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1. Noun

किसी व्यक्ति, स्थान या वस्तु के नाम को व्यक्त करने वाले शब्दों को Noun (संज्ञा) कहा जाता है।

Noun : Noun is a naming word that refers to a person, place or thing.

e.g., Manoj, Ravi, cow, dog, bull, gold, Kolkata, Jaipur, truth, honesty, air, etc.

NOTE

वस्तु शब्द में विचार में आने वाले प्रत्येक पदार्थ का वर्णन आ जाता है।

1. Classification of Noun

There are **five** kinds of Noun (Noun पाँच प्रकार के होते हैं।)

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| (I) Common Noun | (II) Proper Noun |
| (III) Material Noun | (IV) Collective Noun |
| (V) Abstract Noun | |

(I) Common Noun

किसी व्यक्ति, स्थान अथवा वस्तु (जो एक ही जाति के हों) के नाम को Common Noun की संज्ञा दी गई है।

Examples :

- (i) **Man** is a social animal.
- (ii) **Cows** give us milk.
- (iii) His **books** are lying on the **table**.

अर्थात् (जाति) Common से यहाँ तात्पर्य है, जो किसी जाति की प्रत्येक वस्तु का बोध कराये। जैसे—boy, girl, city, state, country etc.

(II) Proper Noun

किसी व्यक्ति, स्थान या वस्तु विशेष के नाम को Proper Noun कहा जाता है।

अर्थात् व्यक्ति से तात्पर्य है, निजी, अपना (one's own)। अतः विशेष नाम (Proper Name) किसी व्यक्ति का अपना या निजी नाम होता है। जैसे—Ashoka, Sita, Agra, India etc.

Examples :

- (i) **Shakespeare** was a poet.
- (ii) **Lucknow** is the capital of U.P.
- (iii) The **Bhagwad Gita** is a religious scripture.

NOTE

- 1. Proper Nouns सदैव Capital अक्षर से आरम्भ होते हैं।
जैसे—The Mahabharata, Delhi, Manoj, etc.
- 2. Proper Nouns का सामान्यतः बहुवचन नहीं होता है।
- 3. Proper Nouns कभी-कभी Common Nouns की तरह प्रयुक्त होते हैं। जैसे—
 - (i) He was the **Lukman** (=the wisest man) of his age.
 - (ii) Kalidas is often called the **Shakespeare** (=the greatest dramatist) of India.

- 4. Common Noun एक जाति को दूसरी जाति से पृथक् होना दर्शाता है। Proper Noun एक व्यक्ति/वस्तु को दूसरे व्यक्ति/वस्तु से पृथक् करता है।

(III) Material Noun

Material Noun की संज्ञा उन तत्वों/वस्तुओं को दी गई है जिनसे वस्तु/पदार्थ तैयार किये जाते हैं।

Examples :

- (i) **Silver** is cheaper than **gold**.
- (ii) **Copper** is used as an alloy.
- (iii) Axe is made of **iron**.

NOTE

- 1. Material Noun उन पदार्थों की ओर इंगित करता है जो **Quantity** या भार से तोले/गिने जाते हैं, **नम्बर/इकाई से नहीं**।
- 2. Material Noun बहुवचन में (कुछ विशेष रूप में प्रयोग होने के अतिरिक्त) प्रयोग नहीं होते। जब उनका प्रयोग बहुवचन में किया जाता है, वे निज जाति की विभिन्नता को दर्शाते हैं।
Example : Wines. Here wines denotes different varieties of sugar and wine.

(IV) Collective Noun

व्यक्ति या वस्तु-समूह को दर्शाने वाले Nouns को Collective Noun की संज्ञा दी गई है।

Examples :

- (i) There are sixty students in my **class**.
- (ii) India has a splendid **army**.
- (iii) The **mob** has become unruly.
- (iv) **Parliament** is considering the bill.

NOTE

जब Collective Noun का प्रयोग इस प्रकार किया जाये कि दर्शाए गये व्यक्ति एक इकाई (Whole/Unit) नहीं, बल्कि पृथक् रूप में दर्शाए गये हों, तो उसे Noun of Multitude कहते हैं। अतः Noun of Multitude बहुवचन में प्रयोग होता है तथा Collective Noun एकवचन में।

Example : The Jury consists of eight persons.

(Collective Noun)

The **jury** were divided in their opinions. (Noun of Multitude)

(V) Abstract Noun

Abstract Noun की संज्ञा उन गुणों अथवा विचारों को दी गई है जो ठोस नहीं हैं।

अर्थात् Abstract शब्द का अर्थ है—'अलग करना'।

Example :

health, theft, honour, beauty, hatred, truth, fragrance, judgement, etc.

NOTE

Abstract Noun उसे कहते हैं जिसे देखा, छुआ, चखा या सूँघा नहीं जा सकता, परन्तु जो दिमाग से अनुभव किया जा सकता है।

2. Classification of Common Noun

आधुनिक अंग्रेजी व्याकरणविदों के अनुसार Nouns (संज्ञाओं) का वर्गीकरण इस आधार पर किया गया है कि वे 'गणनीय' (Countable) हैं या 'अगणनीय' (Uncountable)।

- (I) Countable Common Nouns
(II) Uncountable Common Nouns

(I) Countable Common Nouns

Countable Nouns (गणनीय संज्ञाएँ) उन पदार्थों, व्यक्तियों के नाम हैं जिनकी हम गणना कर सकते हैं। जैसे—book, pen, apple, girl, teacher, horse etc.

(II) Uncountable Common Nouns

Uncountable Nouns (अगणनीय संज्ञाएँ) उन वस्तुओं के नाम हैं जिनकी हम गणना नहीं कर सकते। जैसे—milk, oil, sugar, gold, honesty। ये मुख्यतः तत्वों और अमूर्त वस्तुओं को सूचित करते हैं।

	Countable Noun	Uncountable Noun
Example	Stars, Seconds, Rupees etc.	Money, time, knowledge etc.
Verb	Singular with Singular Noun Plural with Plural Noun	Singular Verb
Adjective	Many, few, a number of, the number of	Much, little, quantity of
Articles	A/An/ the can be used	only 'the' can be used.

NOTE

- Countable Nouns के बहुवचन रूप होते हैं जबकि Uncountable Nouns के बहुवचन रूप नहीं होते हैं। जैसे हम books कह सकते हैं, किन्तु milks नहीं कह सकते।
- Uncountable Nouns के अन्तर्गत Abstract व Material Nouns आते हैं। इनके पूर्व a/an Indefinite Articles का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। a/an का प्रयोग उस Condition में होता है, जब इनके पूर्व Adjective का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—a bit of news, a piece of information.
- कुछ Abstract Nouns (Qualities, Actions) Countable होते हैं। जैसे—joys, sorrows, miseries etc.
- इन nouns के साथ उस condition में a/an use होता है जब उनसे पहले adjective का use हुआ हो :
a bit of news a grain of sand
a piece of information

EXERCISE 1.1

Make corrections the underlined words where ever is necessary.

- He put on his pant and went to see deers. He met many sheeps on the way.
- India won in the first inning. He cut the news with scissor and kept the clipping in his trouser.
- The imageries are very beautiful in the poetries of Keats.
- In communist countries wages earners are given great importance. They are given a good premise to live in.
- He gave me advices to see the sceneries of Kashmir.
- The informations that this firm supplies good furnitures and stationeries proved wrong.

- There was a quarrel among the sons on the effect left by their late father. It told upon their moral. The uncle took great pain to settle the matters.
- Mohan is playing billiards.
- She gave her advices.
- These children are Sheela's offsprings.
- Gopal's son is five years old.
- Dinesh gave me informations about Kishore.
- Many peoples have fallen a preys to Cholera.
- Murari does not like vegetables.
- They left their luggages, at the railway station.

