The plural of **that** is **those**.
6. No, they do not. Since an interrogative pronoun asks a question, the antecedent is unknown until the question is answered.
7. The relative pronoun **who** refers only to people.
8. They are indefinite pronouns.
9. Indefinite pronouns cause the most number problems. Some are only singular.
10. No, it does not. With an apostrophe, **it's** is a contraction for **it is**.

II. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable relative pronouns:

1. This is the book I like the most.
2. He works hard always succeeds.
3. This is the colour I like the most.
4. This is the watch I lost.
5. The boy came here is very rich.
6. In house are you living at present?
7. The man you saw in the street is my uncle.
8. You gave me the book I was looking for.
9. All I said is true.
10. All glitters is not gold.
11. What is the name of the man car you borrowed?

12. I don't know the name of the woman to I spoke on the phone.
13. teaches you Sanskrit?
14. is your problem?
15. I gave him all the money I had.
16. Ashish is the man son won the scholarship.
17. Our flight was delayed meant we had to wait for hours at the airport.
18. Jitu is one of my friends I have known for a very long time.
19. The book you gave me is very useful for pregnant ladies.
20. Swimming, is a good sport also, makes people healthy and bold.
21. Gypsum is a mineral, is extracted from the Earth.
22. There is nothing I can do for you.
23. This is the house I was born.
24. My parents had left for college I reached home.
25. He is a famous scientist about many books have been written.
26. Madam Curie, discovered radium, was one of the greatest women of her age.
27. The book, you gave me is not so useful for learning English speaking.
28. Where is the man sold me the detergent powder?
29. That is the lady golden chain was snatched yesterday.
30. The girl you see at the desk is the receptionist.

B. Pick out the Pronouns in the following sentences:

I. Pick out the Demonstrative Pronouns in the following sentences:

1. This is her book.
2. These are your shoes.
3. This a very sweet mango.
4. Both houses are good, but this is better than that.
5. This is the present given by him.
6. Those are the hills covered with snow.
7. Such is his method of counselling.
8. That is the house, I believe.

II. Pick out the Indefinite Pronouns in the following sentences:

1. I don't like any of these admirals.
2. Some are born great, some acquire greatness.
3. All were saved.
4. None but a fool will believe it.
5. One is not sure of one's future.

III. Pick out the Distributive Pronouns in the following sentences:

1. Each of the members was present in the meeting.
2. Either of these boys will help you.
3. Neither of these blames is true.
4. Either of you can join.
5. Each of them was given a warning.

IV. Pick out the Relative Pronouns in the following sentences:

1. The man who is sincere and honest is liked.
2. I have read the novel which you gave me.
3. This is the man whom we met in the party.
4. The question which you asked was not logical.
5. Ashoka was one of the greatest kings who have ever lived.
6. All that glitters is not gold.
7. Is this the book which we saw in the other book-store?
8. God helps those who help themselves.
9. This is the boy who stood first in the class.
10. This is the jug which you gifted me.

C. Correct the following sentences:

1. Neither of these four vehicles will do.
2. Anyone of the two girls can solve this puzzle.
3. Either of the three students is responsible for the loss.
4. None of the two girls could complete the job.
5. One should obey his elders.
6. One should respect not only his own parents but also others'.
7. One should take care not to make himself obnoxious to others.
8. Each girl and every madam tried their best to finish the work before 7 P.M.
9. Every man and every woman have their own fascination.
10. Every leader and every citizen have a duty towards their country.

11. All which she said was incorrect.
12. Who was the girl which came to meet you?
13. What is his opinion about the work which you have completed?
14. I always purchase the item which is best in the market.
15. This is the same shirt which I saw in the shop.
16. Who is she? Who can abuse me like this?
17. Only those employees should be promoted whom are sincere.
18. The leaders which do not love their country are not respected.
19. Those whose live in glass houses should not throw stones at others.
20. What was the reply, which she submitted?

D. Correct the following sentences:

1. That is one of the girls who has stolen eggs.
2. It is me who am speaking on this topic.
3. That is one of the interesting books that has appeared this year.
4. This is the only one of his stories that are worth reading.
5. It is I who is answering the question.
6. The boy which is sitting in the corner reads in my class.
7. She who walk in the evening gets energy.
8. The sun whom rays give life to earth is a source of energy.
9. This is the same toy which I gave you.
10. Uneasy lies the head which wears the crown.
11. All which glitters is not silver.
12. Man is the only animal which can use his intelligence.
13. That is the best which you can do.
14. The girl and her cat who had entered my house were locked.
15. I have read Milton's poems who was a romantic poet.

ANSWERS

A. Fill in the blanks:

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. which | 2. who | 3. that | 4. which |
| 5. who | 6. which | 7. whom | 8. which |
| 9. that | 10. that | 11. whose | 12. whom |
| 13. who | 14. what | 15. that | 16. whose |
| 17. that | 18. whom | 19. which | 20. which |
| 21. which | 22. that | 23. where | 24. when |

25. whom 26. who 27. which 28. who
29. whose 30. whom

B. Pick out the Pronouns in the following sentences:

- I. 1. this 2. these 3. this 4. this
5. this 6. those 7. such 8. that
- II. 1. any 2. some 3. all 4. none
5. one
- III. 1. each 2. either 3. neither 4. either
5. each
- IV. 1. who 2. which 3. whom 4. which
5. who 6. who 7. which 8. who
9. who 10. which

C. Correct the following sentences:

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