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SUBJECT: ENGLISH GRAMMAR

CLASS: VII

CHAPTER-2 NOUNS

DEFINITION- A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing, an animal or an idea.

Ex- professor, library, fan, ostrich, happiness

Noun is divided into six types. They are-

1. Common noun
 2. Proper noun
 3. Abstract noun
 4. Concrete noun
 5. Material noun
 6. Collective noun
1. **Common noun-** a common noun is a noun that refers to people or things in general. They do not specify anything.
Ex- boy, country, bridge, day, minister
 2. **Proper noun-** proper noun names a particular person, place or thing. They begin with capital letters.
Ex- Dutee Chand, Monday, Port Blair, The Narmada
 3. **Abstract noun-** An abstract noun is a noun that refers to ideas, qualities, emotions or concepts. These are things that we cannot see, touch, hear, taste or smell.
Ex- truth, danger, joy, fear, bravery
 4. **Concrete noun-** A concrete noun is a noun that refers to people, places or things that we can see, touch, hear, taste or smell.
Ex- dog, building, tree, coffee, flower, rain
 5. **Material noun-** A material noun is a noun that refers to names of material from which are made.
Ex- cement, diamond, wood, cotton, plastic
 6. **Collective noun-** Collective nouns are used to name a group of people, places, animals or things and spoken as one.
Ex- a swarm of bees, an army of soldiers, a bunch of grapes

Compound Nouns- A compound noun is formed when two or more words are combined to make a completely new word.

Ex- vice president, blackboard, check-in, daughter-in-law

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

COUNTABLE NOUNS- refer to things that can be counted. It can be singular or plural.

They can be used with a/an and with numbers and many other determiners.

Ex- a **car**, three **cars**; a **book**, a box full of **books**; These **shoes**, a few **magazines**, many **doors**

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS- are nouns that-

- Cannot be counted.
Ex- sugar, wheat, hair, tea
- can be used only in the singular form.
Ex- I need advice. or I need some advice.
- Uncountable noun can be qualified by some, much, a little or less, any
Ex- some courage, a little water, more time, less food
- Are not usually used with the articles "a" or "an" or numbers. However, we can add a noun to uncountable nouns and make them countable.
Ex- a cup of tea, cubes of sugar, three loaves of bread

Most Abstract and Material nouns are uncountable.

Ex- Kindness, anger (abstract noun); Iron, Fibre (material noun)

SINGULAR / PLURAL NOUN

A singular noun names one person, place, thing, or an idea, whereas a plural noun names more than one person, place, thing or an idea.

Rules to change singular noun into a plural noun-

1. By adding –s
Ex- girl- girls, apple- apples
2. By adding –es to nouns that end in *ch, sh, s, x, or z*
Ex- bench- benches, dish- dishes, bus-buses, box- boxes
3. For nouns that end in- y with a consonant before -y, change -y to -i and add -es
Ex- candy- candies, puppy- puppies
4. For nouns that end in -y with a vowel before the -y, just add -s
Ex- toy- toys, monkey- monkeys
5. For nouns that end in -f or -fe, drop the -f or -fe and add -ves
Ex- loaf- loaves, knife- knives
6. For nouns that end with a consonant before an -o, add -es
Ex- potato- potatoes, tomato- tomatoes
7. Some nouns, change the spellings of the singular noun
Ex- child- children, mouse- mice
8. Some nouns are same in singular and plural form

Ex- deer- deer, news- news, sheep- sheep, permission- permission, freedom- freedom, homework- homework, education- education, furniture- furniture, luggage- luggage

9. Some nouns are always used in their plural form.

Ex- scissors, barracks, pants/trousers, species, series, spectacles/glasses

10. Here's a list of some irregular nouns that don't follow the rules-

Singular	Plural
Person	people
Alumnus	alumni
Analysis	analyses
Fungus	fungi
Tooth	teeth
Nucleus	nuclei
Son- in-law	sons-in-law
Runner-up	runners-up
Formula	formulae/ formulas
Appendix	appendices

EXERCISES

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE NOUNS.

1. There is a large school of fish near the coast. (collective)
2. London is on the river Thames. (proper)
3. The angry mob pelted stones at the police. (common)
4. Greenland is the largest island. (proper)
5. Solomon was famous for his wisdom. (proper, abstract)
6. Birds make their nests in trees. (common, common)
7. Childhood is the best period of one's life. (abstract)
8. I always eat salad having many fruits. (concrete)
9. That child is a very intelligent. (concrete)
10. This is a shop for diamonds. (material)

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE NOUNS IN THESE SENTENCES.

1. I saw many larvae on the underside of the leaf. (larva)
2. I felt pain when dentist took my tooth out. (teeth)
3. He is good at telling funny stories. (story)
4. Your scissors are quite dull. (scissors)
5. I can see two fish in the fish tank. (fish)
6. All men were neatly dressed. (man)
7. All the children enjoyed eating the cake. (child)
8. Many sheep were grazing in the field. (sheep)
9. Goa has many churches. (church)
10. Some policemen kept watch at them. (policeman)

NOUNS: WORKSHEET

I. Read the sentences given below and underline the Concrete Nouns and circle the Abstract Nouns.

1. I fell in love with that little child.
2. Sarah's childhood was traumatic.
3. Freedom is one of America's core value.
4. He is loyal friend.
5. I hope you don't catch my sickness.