Answers

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. pants, deer, sheep | 2. inning, scissors, trousers |
| 3. imagery, poetry | 4. wage-earners, premises |
| 5. advice, scenery | 6. furniture, stationery |
| 7. effects, morals, pains, matter | 8. billiards |
| 9. advice | 10. offspring |
| 11. year | 12. information |
| 13. people, prey | 14. vegetable |
| 15. luggage | |

3. The Noun : Number

जब Noun एक व्यक्ति/वस्तु को प्रदर्शित करता है, तो वह एकवचन में होता है। जब वह एक से अधिक संख्या दर्शाते हैं, तो बहुवचन में कहा जाता है।

Examples : Man, child, table (Singular Nouns)
Men, children, tables (Plural Nouns)

NOTE

किन्तु proper, Abstract और Material Noun का बहुवचन नहीं होता है। जैसे—Ram, darkness, curd etc.

इन सभी का Plural (बहुवचन) तभी हो सकता है जब उनसे किसी चीज की प्रकार या जाति समझी जाती है। जैसे—virtues, wines etc.

(I) Rules Formation of Plurals

(1) Singular Nouns में 's' जोड़ने से—

Singular	Plural
Cow	Cows
Boy	Boys
Apple	Apples
Time	Times

(2) s, ss, z, sh, x, ch, आदि में अन्त में होने वाले Singular Nouns में 'es' जोड़ने पर—

Singular	Plural
Kindness	Kindnesses
Lens	lenses
Gas	Gases
Ends-in 'z':	
Fuzz	Fuzzes
Quiz	Quizzes

Topaz	Topazes
<i>Ends in 'sh':</i>	
hash	hashes
flash	flashes
brush	brushes
<i>Ends in 'ch':</i>	
lunch	lunches
bunch	bunches
church	churches
<i>Ends in 'x':</i>	
mix	mixes
box	boxes
fax	faxes

अपवाद, कुछ Nouns जिनका अन्त ch से हो, परन्तु उनका उच्चारण 'के' (k) से हो तो अन्त में केवल 's' जोड़कर Plural बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

Singular	Plural
stomach	stomachs
conch	conchs
monarch	monarchs

- (3) जिन Nouns के अन्त में y आता है तथा उसके पूर्व Consonant हों, तो es जोड़ने से पूर्व y को i कर दिया जाता है।

Singular	Plural
Harmony	harmonies
Baby	babies
Thievery	Thieveries
Petty	Petties
Army	armies
City	Cities

लेकिन यदि y से पूर्व Vowel हो तो केवल s जोड़ा जाता है।

Singular	Plural
Holiday	Holidays
Journey	Journeys
Guy	Guys
Key	Keys

- (4) f या fe से अन्त होने वाले Nouns में es जोड़ने से पूर्व f को v कर दिया जाता है।

Singular	Plural
<i>Ending with 'f'</i>	
Thief	Thieves
Loaf	Loaves
Calf	Calves
Wolf	Wolves
Shelf	Shelves
Self	Selves
<i>Ending with 'fe':</i>	
Life	Lives

Wife	Wives
Knife	Knives

अपवाद (Exception)–

Singular	Plural
Chief	Chiefs
Roof	Roofs
Gulf	Gulfs
Serf	Serfs
Brief	Briefs
Handkerchief	Handkerchiefs
Dwarf	Dwarfs
Safe	Safes

- (5) यदि किसी Singular Noun का अन्त o में हो और उसके पूर्व कोई Consonant हो, तो es जोड़ा जाता है।

Singular	Plural
Tomato	Tomatoes
Mango	Mangoes
Mosquito	Mosquitoes
Negro	Negroes
Buffalo	Buffaloes

- (6) कुछ शब्द जो o से अन्त होते हैं तथा जिनके पूर्व Consonant हो, उनके अन्त में s जोड़ने से।

Singular	Plural
Dynamo	Dynamos
Piano	Pianos
Soprano	Sopranos
Kilo	Kilos
Quarto	Quartos
Solo	Solos

- (7) कुछ शब्द जिनका Vowel में अन्त होता है तथा उनके पूर्व भी Vowel होता है, उनमें s जोड़ने से बहुवचन बनता है।

Singular	Plural
Ratio	Ratios
Folio	Folios
Stereo	Stereos
Cuckoo	Cuckoos
Studio	Studios

- (8) कुछ Nouns का बहुवचन Vowel ध्वनि को बदलकर बनता है।

Singular	Plural
Man	Men
Goose	Geese
Woman	Women
Mouse	Mice
Foot	Feet
Louse	Lice
Tooth	Teeth

(9) कुछ Nouns में en, ren जोड़ा जाता है।

Singular	Plural
Ox	oxen
Child	children
Brother	Brothers

(10) Compound Nouns का बहुवचन मुख्य शब्द में s जोड़कर बनता है। जहाँ noun + Preposition + noun की formation हो—

(i) प्रथम शब्द का बहुवचन करके—

Singular	Plural
Commander-in-Chief	Commanders-in-Chief
Court-martial	Courts-martial
Man-of-war	Men-of-war
Daughter-in-law	Daughters-in-law
Coat-of-mail	Coats of-mail
Editor-in-general	Editors-in-general
Son-in-law	Sons-in-law
Post-master-general	Post-masters-general

जब Compound Noun Verb + er noun + adverb से बना हो

Singular	Plural
Hanger-on	Hangers-on
Runner-up	Runners-up
Looker-on	Lookers-on
Passer-by	Passers-by

(ii) दूसरे शब्द का बहुवचन करके—

Singular	Plural
Arm-Chair	Arm-Chairs
Boy-friend	Boy-friends
Break-in	Break-ins
Step-daughter	Step-daughters
Grown-up	Grown-ups
Stand-by	Stand-bys

(iii) दोनों शब्दों का बहुवचन करके—

Singular	Plural
Man-doctor	Men-doctors
Man-servant	Men-servants
Woman-driver	Women-drivers
Woman-doctor	Women-doctors
Man-Driver	Men-drivers
Woman-soldier	Women-soldiers

(11) वर्णमाला के अक्षरों, गणित की इकाइयों तथा अन्य चिन्हों के बहुवचन apostrophe (') तथा s लगाकर बनते हैं या उनके बिना।

Singular	Plural
M. A.	M. A's/M.A.s
B. A.	B. A's/B.A.s
M. P.	M. P's/M. P. s
Five	Five's
T	T's
Q	Q's
a	a's

Examples :

- (i) There are more a's than e's on this page.
- (ii) Dot your y's and cross your p's.
- (iii) Add two 5's and four 2's.

