



Warm-up



Unjumble each set of words and form a sentence.

1. a beautiful is painting what this

2. jar broke the who

3. tonight to am concert going I the

4. once the at door open

5. she well sings how

6. your what name is



Kinds of Sentences

Sentences can be divided into four kinds—

- declarative sentences
- interrogative sentences
- imperative sentences
- exclamatory sentences

1. **Declarative sentences** state facts. For example,

- It is going to rain today.
- You should go to the library sometimes.

Declarative sentences end with a full stop.



Declarative sentences are of two kinds—affirmative and negative.

- Madhuri sings well. (affirmative)
- Madhuri does not sing well. (negative)

Negative sentences have **no**, **not**, **none**, **never**, etc., in them.

2. Interrogative sentences ask questions.

For example,

- Did you brush your teeth?
- Where did you keep the cake?

Interrogative sentences end with a question mark.

Interrogative sentences are of four kinds—yes/no questions, wh questions, tag questions and choice questions.

- ◆ **Yes/No questions** are questions that can be answered with a yes or a no response. For example,
 - Did you do your homework?
 - Are you ready to go to school?
- ◆ **Wh questions** are questions that begin with wh words, such as **who**, **why**, **when**, **where**, **which**, **how**. For example,
 - Who is your class teacher?
 - Which is your favourite colour?
- ◆ **Tag questions** are questions that are formed by adding an interrogative tag at the end of a declarative or an imperative statement. For example,
 - Mrs Lal is your class teacher, isn't she?
 - You are a good student, aren't you?
 - Maya doesn't speak French fluently, does she?
 - You can't drive a car, can you?
 - She likes to travel, doesn't she?
- ◆ **Choice questions** are questions that provide a choice. The answer to the choice question is in the question itself. For example,
 - Would you prefer chocolate or vanilla ice cream?
 - Do you like the black dress or the blue one?

Note

Interrogative sentences are also used in requests and offers. For example,

- Will you please help me?

Note

The answer to a wh question can be a simple response or an elaborate explanation.

Note

Affirmative statements have a negative tag and negative statements have an affirmative tag.

Note

In most imperative sentences, the subject **you** is implied, it is not mentioned.

3. Imperative sentences express a command, a request or a piece of advice. For example,

- Stop fighting. (command)
- Please keep your eyes open. (request)
- Always speak the truth. (advice)



4. Exclamatory sentences express sudden emotions and feelings. For example,

- What pleasant weather it is!
- This is fabulous!

Exclamatory sentences end with an exclamation mark.

Note

Short commands also end with exclamation marks as they express both an order and a strong emotion. For example,

- Stop it!
- Halt!



A. Identify the kinds of sentences. Mark D for declarative sentences, I for interrogative sentences, IM for imperative sentences and E for exclamatory sentences.

1. How many students can form a society?
2. The news came as a complete surprise.
3. When did they come to a decision?
4. How late the train is!
5. What a nice fellow he is!
6. Can you play the piano?
7. The wool comes from sheep.
8. Did it rain last night?
9. Take up the challenge.
10. Maria is leaving for Morocco tomorrow.
11. Pay attention.
12. Many roads are still blocked.

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B. Complete these sentences with appropriate tag questions.

1. You will be coming to the party, _____?
2. Priya likes to draw pictures, _____?
3. Peter and Ben are studying English, _____?
4. Himanshu won't be late, _____?
5. Chitra can skate well, _____?



6. Lathika doesn't like milk, _____?
7. This film is boring, _____?
8. You don't know Meera, _____?
9. Raju can speak English well, _____?
10. We go to school by bus, _____?

C. Identify these interrogative sentences. Mark Y for yes/no questions, T for tag questions, C for choice questions and W for wh questions.

1. When do you play football?
2. He doesn't like the rainy season, does he?
3. When did they come to visit you?
4. Has the bus already left?
5. You have lost weight, haven't you?
6. Where do you live?
7. Should I call you or send you a message?
8. You live in a city, don't you?
9. Did you clean up your room?
10. Are you moving to Brazil?

Transformation of Sentences

Sentences can be transformed from one kind to the other. For example,

- He came to meet me. (declarative)
Did he come to meet me? (interrogative)
- She is coming to meet me. (declarative)
Is she coming to meet me? (interrogative)
- She sings well. (declarative)
Does she sing well? (interrogative)
- She has completed the work. (declarative)
Has she completed the work? (interrogative)



Warm-up

Fill in the blanks with suitable nouns.