II. Fill in the blanks with nouns as indicated in the brackets.

1. _____ dress is cheap. (Material)
2. My father has just bought a new _____. (Concrete)
3. There are many _____ around the tree. (Concrete)
4. Many people in the town believed that _____ was on their side. (Abstract)
5. I purchased a _____ ring. (Material)
6. Always speak the _____. (Abstract)
7. I have two _____. (Common)
8. _____ is the longest of all rivers. (Proper)
9. He is on the _____. (Collective)
10. Napoleon's _____ was finally defeated at Waterloo. (Collective)

CHAPTER-2 ARTICLES

An article is a kind of adjective which is always used with and gives information about the noun.

There are two types of articles. They are-

1. Indefinite article- a, an
2. Definite article- the

Rules-

1. Article 'a' is used before words beginning with consonant sound.
Ex- a boy, a yard, a European, a useful thing, a hole, a one-eyed man
2. Article 'an' is used before words beginning with vowel sound.
Ex- an ass, an honest, an M.A, an umbrella
3. Definite article 'the'
 - a. When we speak of particular person or thing.
EX-I dislike the fellow.
 - b. When a singular noun represents a whole class.
Ex- The rose smells sweet.
The lion is the king of forest.

- c. With names of books, oceans, group of islands, mountain ranges
Ex- The Gita, The Ganges, The Red Sea, The Andaman and Nicobar island, The Himalayas, The gulf of guinea
- d. Before the names of things that are unique
Ex- The sun, The sky, The sea
- e. Before superlatives and adjectives
Ex- the best, the tallest, the poor, the worst
- f. Before the musical instruments
Ex- the tabla, the piano
- g. Before ordinals
Ex- the first, the sixth
- h. Before uncountable nouns to identify or describe them specifically.
Ex- The water in the river was cold.
The music is soft and pleasing.

OMISSION OF ARTICLES-

1. Before material, the name of country
Ex- Iron is a heavy metal.
India is densely populated.
2. Before Abstract noun
Ex- Honesty is the best policy.
3. Before cities, continents, lakes, single mountain, name of people
Ex- He lives in Jabalpur.
She climbed Mt. Everest.
Rita is here.
4. Before the names of languages.
Ex- She is good at Sanskrit.
5. Before the names of meals in normal
Ex- Where shall we go for dinner?
6. Before phrases related to travel such as by land, sea or by air
Ex- Earlier people used to travel by ships.
My sister is going to Chennai by flight.
7. Before the names of games.
Ex- I like watching cricket.
8. Before phrases, such as all day and all night.
Ex- The baby was awake all night.
I waited all day for my friend's call.

EXERCISES

- I. **Fill in the blanks with the correct articles. Also write cross (x) where no article is needed.**
 1. My husband's family speaks X polish.
 2. The ink in my pen is red.
 3. I borrowed a pencil from your pile of pencils and pens.

4. Miss Lin speaks X Chinese.
5. Our neighbours have a cat and a dog.
6. There is an institution for the blind in the city.
7. My sister lives in the USA.
8. Children likes X sweets.
9. Where are the boys? They are at the cinema.
10. This is the Pacific Ocean.

WORKSHEET

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles. Write cross(x) where no article is needed.

1. _____ Man is mortal.
2. I am _____ university student.
3. Harishchandra was _____ honest king..
4. She returned after _____ hour.
5. This book has won _____ Booker prize.
6. Carol's father works as _____ electrician.
7. What do you usually have for _____ breakfast?
8. Where's _____ USB drive I lent you last week?
9. Ben has _____ terrible headache.
10. Please give me _____ cake that is on the table.

CHAPTER-4 DETERMINERS

Determiners are words that introduce a noun and modify it by telling us something important about it.

Ex- The balls, His sons, Five cats, more cars

Functions of Determiners:

- i. The determiners are used in every case to clarify the noun.
- ii. Adjective unlike determiners cannot have corresponding pronouns.
- iii. Determiners may be used to demonstrate or define something or someone.
- iv. Determiners may state the difference between nouns.
- v. The function of a determiner is to express proximity, relationship, quantity and definiteness.

Some commonly used determiners are-

1. **Article**- a, an, the
2. **Possessive Adjective**- my, our, your, his, her, its, their
3. **Numeral Adjective**- two, twenty, seventh
4. **Quantifiers**- much, many, some, any, few, little, enough
5. **Demonstrative Adjective**- this, that, these, those
6. **Distributive Adjective**- each, every, either, neither

7. **Interrogative Adjective**- what, whose, which

EXERCISE

I. **Fill in the blanks with correct Determiners.**

1. Could you bring me those books left in the garden?
2. I haven't got any picture in my bedroom.
3. I always keep some money in my wallet for emergencies.
4. These cherries are delicious!
5. The Amazon in Brazil is the longest river in South America.
6. Most people don't trust politicians.
7. Neither of these arguments is valid.
8. The police spoke separately to each suspect..
9. Lisa saw a shooting star yesterday.
10. Is there any milk left in the fridge?

WORKSHEET

II. **Fill up with correct determiners.**

1. I bought _____ new car recently.
2. Give me _____ money I owe you.
3. _____ qualifications do you have?
4. _____ people do not care about the hygiene much.
5. Only _____ employee knew how important the project was.
6. _____ bikes are not parked properly.
7. _____ story was not finished yet.
8. I used to live in _____ house.
9. The club needs to win _____ trophies in order to be regarded as one of the best clubs in Europe.
10. I want _____ boat which would take me to the island.