(12) कुछ foreign शब्दों के plural निम्न प्रकार से होते हैं—

Singular	Plural
<i>From Latin :</i>	
Erratum	Errata
Index	Indices/Indexes
Radius	Radii
Formula	Formulae or formulas
Memorandum	Memoranda
Synopses	Synopsis
Thesis	Theses
Candelabrum	Candelabra
Phenomenon	Phenomena
Agendum	Agenda
Datum	Data
Stratum	Strata
Medium	Media/Mediums
Vertebra	Vertebrae
<i>From Italian :</i>	
Bandit	Banditti (or bandits)
Tempo	Tempi
Libretto	Libretti
<i>From French :</i>	
Madame (madam)	Mesdames
Monsieur	Messieurs
<i>From Hebrew :</i>	
Cheru	Cherubim (or Cherubs)
Seraph	Seraphim (or Seraphs)
<i>From English Pattern :</i>	
Focus	Foci/Focuses
Fungus	Fungi/Funguses
Terminus	Termini/Terminuses
Radius	Radii/Radiuses
Syllabus	Syllabi/Syllabuses
Automation	Automata/Automations

Aquarium	Aquaria/Aquariums
Curriculum	Curricula/Curriculums
Gymnasium	Gymnasia/Gymnasiums
Criterion	Criteria/Criterions
Sanatorium	Sanataria/Sanatariums
Symposium	Symposia/Symposiums
Dogma	Dogmas
<i>From Greek :</i>	
Axis	Axes
Crisis	Crises
Basis	Bases
Analysis	Analyses
Parenthesis	Parentheses
Hypothesis	Hypotheses
Phenomenon	Phenomena
Criterion	Criteria
Alumnus	Alumni
Bacillus	Bacilli
Locus	Loci
Stimulus	Stimuli
Diagnosis	Diagnoses
Ellipsis	Ellipses
Oasis	Oases

- (13) कुछ Nouns compound-nouns जैसे दिखाई देते हैं पर उन्हें one-word ही माना जाता है। अतः उनका Plural इस प्रकार बनाना चाहिये :

Spoonfuls (not spoonsful)—Spoonfuls of medicine
 Handfuls (not handsful)—Handfuls of grains
 Cupfuls (not cupsful)—Cupfuls of tea
 Glassfuls (not glassesfuls)—Glassfuls of coffee

- (14) कुछ Nouns के Plural तथा Singular एक से होते हैं। जैसे—Sheep, grouse, Trout, Pice, Common, Spices, Cod, Deer, Swine, Corps, Apparatus, Series, Fish, Salmon.

Examples :

- A **series** of lecture was delivered.
- There are eighty **fish** in this pond.
- This **species** of sparrow is very rare.
- There are many **species** of birds in this zoo.

EXERCISE 1.2

Make corrections underlined word where necessary :

- My daughter-in-laws who are in Agra have come to visit us.
- Running a five, stars hotel needs much more money than what we have in our account.
- Some South Indian managos are sold in the North too. Some South Indian heros are also popular.
- The loafs she gave me were stale. I gave them to calfs.
- The thiefs took away all things that were kept on the shelvs. They cut many things into halfs with knifes.

- She had no real brother. When her two mother-in-laws teased her she went to the house of her brothers. There she had two stepmother.
- The doctors have tried many formulas to kill the harmful bacillusses. For stimulusses they prescribe vitamins.
- The teacher drew two radius in the circle.
- The university has changed the curriculums of many subjects.
- The students drew their own hypothesises and included them in their synopses. There are no criterias for such phenomenons.

Answers

- daughters-in-law
- five, star hotel
- mangoes; heroes
- loaves, calves
- thieves; shelves; halves, knives
- mothers in law; brothers, step-mothers
- formulae; bacilli, stimuli
- radii
- curricula
- hypotheses; synopsis; criteria; phenomena.

- (15) कुछ Noun बहुवचन में ही प्रयोग होते हैं।

Examples : Animals, drawers, measles, premises, innings, amends, remains, spectacles, scissors, binoculars, thanks, trousers, pants, means, jeans, lodgings, savings, victuals, fetters, tongs, socks, tidings, nuptials, assets, etc.

- (16) कुछ शब्द जो 's' में अन्त होते हैं, उनका प्रयोग एकवचन तथा बहुवचन दोनों प्रकार से किया जाता है।

a means of transport – many means of transport
 a species of bird – many species of birds
 a television series – two television series

- (17) कुछ एकवचन वाले Nouns बहुवचन verb के साथ प्रयुक्त होते हैं क्योंकि वे मानव समूह के रूप में प्रयोग होते हैं।

Examples : Government, Staff, team, family, audience, community, company, firm.

- (18) धनराशि, समय-अवधि, दूरी आदि इकाई माने जाते हैं। अतः उनके साथ singular verb का use होता है।

Examples :

- An amount of thirty thousand **pounds** was stolen in the robbery.
- Six **years** is a long time to live alone.
- Eleven **miles** is a long distance to walk.

- (19) कुछ Noun का अर्थ एकवचन में अलग तथा बहुवचन में अलग होता है।

Nouns in Singular	Their Meaning	Nouns in Plural	Their Meaning
Advice	Counsel	Advices	Information
Air	Atmosphere	Airs	Proud behaviour

Authority	Command	Authorities	Persons in power
Good	Nice	Goods	Property (things)
Earning	Income	Earnings	Savings
Force	Strength	Forces	Army
Content	Satisfaction	Contents	Things contained
Physic	Medicine	Physics	Physical Science
Work	Job	Works	Composition Factories
Iron	Metal	Irons	Fetters, chains
Respect	Regard	Respects	Compliments
Quarter	One fourth	Quarters	Houses

Examples :

- (i) (a) In early morning, we get fresh **air**. (atmosphere).
 (b) After getting his lottery prize now he is living in high **airs**. (Proud behavior)
- (ii) (a) Ram is a **good** boy. (nice)
 (b) Kindly receive/collect my **goods** from the transporter. (things)
- (iii)(a) **Iron** is a hard metal. (metal)
 (b) As soon as the **irons** of the prisoner opened, he ran away. (chains)
- (iv)(a) As his **earning** is too small to bring up his family properly. (income)
 (b) I keep my **earnings** in the bank. (savings)

EXERCISE 1.3

Give the correct number, 'is' or 'are' in the following :

- The news he has received good.
- Where the money ?
- His trousers worn out.
- Mathematics my poorest subject.
- Riches sought after by all.
- Our furniture getting old.
- This pair of scissors not sharp.
- Fish not cheap today.
- The number of newspapers increasing.
- The sheep grazing in the field.

Answers

1. is 2. is 3. are 4. is 5. are
 6. is 7. is 8. are 9. is 10. is/are

(20) कुछ Nouns के singular में दो भिन्न-भिन्न अर्थ होते हैं लेकिन plural में एक ही अर्थ होता है जैसे—

Singular	Its two meaning	Plural	Its meaning only one
Abuse	1. Wrong use 2. Reproach	Abuses	Wrong practices (Evils)
Force	1. Strength 2. Body of armed men	Forces	Troops

Gain	1. Profit 2. Requisition of wealth	Gains	Profits
Issue	1. Result 2. Offspring	Issued	Results
Light	1. Lamp 2. Brilliance	Lights	Lamps
Practice	1. Habit 2. Exercise of a profession	Practices	Habits
People	1. Persons 2. Nation	Peoples	Nations
Powder	1. Dust 2. a dose of medicine in fine grains like dust	Powders	Doses of medicine
Wood	1. Timber 2. Forest	Woods	Forests
Grounds	1. enclosed land attached to a house 2. reasons 3. dregs OR Sediments		
Number	a quantity	Numbers	Quantities verses
Premise	Preposition	Premises	Prepositions buildings
Quarter	fourth part	Quarters	fourth parts lodging

Examples :

- (i) (a) This chair is made of **wood**. (timber) लकड़ी
 (b) The saint lived in a **wood**. (forest) जंगल
 (c) Animals' original habitation is developing in **woods**. (forests) जंगल
- (ii) (a) He threw the ball with **force**.
 (b) Force should be met with **force**. (strength) बल-जोर
 (c) A **force** of twenty persons made their intrusion and attacked him. (Body of armed men). सेना
 (d) Indian forces showed their courage at Kargil. सेनाओं ने
- (iii) (a) We didn't get any advantage of this biased **issue**. मुद्दा
 (b) She has only one **male-issue**. नर बालक

कुछ nouns का एक meaning in the singular and दूसरा in the plural होता है। जैसे—

The noun in Singular	Meaning	The noun in Plural	Its two meanings
Arm	Upper Limb (part of the body)	Arms	1. Weapons 2. Upper Limbs
Pain	Ache	Pains	1. Troubles 2. Care