1. _____ played with a _____.
2. The _____ said, 'I respect your _____.'
3. _____ baked a delicious _____ yesterday.
4. When _____ lost the _____, she was in great _____.
5. The pink _____ has many _____.
6. _____ asked his elder _____ to help him find his _____.
7. The _____ was so boring that the _____ fell asleep.
8. I saw a _____ of geese flying above my _____.

Nouns are the names of people, places, animals, things, ideas and feelings.

Kinds of Nouns

Nouns are of four kinds.

1. **Proper nouns:** These are the names of specific people, places, animals or things. For example, **Ahmed, Radha, Delhi, Tuffy, Willy, the Pacific Ocean, the Ganga, the Ramayana and The Times of India.** Proper nouns always begin with a capital letter.
2. **Common nouns:** These are the names of people, places, animals or things in general. For example, **boy, girl, man, woman, river, sea, bird, mountain, book, pen, field, garden, road.**



3. **Collective nouns:** These are a collection or a group of people, animals or things. For example, an **army** of soldiers, a **bunch** of keys, a **bundle** of sticks, a **fleet** of ships.
4. **Abstract nouns:** These nouns denote an idea, a quality or a state of being. For example, beauty, strength, love, hatred, greed, bravery, length, heat.



A. Underline the nouns and put them in the correct columns.

1. Ramesh saw a swarm of locusts and ran to safety.
2. Mala pushed her way through a herd of cows.
3. The crew of the ship was injured in the accident.
4. Arunima picked a bunch of grapes for me after much persuasion.
5. The lady there has a fleet of luxurious ships.
6. Rajeev faced a pack of ferocious hounds with courage on Sunday.
7. Mohini decided to adopt a puppy from the litter.
8. Meena squealed with delight when she saw a school of dolphins.
9. The troupe of singers stayed in a hotel which is known for its hospitality.
10. All my friends in the class took part in games and sports with sincerity.

Proper noun	Common noun	Collective noun	Abstract noun
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			



B. Find fifteen collective nouns in the word grid and use them to complete the given sentences.

C	O	L	L	E	C	T	I	O	N	K
O	M	P	L	G	T	R	O	U	P	E
N	R	S	N	Q	U	I	V	E	R	L
S	W	T	V	A	F	B	O	A	R	D
T	Q	R	W	T	T	E	I	L	R	V
E	A	I	F	L	O	C	K	E	B	U
L	S	N	C	A	Y	A	S	D	K	B
L	N	G	T	S	U	A	S	R	V	M
A	R	C	H	I	P	E	L	A	G	O
T	I	W	I	K	O	X	B	N	R	B
I	O	E	P	L	D	Z	M	G	H	J
O	P	B	U	N	C	H	L	E	B	K
N	E	R	T	A	R	M	Y	X	V	L

1. We saw a _____ of kangaroos in the zoo.
2. A _____ of dolphins was swimming along with the boat.
3. The _____ of directors had a meeting on Tuesday.
4. She has a good _____ of stamps.
5. We saw a _____ of stars at night.
6. A _____ of sheep was grazing in the countryside.
7. A _____ of baboons damaged the garden.
8. Indonesia is the world's largest _____ of islands.
9. Look up the place in the _____ of maps.
10. The _____ of soldiers crossed the border.
11. The _____ of dancers performed well.
12. She handed over a _____ of arrows to the athlete.

13. Mother gave me a _____ of pearls on my birthday.
14. The world's longest _____ of mountains is the Andes in South America.
15. The monkey ate a _____ of bananas.

C. Use suitable suffixes to form abstract nouns of these words. In some cases, the words will change completely.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| 1. just | _____ | 2. hate | _____ |
| 3. child | _____ | 4. kind | _____ |
| 5. generous | _____ | 6. foolish | _____ |
| 7. move | _____ | 8. good | _____ |
| 9. poor | _____ | 10. brave | _____ |
| 11. calm | _____ | 12. slave | _____ |
| 13. true | _____ | 14. believe | _____ |
| 15. confuse | _____ | 16. dishonest | _____ |
| 17. resist | _____ | 18. bore | _____ |
| 19. mimic | _____ | 20. possess | _____ |



Number

Some nouns can be counted while others cannot be counted.

Nouns that cannot be counted are called **uncountable nouns**. For example, **water, soil, bravery, honesty, iron, grass, butter, sugar**. They do not have a plural form.

Nouns that can be counted are called **countable nouns**. For example, **boy, table, tree, mango, bat, fan, building**. Most countable nouns have a singular and a plural form.

A noun that denotes one person or thing is said to be in the **singular number**. For example, **flower, cow, house, sister, garden**.

