

Class : VIII
Subject : English Grammar

Chapter -2 **Nouns**

Definition - A noun is a part of speech used__to name a person, place, thing, or an animal or an idea.

Examples: Garima, Delhi, train, horse, courage, etc.

Kinds of Nouns

There are different kinds of nouns, such as common, proper, abstract, concrete, material,collective and compound.

Common Noun - A common noun is a name given in common to a person, place or thing of the same class or kind.

e. g.- girl, book, school etc.

Proper Noun - A proper noun is the name given to a particular person, place or thing and it always begins with a capital letter.

e. g. - Aryan, Paris, Tajmahal etc.

Abstract Noun - An abstract noun refers to a quality, feeling, state or an idea that we can only perceive or understand. They have no physical or concrete existence.

e. g. - kindness, determination,povertry, childhood etc.

Concrete Noun - A concrete noun is a noun that can be identified through one of the five senses (means can be seen, touched, smelled, heard or tasted) .

e. g. - tree, cloud, building etc.

Material Noun - Material nouns are the names of substances of which things are made of.

e. g. gold, plastic, silk etc.

Collective Noun - A collective noun is the name that is given to a group of people, things or animals that we think of as a whole.

e. g. - audience, flock, bunch etc.

Compound Noun - A compound noun is a noun that is made with two or more words. They can be written as one word, joined by a hyphen or written as separate words.

e. g. rainfall, son - in - law, credit card etc.

Exercise

A. Underline the nouns in these sentences and state their kinds.

1. King Solomon was famous for his wisdom.
2. Sushmita is a bright student.
3. Platinum is a precious metal.
4. We saw a fleet of ships in the harbour.
5. Winston Churchill was one of the greatest Prime Ministers of England.

B. Make abstract nouns from these common nouns, adjectives and verbs.

1. Child -----
2. Leader -----
3. Neighbour -----
4. Know -----
5. Heal -----
6. Kind -----
7. Honest -----
8. Think -----
9. punctual -----
10. King -----

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Noun Case

The case of the noun tells us how the noun stands in relation with other words, especially the verb in the sentence. The three most common noun cases are :

1. Subjective (Nominative)
2. Objective
3. Possessive

Subjective Case - In a sentence, when a noun or pronoun is used as a subject of the verb, it is said to be in the subjective case.

- e. g. (I) Smita met her aunt in the supermarket.
(ii) We saw a magic show.

Objective Case - When a noun or pronoun acts as the object of the verb, it is said to be in the objective case. A noun or pronoun which comes after a preposition is also said to be in the objective case.

- e. g. (I) Smita met her aunt in the supermarket.
(ii) We saw a magic show.
(iii) The water tank is on the terrace.

Possessive Case - A noun is said to be in possessive case , if it denotes possession or ownership. A noun or pronoun in the possessive case governed by the noun that follows it.
e. g. - (I) This is Srishti's book.

(ii) Rohit and Reena's mother had a long conversation with the principal.

Exercise

C. Identify the noun cases in the following sentences and name them.

1. Mr Mehta's car is in the repair shop.
2. The wind blew the dry leaves away.
3. Sujit met Dhiren at the restaurant.
4. The children's books are packed in these boxes.
5. The book is on the table.
6. Rama's brother-in-law's children are settled in France.
7. Sandra loves her grandmother's cookies.
8. The party is at Amits ' house.

Solutions :

A.

1. King Solomon :proper, wisdom: abstract
2. Sushmita : proper, student: common
3. Platinum: material, metal : common
4. Fleet : collective, ships : common, harbour : common
5. Winston Churchill: proper, Prime Ministers : common, England : proper

- B.
1. Child - childhood
 2. Leader - leadership
 3. Neighbour - neighbourhood
 4. Know - knowledge
 5. Heal - health
 6. Kind - kindness
 7. Honest - honesty
 8. Think - thought
 9. Punctual - punctuality
 10. King - kingdom

C.

1. Mr Mehta's - possessive; repair shop - objective.
2. The wind - subjective; dry leaves - objective.
3. Sujit - subjective; Dhiren - objective; restaurant- objective.

4. The children's - possessive ; these boxes objective.
5. The book- subjective; the table - objective.
6. Rama's brother-in-law's -possessive; France- objective.
7. Sandra- subjective; her grandmother's - possessive.
8. The party - subjective: Amits' - possessive.

Chapter -3 **Articles**

'A', 'an' and 'the' are called articles. They give some information about the noun.

There are two types of articles.

- Indefinite Article (a, an)
- Definite Article (the)

Rules :

- The article 'a' is used before the words, beginning with the consonant sounds.
e. g. a bird; a uniform; a one - eyed - man etc.
- The article 'an' is used before the words, beginning with the vowel sounds.
e. g. an hour; an owl.

We use 'the' article-

- when we speak of a particular person or thing.
e. g. I saw a boy painting. The boy was about ten years old.
- before the superlative adjective.
e. g. He is the tallest boy in the class.
- before the noun when it represents the whole class.
e. g. The kangaroo is found only in Australia.
- before the unique things.
e. g. The sun, the sky.
- before the names of oceans, some countries, newspapers, rivers, deserts, holy books etc.
e. g. The Pacific Ocean
The Bible
- before the ordinal numbers
e. g. Neil Armstrong was the first man to step on the moon.

Zero Articles-

We do not use articles before the names of cities, towns, countries, continents, days, months, languages, seasons, festivals etc.

Exercise

Fill in the blanks with suitable articles.

1. I took a bus to reach school today.
2. This is the girl we were talking about.
3. We had a lovely meal yesterday.
4. Where have you kept the basket that I gave you?
5. The information in the newspaper was shocking.
6. X water is made of hydrogen and oxygen.
7. I am trying to learn X Spanish.
8. This is an issue between you and your friend.
9. He is the apple of his mother's eye.
10. I heard it on the radio.

Chapter - 6

Determiners

A determiner is a word that helps to identify or specify a noun. It always comes before a noun and limits its meaning.

Types of Determiners -

- **Articles** - a, an, the.
- **Possessive Determiners** - my, your, his, her, its, our, their.
- **Demonstrative Determiners** - this, that, these, those.
- **Distributive Determiners** - either, neither, each, every
- **Numeral Determiners** - one, two, three, first, fourth etc.
- **Quantifier Determiners** - all, any, much, many, some, several, few, little.
- **Interrogative Determiners**- what, which, whose

Exercise

Fill in the blanks with suitable determiners.

1. Those children have been working tirelessly. (Demonstrative)
2. We decided to invite all our friends to the party. (Quantifier)
3. There aren't many people in the bus. (Quantifier)

4. Bhushan found his grandmother waiting at the entrance of the supermarket. (possessive)

5. Every house on the street has a lawn. (Distributive)

6. Which film did you watch recently? (Interrogative)

7. Manju drank two glasses of lemonade. (Numeral)

8. Mother added a little sugar in my glass of milk. (Quantifier)

9. There is no smoke without fire. (Quantifier)

10. I take my dog for a walk every morning. (my - possessive; a - article ; every - distributive)