Manner	Method	Manners	1. Methods 2. Behaviour
Custom	Habit	Customs	1. Habits 2. Duties on goods
Colour	Hue	Colours	1. Hues 2. Flags
Letter	Alphabet	Letters	1. Alphabets 2. Learning's
Minute	A unit of time	Minutes	1. Units of time 2. The proceedings of a meeting
Moral	Lesson	Morals	1. Moral lesson 2. Candit
Spectacle	Sight	Spectacles	1. Sights 2. Eye-glasses results
Effect	Result	Effects	Property
Ground	1. earth	2. reason	

Examples :

- (i) (a) The teacher ordered the students to stand up with their **arms** raised. (upper limbs)
(b) Pakistan is buying **arms** from foreign. (weapons)
- (ii) (a) I am suffering from chest **pain**.
(b) Parents took a lot of **pains** in looking after them.
- (iii) (a) Wait for a **minute**. I am just coming. (A unit of time)
(b) The manager circulated **minutes** of last meeting (proceeding of a meeting)
- (iv) (a) Fill this form in capital **letters**. (Alphabets)
(b) He is a man of **letters**. (learning)
- (v) (a) The **spectacle** of Diwali Mela was eye catching. (Sight)
(b) I have lost my **spectacles**. (Eye-glasses)

There are some nouns that change their meaning when used in the plural form :

कुछ nouns के दो plural दो तरह के होते हैं और दोनों का अर्थ भिन्न-भिन्न होता है।

Singular Noun	Plural Noun (1)	Meaning	Plural Noun (2)	Meaning
Brother	Brothers	Sons of same parents	Brethren	Members of a community or society
Cloth	Cloths	Kinds or pieces of cloth	Clothes	Garments
Die	Dies	Stamps for coining	Dice	Small cubes for playing
Genius	Geniuses	Talented persons	Genies	Spirits
Index	Indexes	Tables of contents	Indices	Signs in Algebra

Shot	Shots	Balls of iron throw stroke or hits in certain games	Shots (from shoot)	Firing from the gun
Fish	Fish	Considered Collectively	Fishes	Considered separately
Penny	Pennies	Separate coins	Pence	A collective noun
Formula	Formulae	Rules of Mathematics	Formulas	Methods of application

Examples :

- (i) (a) We are four **brothers**. (Sons of same parents)
(b) Be helpful to your **brothers** at the time of this flood crisis. (members of the same society/nation)
- (ii) (a) Pleasure wash off there **cloths**.
(b) Gandhiji use to wear Swadeshi **clothes**.
- (iii) (a) He purchased **dies** for his factory. (stamps for coining)
(b) He played a smart trick while throwing the **dice** on the board. (small cubes for playing)
- (iv) (a) It is very difficult for me to learn mathematics **formulae**. (the Rules of mathematics)
(b) A number of **formulas** were offered. (modes of application)

EXERCISE 1.4

Choose the correct forms of the verbs given in the brackets keeping in view the sense of the nouns which are in agreement with the verbs :

- Chicken-pox (is/are) an infectious disease.
- Neither Shyam nor Manohar (has/have) stolen Sheela's book.
- His trousers (is/are) very neat and clean.
- Forty rupees (are/is) a small amount.
- Statistics (are/is) taught by Dr. Baijal.
- The summons (have/has) been served on Kaushal.
- Mangal as well as Nirmal (is/are) responsible for this thing.
- The jury (has/have) given their verdict.
- The poor (deserves/deserve) our sympathy.
- The scissors (is/are) dull.

Answers

- is
- has
- are
- is
- is
- have
- is
- have
- deserve
- are

EXERCISE 1.5

Choose the correct alternative and fill in the blanks in the following sentences :

- live in flocks.
(A) Sheeps (B) Sheep
(C) The sheep (D) A sheep
- He is suffering from
(A) measles (B) measle
(C) the measle (D) a measle

3. Where are my kept ?
(A) the spectacles (B) spectacle
(C) spectacles (D) a spectacles
4. His are grey.
(A) hairs (B) hair
(C) the hair (D) a hair
5. A building made of and is strong.
(A) brick, stone (B) a brick, the stone
(C) bricks, stones (D) the brick, the stone
6. The attended the meeting.
(A) Commander-in-chiefs (B) Commander-in-chief
(C) Commanders-in-chief (D) Commanders-in-chiefs
7. A note was found by me on the road.
(A) five-rupees (B) five
(C) five-rupee (D) rupees
8. Rahul studies in a school.
(A) boys (B) boy
(C) boy's (D) boys'
9. She was very helpful. She gave me some very useful
(A) advices (B) advice
(C) advisory (D) advices'
10. These five children are her
(A) offspring (B) offsprings
(C) an offspring (D) the offspring
11. She has learnt the by heart.
(A) alphabetically (B) alphabets
(C) alphabet (D) alphabetism
12. The highly applauded the presentation of the play.
(A) audience (B) audience'
(C) audiences (D) none
13. It is undesirable to carry heavy in this old age.
(A) luggage (B) luggages
(C) a luggage (D) the luggages
14. The romantic is subjective in nature.
(A) poetries (B) poetry
(C) poems (D) poetrys
15. My is appearing for High School examination.
(A) sister-in-law's (B) sisters-in law
(C) sister-in-law (D) sister-in-laws

Answers

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. (B) Sheep | 2. (A) measles |
| 3. (C) spectacles | 4. (B) hair |
| 5. (C) brick and stone | 6. (C) commanders-in-chief |
| 7. (C) five-rupee | 8. (D) boys' |
| 9. (B) advice | 10. (A) offspring |
| 11. (C) alphabet | 12. (A) audience |
| 13. (C) luggage | 14. (B) poetry |
| 15. (C) sister-in-law | |

(II) Some Important Rules Related to Nouns**Rules**

- (1) यदि 'Noun + Preposition + वही Noun' हो तो Preposition के दोनों तरफ Singular Nouns का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
देखिए—
days by days (×)
day by day (✓)
day after days (×)
day after day (✓)

rows upon rows (×)

row upon row (✓)

- (2) सामान्यतया ten rupees, ten miles आदि का प्रयोग किया जाता है, परन्तु इनके बाद यदि किसी Noun का प्रयोग किया गया हो तो ten rupees की जगह ten rupee, ten miles की जगह ten mile आदि का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Ten rupees have been spent.

परन्तु,

I have a ten-rupee note. (✓)

I have a ten rupees note. (×)

He had a five-mile walk yesterday. (✓)

He had a five miles walk yesterday. (×)

- (3) अंग्रेजी में कुछ ऐसे Nouns होते हैं जिनके Singular और Plural रूप में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाता है। वे Nouns निम्नलिखित हैं—

Series, species, sheep, deer, fish

परन्तु **fishes** (✓)

= **Variety of fish.**

- (4) यदि dozen, hundred, thousand, million आदि के पहले निश्चित संख्या सूचक शब्द (a, one, two, three, etc.) का प्रयोग हो तो इनका Singular form प्रयोग किया जाता है न कि Plural Form (dozens, hundreds, etc.) और न ही इनके बाद 'of' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

देखिए—

Five dozens eggs have been bought. (×)

Five dozen eggs have been bought. (✓)

पुनः,

Five dozen of eggs have been bought. (×)

परन्तु,

जब इनसे अनिश्चित संख्या (Indefinite Number) का बोध हो तो इनका Plural form प्रयोग किया जाता है।

देखिए—

Dozen of eggs. (×)

Dozens (दर्जनों अंडे) of eggs. (✓)

Hundred of students. (×)

Hundreds of students. (सैकड़ों विद्यार्थी) (✓)