A noun is in the **plural number** if it denotes more than one person or thing. For example, **flowers, cows, houses, sisters, gardens**.

Note

We can make uncountable nouns countable by adding **partitive nouns** to them. For example, a **bar** of chocolate, four **pieces** of furniture, a **tub** of butter, a **spoon** of sugar.



Study this table to understand the rules of forming plurals.

Type	Singular	Rule	Plural
Most nouns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rule • pen 	add s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rules • pens
Nouns ending in s, ss, sh, ch, x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bus • dress • brush • church • box 	add es	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • buses • dresses • brushes • churches • boxes
Nouns ending in a consonant followed by o	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tomato • hero 	add es	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tomatoes • heroes
Nouns ending in a vowel followed by o	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ratio • radio 	add s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ratios • radios
Nouns ending in a consonant followed by y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • city • daisy 	change y to i and add es	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cities • daisies
Nouns ending in a vowel followed by y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monkey • play 	add s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monkeys • plays
Nouns ending in f or fe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dwarf • scarf • knife • thief 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • change f or fe to v and add es • and/or add s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dwarfs/dwarves • scarfs/scarves • knives • thieves
Exceptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • man • goose • foot 	some nouns undergo a vowel change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • men • geese • feet
More exceptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • salmon • deer • jewellery • information 	do not change at all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • salmon • deer • jewellery • information
Unchanging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • oats • trousers • pliers • tweezers 	exist only in plural form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • oats • trousers • pliers • tweezers

D. Correct the plurals.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. tooths _____ | 2. taxves _____ |
| 3. currys _____ | 4. salmons _____ |
| 5. frys _____ | 6. scissor _____ |
| 7. campusves _____ | 8. bakerys _____ |
| 9. oxes _____ | 10. scarfs _____ |
| 11. journeies _____ | 12. gooses _____ |
| 13. mouses _____ | 14. persons _____ |
| 15. specie _____ | 16. essaies _____ |

E. Correct the errors and rewrite the sentences in your notebook.

1. I am going to buy some new furnitures.
2. Ask your parents' advices.
3. Sheeps are grazing in the fields.
4. I saw it on the newes.
5. They had good weathers on their trip.
6. We won the match by an inning.
7. She is suffering from measle.
8. He denied all knowledges about the incident.
9. TV is a means of communications.
10. I'll not comment until I have collected all the informations about the case.



Compound Nouns

A compound noun is a noun made of two or more words. For example,

- bedroom (one word)
- bus stop (two words)
- son-in-law (hyphenated)

To form plurals of compound words,

- ◆ add s to the principal word. For example,
 - mother-in-law—mothers-in-law



- ◆ add **s** at the end of the word when it has no obvious principal word. For example,
 - forget-me-not—forget-me-nots
 - bus stop—bus stops
 - lieutenant general—lieutenant generals
 - spoonful—spoonfuls

Plural forms of nouns of foreign origin

English has many words that have been borrowed from Latin and Greek. These words often make their plurals according to the rules of the language they were taken from. Here are the rules for making plurals of foreign words.

Type	Singular	Rule	Plural
Nouns ending in um	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bacterium • datum 	change the ending to a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bacteria • data
Nouns ending in on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • criterion • phenomenon 	change the ending to a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • criteria • phenomena
Nouns ending in a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • antenna • vertebra 	add s or e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • antennas/antennae • vertebrae/vertebrae
Nouns ending in us	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fungus • syllabus 	change us to i	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fungi • syllabi
Nouns ending in is	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crisis • oasis 	change i to e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crises • oases
Nouns ending in ex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vertex • vortex 	change ex to ices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vertices • vortices
Nouns ending in ix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • matrix • appendix 	change ix to ices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • matrices • appendices