Similarly,

in hundreds, in thousands, in dozens. (✓)

- (5) Advice (सलाह), machinery, soap, apparatus, furniture तथा information luggage, baggage, breakage, drapery, imagery, poetry, pottery, machinery, work (काम), paper (कागज), dust, etc. uncountable nouns हैं, अतः इनका न तो plural होता है और न इनके पहले a/an का ही प्रयोग किया जाता है।

देखिए—

He gave me lots of (many pieces of) advice. (✓)

Radha sold her furniture. (✓)

Rajesh sold some furniture. (✓)

Rajesh sold some furnitures. (×)

Rajesh's friend bought some pieces of furniture. (✓)

- Please give me all information about the accident.** (✓)
Please give me all informations about the accident. (×)
- (6) Bread एक Uncountable noun है। यदि इसे गिनती का बोध कराना हो, तो a loaf of / a piece of अथवा loaves of/pieces of का प्रयोग किया जाता है। देखिए—
He got two loaves of bread. (✓)
He got two breads. (×)
He eats bread/a loaf of bread. (✓)
He eats a bread. (×)
- (7) Place का अर्थ है स्थान जबकि room का अर्थ 'कमरा' तथा 'जगह' (space) दोनों होता है। देखिए—
There is no room for us in the car. (✓)
There is not a room for us in the car. (×)
- (8) Poetry uncountable noun है। एक कविता के लिये a poem लिखते हैं।
It is a nice piece of poetry. (✓)
It is a poetry. (×)
It is a nice poem. (✓)
- (9) Cardboard, education, equipment तथा food uncountable nouns हैं।
'बहुत खाना/बहुत भोजन' के लिए 'a lot of food' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
They need some cardboard for this. (✓)
They need some cardboards for this. (×)
They need some pieces of cardboard for this. (✓)
His sons need some education. (✓)
His sons need some educations. (×)
I need some new equipment. (✓)
I need some new equipments. (×)
I took some food to eat. (✓)
I took some foods to eat. (×)
I took a lot of food to eat. (✓)
- (10) Scene countable तथा scenery uncountable होता है। देखिए—
The scenery around here is beautiful. (✓)
This is a beautiful scene. (✓)
This is a beautiful scenery. (×)
This is a beautiful piece of scenery. (✓)
- (11) Five-year-old boy, six-month-old girl, three-week-old friend, two-day-old baby इत्यादि लिखा जाता है। इस प्रकार के constructions में year/month/week/day के साथ s नहीं लगाया जाता है। परन्तु, six years old, five weeks old लिखा जाता है।
a five-dollar bill, a four-foot ladder, a six-mile walk, a ten minute conversation, a two-hour exam, etc. (✓)
- (12) Another Singular है, अतः another के साथ Singular Noun का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जबकि other Plural है, अतः इसके साथ Plural Noun का प्रयोग किया जाता है। देखिए—
They live in another town. (✓)
They live in other town. (×)
Have you got another letter ? (✓)
Have you got other letter ? (×)
Have you got other letters ? (✓)
Have you got another letters. (×)
- (13) Each के बाद आने वाला Noun/Pronoun सदैव Singular होता है।
इसी प्रकार everything, every body तथा everyone सदा Singular होता है। देखिए—
Each house is white.
They help each other.
Each wanted a novel for himself.
Everything is ready.
Everybody was there.
Everyone has a pen.
परन्तु, One, Each, everybody, everyone, etc. के बाद यदि of का प्रयोग किया गया हो, तो of के बाद आने वाला Noun अथवा Pronoun हमेशा Plural होता है।
Each of the student has gone. (×)
Each of the students has gone. (✓)
Each of the player has gone. (×)
Each of the players has gone. (✓)
One of the most intelligent boy. (×)
One of the most intelligent boys. (✓)
- (14) Nonsense, weather तथा progress uncountable nouns हैं, इनके पहले a/an का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है, किन्तु a piece of nonsense, a spell of weather का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
उसी प्रकार **knowledge** तथा **magic** uncountable nouns हैं। अतः इनके पहले a का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है और न इनमें—s जोड़कर Plural ही बनाया जाता है। किन्तु, knowledge के साथ कभी-कभी a का प्रयोग किया जाता है। देखिए—
Knowledge is power (learning). (✓)
A knowledge is power. (×)
He has a knowledge of the truth. (information about) (✓)
He has knowledge of the truth. (×)
He has a good knoweldge of English/London. (information) (✓)
He has good knowledge of English. (×)
By means of books knowledge is spread. (✓)
By means of books knowledges are spread. (×)
I saw magic yesterday. (✓)
It is nice weather. (✓)
What nonsense to have a picnic today. (✓)
- (15) A lot of/lost of/plenty of के बाद Plural countable noun/ uncountable noun का प्रयोग किया जाता है। देखिए—
There are a lot of people in the meeting. (✓)
A lot of pens and books are on the table. (✓)
There is a lot of money in his pocket. (✓)
He saw a lot of films in his student-life. (✓)

जबकि 'one of' के बाद Plural noun, परन्तु, Singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है, क्योंकि वाक्य का वास्तविक subject one होता है, जो singular है। देखिए—

- Teaching English is one of my tasks.** (✓)
Teaching English is one of my task. (×)
One of his brothers is a typist. (✓)
One of his brother is a typist. (×)
One of the boys was ill. (✓)
One of the boy was ill. (×)
One of the pens has no ink. (✓)
One of the pen has no ink. (×)

- (16) **Pictures** का अर्थ जब cinema होता है, तब वह हमेशा Plural रहता है; **surroundings** भी सदा Plural रहता है। इसी प्रकार high/low/good + **spirits** हमेशा Plural रूप में रहता है। यहाँ spirits का अर्थ 'mood' होता है। देखिए—

- Payal and Shanky went to the pictures to see 'English Vinglish'.** (✓)
Our surroundings were pleasant. (✓)
They are in high spirits today. (✓)

- (17) Now-a-days (आजकल), sometimes (कभी-कभी); whereabouts (पता-ठिकाना)

Now-a-days, the cities are very crowded.
Sometimes, I take milk for breakfast.
His whereabouts is / are still unknown.
Now-a-days, children prefer TV to radio.

But,

See me some time tomorrow.

- (18) Two-thirds, thanks, orders (command given with authority), alms (भीख), glasses (चश्मा), assets (संपत्ति), scales (तराजू), vegetables (साग-पात), eatables (खाने की चीजें), bowels (आँत), fetters (हथकड़ी), credentials (परिचय-पत्र), pants, pyjamas, shirts, moveables, ashes (from the fire, cigarette ash) हमेशा Plural form में ही होते हैं।

उनका 's' या 'es' हटाकर singular में प्रयोग उसी अर्थ में नहीं करना चाहिए। जैसे—asset का अर्थ जब गुण होता है, तब इसका Singular में भी प्रयोग होता है। देखिए—

- Good health is a great asset.** (✓)
Beauty is Sita's only asset. (✓)

- (19) **Collective nouns** जैसे—a group (of things), a crowd (of people), a herd (of cattle), a flock (of sheep), a regiment (of soldiers), a congregation (of worshippers) प्रायः singular होते हैं। अतः इनके बाद of + plural noun + singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

देखिए—

A group of **people** was in the meeting.
A crowd of **girls** is in the playground.
A herd of **cattle** was stolen yesterday.
A flock of **sheep** is grazing in the field.
A team of cricket **players** is there.

- (20) अंग्रेजी में कुछ ऐसे **Collective nouns** (group nouns) हैं, जो Form के अनुसार Singular, किन्तु अर्थ के अनुसार Plural होते हैं। अतः वैसे nouns के साथ उनके प्रयोग के अनुसार Singular/Plural verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। देखिए—

The **public/audience** was/ were enjoying the magic show.