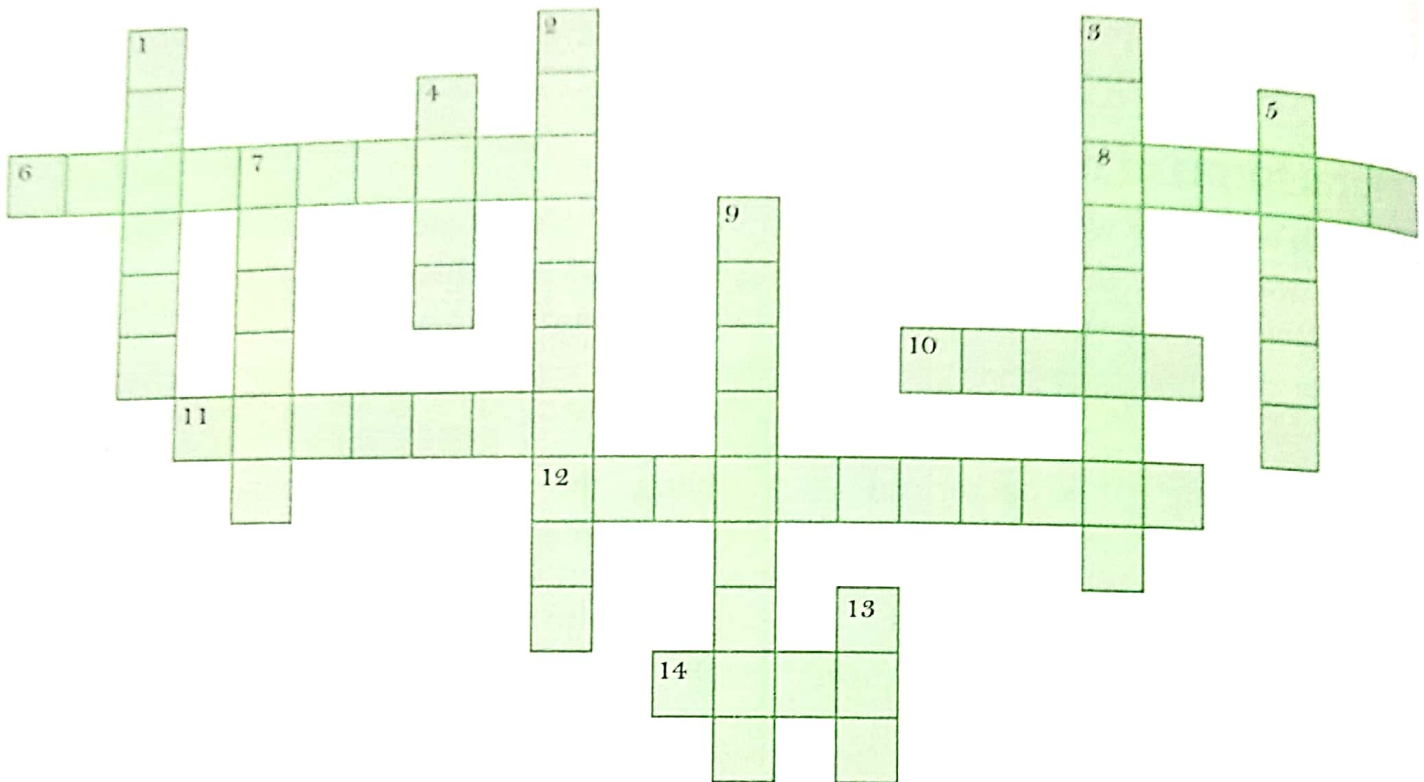
F. Write the plural forms of these nouns.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. stimulus _____ | 2. analysis _____ |
| 3. cactus _____ | 4. stratum _____ |
| 5. phenomenon _____ | 6. criterion _____ |
| 7. father-in-law _____ | 8. larva _____ |
| 9. vertebra _____ | 10. index _____ |



G. Complete the crossword puzzle below.

The Noun Crossword



Across

6. Proper noun: Name of the country to the east of India
8. Common noun: Name of the person who cures
10. Proper noun: First name of the captain of the Indian cricket team
11. Common noun: Name for a bunch of flowers
12. Proper noun: Name of the ocean closest to us
14. Proper noun: Name of the continent you live in

Down

1. Proper noun: Name of the country above the USA
2. Abstract noun: Noun for 'exhausting'
3. Proper noun: Name of the capital of Telangana
4. Common noun: Name for a group of players
5. Common noun: Name of a place where a pet horse lives
7. Proper noun: Name of the capital of England
9. Abstract noun: Noun for 'happy'
13. Common noun: Name of the animal that meows



H. Rewrite each of these sentences after changing the number of the highlighted nouns. Make other necessary changes.

1. The **fox** attacked the **deer**.
2. I had my **tooth** crowned.
3. This **man** is from Argentina.
4. Keep the **book** on the **shelf**.
5. The **monkey** ate the **banana**.
6. The **chef** works with a sharp **knife**.
7. The **child** is playing in the garden.
8. The **girl** is hiding behind the **bush**.
9. The **thief** was caught by the police.
10. The **story** was published in all newspapers.
11. The **foot** of the **woman** had a red **sore**.
12. The **country** is facing a severe **crisis** because of drought.
13. The **fireman** saved the **puppy** from the burning building.
14. The museum has a **variety** of **cactus**.
15. The **passer-by** helped the **victim**.

Gender

There are four kinds of gender.

1. **Masculine gender:** A noun which is used for a male person or a male animal is said to be in the masculine gender. For example, **father, manservant, he-goat, milkman**.
2. **Feminine gender:** A noun which is used for a female person or a female animal is said to be in the feminine gender. For example, **mother, maidservant, she-goat, milkmaid**.
3. **Neuter gender:** Nonliving things cannot be distinguished as male or female, so they are said to be in the neuter gender. For example, **table, water, forest, sky**.
4. **Common gender:** Nouns that can be used for both males and females are said to be in the common gender. For example, **parent, child, friend, student, baby, doctor**.

I. **Underline the nouns and identify their gender.**

1. The officers are busy.
2. Her brother is a soldier.
3. Mala tripped over a cable.
4. The tribals live in the deep forests.
5. The bridegroom was greeted by his friend.
6. Her son-in-law is a pilot.
7. The children played tricks on their parents.
8. The staff on the plane was very friendly.
9. The clerk is waiting for the postmaster.
10. Yesterday, a thief broke into my neighbour's house.



J. **Circle the nouns in the neuter gender with a red crayon. Circle the nouns in the common gender with a blue crayon.**

computer	teacher	paper	pilot	mountain
child	pencil	friend	car	servant
book	cousin	neighbour	table	worker

K. **Write the feminine gender of these nouns by adding ess. Some words may require a little change in spelling.**

- | | | | |
|------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1. heir | _____ | 2. duke | _____ |
| 3. host | _____ | 4. master | _____ |
| 5. lion | _____ | 6. prince | _____ |
| 7. priest | _____ | 8. tiger | _____ |
| 9. emperor | _____ | 10. god | _____ |
| 11. waiter | _____ | 12. mayor | _____ |

Case

Read these sentences.

- Father bought a car.
- Kamal kicked the ball.

In these sentences, **Father** and **Kamal** are the **subjects**. They are the subject of the verbs **bought** and **kicked**, respectively. They answer the question: Who did the action?

The words **car** and **ball** are the **objects** of these sentences. They tell us who/what received the action of the subjects.



A noun or a pronoun that is used as the **subject** of the verb is said to be in the **nominative case**. A noun or a pronoun that is used as the **object** of the verb is said to be in the **objective, or accusative case**.

L. Identify the nouns in the nominative case and the objective case.

1. The king built a palace.
2. They have adopted a dog.
3. My mother sewed a dress.
4. We visited our grandparents.
5. He kept the book on the table.
6. We made pasta last night.
7. The bride married the bridegroom.
8. The painter created a masterpiece.
9. The vendors were selling fresh vegetables.
10. The students answered the questions correctly.



M. Use each of these words to make sentences, first in the nominative case and then in the accusative case.

1. tree

2. bicycle

3. letter

4. table

5. students

6. store



The possessive form of a noun shows possession or ownership.

◆ For singular nouns, we add the apostrophe and the letter **s** to show possession. For example,

- Riaz's book
- the girl's dress
- the child's sock

◆ For plural nouns, we add the apostrophe to the plural noun to show possession. For example,

- the girls' bags
- the students' books
- the boys' clothes

◆ For irregular plurals, we add the apostrophe and the letter **s** to show possession. For example,

- men's coat
- the children's toys
- the women's clothes

◆ For nouns that end in **s**, we add the apostrophe to show possession. For example,

- Burns' poems
- Keats' poems
- the boss' coffee



The **possessive case** of nouns is formed by adding 's to a noun denoting a person or an animal. It shows possession or ownership.

N. Identify the case of each highlighted word/phrase. Write N for nominative case, O for objective case or P for possessive case.

1. Joy's dog is very naughty.

2. The boys' bicycles are broken.

3. Mr Menon's home is in Thrissur.

4. They help jobless people find work.

5. Father's car is in the garage.

6. The fir trees are shedding their leaves.

7. Mohan brought my books back to me.

8. A leopard runs very fast to catch its prey.

9. Please write your comments about the article.

10. He and his mother will be bringing the flowers.

11. Will Shekhar be the new monitor of the class?

12. Their geography book contains many useful diagrams.

13. The mechanic promised to deliver our car by noon.

14. Jaya volunteered to help us at the social work centre.

15. The newest member of our school football team is Harish.



O. Write the possessive forms of these.

1. the costumes of the actors

2. the poem written by Yeats

3. the ideas expressed by Mahatma Gandhi

4. the friends of my brother