The **committee** has/ have considered your request.

The vast **majority of students** need/ needs financial support at present.

The **government** has/ have broken its/ their promises.

परन्तु, जब group को a single undivided body के रूप में समझा जाता है, तब उसके साथ Singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। देखिए—

The **public** consists of you and me.

The **audience** was enormous.

My **company** is opening a new factory.

परन्तु, यदि इनसे इनके सदस्यों का बोध हो तो ये Plural माने जाते हैं।

देखिए—

The **team** was strong. (✓)

The **team** were fighting among themselves. (✓)

- (21) Goods (सामान), premises (आहाता), people, police, riches, scissors, shears, trousers इत्यादि सदैव plural form में प्रयोग किये जाते हैं तथा इनके साथ plural verb का ही प्रयोग किया जाता है। देखिए—

The **goods** were sent to your house.

These **premises** look very big.

The **police** were sent to the hospital.

परन्तु, जब इनके पहले भी pair of लगा रहे (A pair of shoes/ shears/scissors/gloves/trousers), तो उनको Singular समझा जाता है। देखिए—

That pair of shoes is of Ram. (✓)

This pair of gloves belongs to him. (✓)

जबकि,

His shoes were clean. (✓)

His trousers were torn. (✓)

- (22) (A lot of / plenty of / a great deal of / most of / some of) के बाद Uncountable Noun का प्रयोग सदैव Singular Form में तथा Countable noun का प्रयोग Plural Form में किया जाता है। देखिए—

He has **plenty of rice.**

Rakesh has **plenty of opportunities.**

Most of the boys are ill.

Most of the sugar is sold.

- (23) (i) **People, cattle, police, gentry, peasantry, nobility, poultry, electorate, riches** (धन) तथा sheep का प्रयोग सदैव Plural form में होता है, जबकि बीमारी का नाम जैसे—measles, mumps तथा diabetes को singular माना जाता है।

The cattle were grazing in the field. (✓)

The cattle was grazing in the field. (×)

- The cattles were grazing in the field. (×)
Ranju has five sheep. (✓)
 Ranju has five sheeps. (×)
Measles is a serious disease. (✓)
- (ii) **Tools OR Instruments** : bellows, fetters, pincers, tongs, arms (अस्त्र-शस्त्र) आदि।
- (iii) **Articles of Dress** : trousers, trappings, pants, patloons, pyjamas आदि।
- (24) इसके साथ ही साथ, जब mathematics, politics, physics, economics, ethics, dynamics, classics, phonetics, linguistics इत्यादि का प्रयोग किसी विषय के रूप में किया जाता है, तो इन्हें Singular माना जाता है। लेकिन, जब इनका प्रयोग plural अर्थ में होता है, तो उससे इनके qualities का बोध होता है और तब इनके पहले सामान्यतया his/the/such लगा रहता है। देखिए—
- Physics/Mathematics is a difficult subject.** (✓)
Politics has no attraction for his family. (✓)
 Politics have no attraction for his family. (×)
A persons' ethics/politics are his own affair. (✓)
 A person's ethics/politics is his own affair. (×)
The economics of the country have yet to be improved. (✓)
 The economics of the country has yet to be improved. (×)
- कुछ Noun जिनके अन्त में 's का 'es होता है वे Singular Verb के साथ प्रयोग किये जाते हैं। जैसे—
- (i) **Games & Sports** : Billiards, Draughts, Gymnastics, Athletics, Darts etc.
- (ii) **Titles of Books** : Arabian Nights, War and Peace, Three Musketeers, Gullivers's Travels, Tales From Shakespeare etc.
- (iii) **Descriptive Names of Countries** : United States, United Arab Emirates, New South Wales, Persian Gulf State etc.
- Some other noun of this group are : News, Innings, Summons, Gallows.

NOTE

'Statistics' का प्रयोग जब Subject (विषय) के रूप में, तो Singular verb और यदि Collection of Data की बात हो तो Plural verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples :

- Statistics is his favourite study.
but
- Official statistics **show** real wage declining by 25%,

- (25) Abstract Noun का Plural नहीं होता। जब ऐसे शब्द plural में use दिखाई देते हैं तो वास्तव में वे common nouns की तरह use होते हैं। जैसे—Provocation's, instances or cases; Kindnesses—acts of kindness.

EXERCISE 1.6

Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct option given below :

- I must help him. After all, we are of the same profession.
 (A) brothers (B) brethren

- Has the for tomorrow's meeting been drawn up ?
 (A) Agendum (B) Agenda
- All the were sold. You are too late to buy them.
 (A) Topazes (B) Topazs
- Heavy decoration and lighting was displayed on all the of the city on eve of Christmas.
 (A) Churchs (B) Churches
- To prevent your self from use 'Goodnight' mat.
 (A) mosquitos (B) mosquitoes
- His heart is full of
 (A) hatred (B) hatreds
- At night, I read the story of ten little and saw all of them in my dream.
 (A) Dwarfs (B) Dwarves
- One of the four was blunt. Rest of them were very sharp.
 (A) Knifes (B) Knives
- My friend presented me two on my birthday. One was green and the other was red in colour.
 (A) Skarfs/scarves (both) (B) None
- The farmers was very sad because one of the had died yesterday.
 (A) Oxen (B) Oxes
- Now we are we can take our own decision.
 (A) grows up (B) grown ups
- He composed many poems out of his
 (A) imagination (B) imaginations
- There are numerous of tigers in the world.
 (A) specis (B) species
- Did you hear just now ?
 (A) noises (B) a noise
- I have got many to do.
 (A) works (B) work

Answers

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. (B) brothers | 2. (B) Agenda |
| 3. (A) Topazes | 4. (B) Churches |
| 5. (B) mosquitoes | 6. (A) hatred |
| 7. (A) dwarfs | 8. (B) Knives |
| 9. (A) Scarfs or Scarves | 10. (A) Oxen |
| 11. (B) grown ups | 12. (A) imagination |
| 13. (B) species | 14. (B) a noise |
| 15. (B) work | |

4. The Noun : Gender

Definition : Gender is that form of Noun which indicates the sex of a person or animal. The difference of sex is called the difference of **Gender**.

Gender Noun का वह प्रकार है जो किसी व्यक्ति/पशु का लिंग बताता है। अर्थात् जो शब्दों की जाति को दर्शाता है।

(I) Kinds of Gender

There are **four** Genders :

- (1) Masculine Gender
- (2) Feminine Gender
- (3) Common Gender
- (4) Neuter Gender

- (1) **Masculine Gender** : Masculine Gender वह Noun है जो किसी व्यक्ति/पशु का पुल्लिंग इंगित करता है।

Examples—Man, boy, dog, lion, horse, etc.

- (2) **Feminine Gender** : Feminine Gender किसी व्यक्ति/पशु का स्त्रीलिंग दर्शाता है।

Examples—Woman, girl, bitch, lioness, mare, etc.

- (3) **Common Gender** : Common Gender दोनों लिंगों (पुल्लिंग एवं स्त्रीलिंग) को दर्शाता है।

Examples—Doctor, parents, child, teacher, friend, servant, etc.

- (4) **Neuter Gender** : Neuter Gender वे Noun हैं जो प्राणहीन वस्तु को दर्शाते हैं।

Examples—Tree, boat, pencil, mountain, etc.

(II) Rules

- (1) Personified objects that are considered as sources of strength and superiority are treated as **male** and objects supposed to possess beauty, fertility or grace are treated as **female**.

मानवीय गुणों से आपूर्ण तत्व जो शक्ति और उच्च श्रेणी के समझे जाते हैं, उन्हें पुल्लिंग तथा जो तत्व सौन्दर्य, उपज तथा शिष्टता से परिपूर्ण होते हैं, उन्हें स्त्रीलिंग रूप में प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples :

(Masculine) Sun, Ocean, Death, War, Time.

(Feminine) Earth, Moon, Nature, Love, Hope, Peace.

- (2) कुछ Nouns पुल्लिंग और स्त्रीलिंग, दोनों में प्रसंग (context) के अनुसार प्रयुक्त होते हैं।

Examples :

Artist, dentist, animal, author, candidate, monarch, cyclist, etc.

- (3) समस्त Abstract, Collective और Material Nouns Neuter Gender (नपुंसक लिंग) के रूप में प्रयुक्त होते हैं।

Examples :

1. **Honesty** is a great virtue.
2. The Indian **army** came forward to fight the battle.
3. I have got a **gold** necklace.

- (4) छोटे बच्चे तथा छोटे जानवर Neuter Gender में प्रयोग किये जाते हैं।

Examples :

Baby, child, parrot, rat, crow, etc.

- (5) कुछ Nouns स्त्रीलिंग में ही प्रयुक्त होते हैं, उनका पुल्लिंग नहीं होता।

Example :

Amazon, nurse, virgin, midwife, siren, etc.

4. We have two servants Rukmani and Sohan. The former comes with ... child. The latter leaves ... son at home.
5. She lives in a big house, ... front is towards the East. She has some more houses but ... are in the village.
6. India is our country. We are proud of ... culture.

Answers

1. x, x, an
2. the
3. x, is / has
4. her, his
5. the, they
6. her

(III) Formation of Genders

- (1) By the use of a different word (दूसरा शब्द प्रयोग करके) :

Masculine	Feminine	Maculine	Feminine
Brother	Sister	Boy	Girl
Czar	Czarina	Bachelor	Spinster
Boar	Sow	Lad	Lass
Bullock	Heifer	Bull	Cow
Colt	Filly	Cock	Hen
Drake	Duck	Dog	Bitch
Earl	Countess	Drone	Bee
Father	Mother	Executor	Executrix
Gander	Goose	Fox	Vixen
Hart	Roe	Gentleman	Lady
Horse	Mare	He	She
King	Queen	Husband	Wife
Man	Woman	Lord	Lady
Monk	Nun	Marquis	Marchioness
Nephew	Niece	Male	Female
Ram, Wether	Eve	Ox	Cow
Sir	Madam	Signor	Signora
Stag	Hind	Son	Daughter
Uncle	Aunt	Tailor	Seamstress
Wizard	Witch	Widower	Widow

- (2) By the addition of ess (ess जोड़कर) :

Masculine	Feminine	Maculine	Feminine
Actor	Actress	Ambassador	Ambassadress
Heir	Heiress	Duke	Duchess
God	Goddess	Master	Mistress
Negro	Negress	Emperor	Empress
Prince	Princess	Votary	Votaress
Waitor	Waitress	Lion	Lioness

- (3) In a few cases, by the addition of various endings to the Masculine :

कुछ cases में, Masculine में कई प्रकार से अन्त करके—

Masculine	Feminine	Maculine	Feminine
Administrator	Administratrix	Hero	Heroine
Sultan	Sultana	Viceroy	Vicereine

- (4) Gender (लिंग) दर्शाने वाले Noun/Pronoun जोड़कर—

Masculine	Feminine	Maculine	Feminine
Man-servant	Maid-servant	Cock-Sparrow	Hen-Sparrow
He-Goat	She-Goat	Pea-cock	Pea-hen

EXERCISE 1.7

Fill in the blanks with appropriate word if necessary :

1. We have many ... iron ores in our country. Many things are made of ... iron. My washerman purchased ... iron last week.
2. I remember pleasures of my childhood.
3. beauty ... to be appreciated not to be exploited.

5. The Noun : Case

Definition : Case is that form of Noun or Pronoun which shows the relation to other words in the sentence.

Case Noun या Pronoun का वह प्रकार है जो किसी वाक्य में उसका दूसरे शब्दों से सम्बन्ध दर्शाता है।

Example—*Rekha mended Sona's shirt.*

यहाँ, **Rekha** कार्य कर रही है, **shirt** पर कार्य किया जाता है, **Sona's** इंगित करे कि **shirt** उसकी है। अतः यह वाक्य *Rekha, shirt और सोना* का अन्तर्तम सम्बन्ध बताता है।

(I) Kinds of Noun Case

English में चार cases हैं—

1. **The Nominative Case or Subjective Case.** (कर्ता कारक)

2. **The Objective or Accusative Case.** (कर्म कारक)

3. **The Possessive or Genitive Case.** (संबंध कारक)

4. **The Vocative Case.** (सम्बोधन कारक)

यहाँ हम मुख्य रूप से Possessive Case की चर्चा कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि Noun के साथ Nominative या Objective Case में कोई Problem नहीं होता है कोई भी Noun Nominative या Objective Case में एक ही रूप में रहता है; जैसे—

- | | | | |
|------|------------|-------|-----------|
| (i) | Ram | loves | Sita. |
| | ↓ | | ↓ |
| | Nominative | | Objective |
| (ii) | Sita | loves | Ram. |
| | ↓ | | ↓ |
| | Nominative | | Objective |

हाँ Pronoun में Nominative और Objective के रूप में परिवर्तन होता है जिसकी विस्तार से चर्चा हम Pronouns के अन्तर्गत करेंगे।

Possessive Case : Possessive Case, possession (अधिकार) या ownership (स्वामित्व) बताता है। यह possession या ownership बताने का काम 's [Apostrophe 's'] या 'of' के सहारे किया जाता है; जैसे—

Shakespeare's plays या *The plays of Shakespeare.*

किन्तु, आप सभी जगहों पर 's का प्रयोग नहीं कर सकते हैं और जहाँ इसका प्रयोग नहीं होना चाहिए वहाँ इसका प्रयोग कर परीक्षाओं में Problems दिए जाते हैं; जैसे—

A table's legs (A)/ were broken (B)/ by me (C)/ angry brother. (D)/ No error (E).

इस वाक्य में *A table's legs* का प्रयोग गलत है। हमें *The legs of a table* कहना पड़ेगा क्योंकि *table/bench* आदि निर्जीव पदार्थ हैं जिनके साथ 's का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

(II) Rules Apostrophes ('s) के प्रयोग से सम्बन्धित नियम

(1) मुख्य रूप से singular सजीव Proper noun के अंत में Apostrophe ('s) का प्रयोग करके हम उसका Possessive Case बनाते हैं।

Example :
Ram's Pen. Sumit's house.

(2) यदि किसी Plural noun के अन्त में s का प्रयोग किया गया है, तब हम केवल Apostrophe चिन्हों (') का प्रयोग करके उसका Possessive Case बनाते हैं।

Example :
Boys' hostel, Girls' hostel, etc.

(3) यदि किसी Plural noun के अन्त में s का प्रयोग नहीं किया गया है, तब हम Apostrophes ('s) का प्रयोग करके उसका Possessive use बनाते हैं।

Example :
women's college, men's hostel, etc.

(4) यदि प्रकृति का प्रयोग सजीव के रूप में किया गया है, तब भी हम Apostrophe s ('s) का प्रयोग करके उसका Possessive Case बनाते हैं।

Example :
Nature's beauty, Heaven's Mercy, Death's icy hand, fortune's favourite, etc.

(5) समय बताने वाली संज्ञाओं के साथ भी Apostrophe s ('s) का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Example :
One day's leave, Two days' leave, A moment's day, A week's leave, A month's absence, etc.

(6) परिमाणवाचक निर्जीव संज्ञाओं (वजन) के साथ भी Apostrophe s ('s) का प्रयोग करके हम उसका Possessive Case बनाते हैं।

Example :
One kilogram's weight, A ton's weight, Two kilograms' weight, A gram's weight, etc.

(7) Money की इकाइयों के साथ यदि उनके बाद Value/worth का प्रयोग हो तो Apostrophe s का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Example :
A rupee's value, a pound's worth, etc.

(8) Space बताने वाले शब्दों के साथ प्रयुक्त Noun के साथ Apostrophe s का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Example :
A needle's point, a boat's length, A razor's edge, etc.

(9) Compound nouns के अंतिम शब्द में Apostrophe s ('s) लगाकर उसका Possessive Case बनाया जाता है।

Example :
Father-in-law's office.
Commander-in-chief's order.
Engineer-in-chief's house.
Step-son's problem.

(10) संयुक्त अधिकार (Joint possession) बतलाने के लिए अंतिम शब्द में Apostrophe s ('s) का प्रयोग कर Possessive Case बनाया जाता है। देखिए—

Example :
Ram and Shyam's house.
Sohan and Mohan's shop.
Dhananjay and Mritunjay's joint account.

- (11) निम्नलिखित Idioms तथा Phrases में Apostrophe ('s) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। देखिए—

the boat's crew, the ship's passengers, a stone's throw, the train's arrival/departure, at one's wit's end, out of harm's way, the soul's delight, the ocean's roar, The sun's rays, Heart's content, The earth's creatures, Heaven's will.

- (12) Each other, One another, Everyone, Everybody, Anybody, Someone/Nobody etc. के साथ भी Apostrophe ('s) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। देखिए—

Sarika has found someone book. (×)

Sarika has found someone's book. (✓)

परन्तु, जब उपर्युक्त pronouns के बाद else का प्रयोग किया गया हो, तो Apostrophe ('s) का प्रयोग else में किया जाता है। देखिए—

Rakhi likes everybody's else suggestion. (×)

Rakhi likes everybody else's suggestion. (✓)

We like one's another pens. (×)

We like one another's pens. (✓)

We like one's another's pens. (×)

- (13) Arrival और Departure के पहले आने वाले Noun के साथ भी Apostrophe ('s) का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Example :

The ship's arrival, The train's departure, The plane's arrival, etc.

- (14) यदि किसी Noun के साथ Noun in Apposition का प्रयोग हो तो Noun in Apposition के साथ Apostrophe (s) का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Example :

He is Sanjeev, my friend's father.

Similarly,

He is my friend Sanjeev's father.

- (15) Gerund के पहले आने वाले Noun या Pronoun को Possessive Case में रखा जाता है।

Example :

He appreciated you singing. (×)

He appreciated your singing. (✓)

Juhi stopped Monu behaving like this. (×)

Juhi stopped Monu's behaving like this. (✓)

- (16) A + Noun + of + Noun Construction में अन्तिम Noun के साथ सामान्यतः 's का प्रयोग किया जाता है यदि वह Noun का निश्चित व्यक्ति हो; जैसे—

(i) A friend of my father's.

(ii) A house of Ashok's.

लेकिन,

(i) A picture of Krishna. (कृष्णा की एक तस्वीर)

(ii) A picture of Krishna's. (कृष्णा के पास की तस्वीरों में से एक)

CASE CHART

Subjective case or Nominative case	Objective case or Accusative case	Possessive case or Genitive case (Adjective)	Possessive case Pronoun
I	me	my	mine
We	us	our	ours
You	you	your	yours
He	him	his	his
She	her	her	hers
It	it	its	—
They	them	their	theirs
Ram	Ram	Ram's	Ram's

EXERCISE 1.8

Make corrections wherever necessary.

- I was purchasing shoes of tennis when a bus of city arrived. We sat on a side where pane of window was broken.
- The chair's legs are broken. I shall have to send it to the carpenter's.
- These are woman's problems. Governments of India laws cannot solve them.
- The student's unions and trader's associations have decided to go on strike.
- Do not be cruel to the poor for conscience's sake.
- I purchased five rupee's of mangoes.

Answers

- shoes of tennis (tennis shoes), bus of city (city bus), pane of window (window pane)
- The chair's legs (The legs of the chair), carpenter's (carpenter)
- womens' (women's), Government's of India (Government of India's)
- Student's (Students'), trader's (traders')
- conscience's (consciences')
- rupee's (rupees' worth), mangos (mangoes).

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

EXERCISE 1.9

Direction : In the following questions some part of the sentence may have errors. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and select the appropriate option. If a sentence is free from error, select 'No Error'.

- All the girls students (A)/ of the college are advised (B)/ to sit in the (C)/ Girl's Common Room. (D) / No Error (E).
- The present datas (A)/ show that the illiteracy rate (B)/ in India has fallen down but not (C)/ to the level of expectation. (D) / No Error (E).

- He gave me (A)/ two important informations (B)/ I had been waiting for (C)/ for the previous two months. (D) / No Error (E).
- An earthquake (A)/ is a natural phenomenon (B)/ and nobody can (C)/ check it, be sure. (D) / No Error (E).
- The class teacher (A)/ gave him a home work (B)/ and instructed him to do it (C)/ at night. (D) / No Error (E).
- The haves should (A)/ not look scornfully (B)/ at the haves not, rather they should (C)/ try to encourage them to work hard and earn their livelihood. (D) / No Error (E).
- The Headquarter (A)/ of the Army is in Delhi'; it's really very (B)/ surprising that you do not know (C)/ even this fact. (D) / No Error (E).

8. Two summons (A)/ have been issued by the court (B)/ but you have not (C)/ turned up yet. (D) / No Error (E).
9. He has ordered (A)/ bricks (B)/ for the proposed (C)/ hotel and bar. (D) / No Error (E).
10. Please convey my best (A)/ regard and wishes to the Boss', (B)/ the secretary said to the peon (C)/ of the Manager. (D) / No Error (E).
11. These type of books (A)/ are certainly helpful to the students (B)/ preparing for the Banking Service (C)/ Examinations. (D) / No Error (E).
12. Slick advertising campaign, (A)/ soaring gold prices and (B)/ increasing purchasing power for consumers have (C)/ helped develop a market for diamonds. (D) / No Error (E).
13. I know nothing (A)/ about his whereabouts. (B)/ Do you ?? (C)/ he said to me. (D) / No Error (E).
14. Now I have come (A)/ to know why he always (B)/ remains at loggers-head with his wife (C)/ and mother-in-law. (D) / No Error (E).
15. Like most young (A)/ women living at homes, I can't really (B)/ talk about my ideas or what I really feel, to my parents (C)/ No Error (D).
16. None (A)/ of the five players (B)/ who have been given a chance (C)/ to join this team play confidently. (D) / No Error (E).
17. The paper display (A)/ the author's grasp of the subject (B)/ which stems not only from his experience (C)/ but also from his original thinking. (D) / No Error (E).
18. One of my uncles (A)/ is a doctor (B)/ in America. (C)/ No Error (D).
19. All the leading hotels (A)/ of this city (B)/ serves good Indian (C)/ and continental food. (D) / No Error (E).
20. Motion sickness is affecting women (A)/ more often than (B)/ men but the reason is unknown. (C)/ No Error (D).
21. I know now and (A)/ I have always known (B)/ that helps (C)/ comes first from within. (D) / No Error (E).
22. What are (A)/ their reasons (B)/ to say it. (C)/ No Error (D).
23. Mohans' eyes (A)/ reflect a hope (B)/ for a better future in Microsoft. (C)/ No Error (D).
24. Due to me being a new comer, (A)/ I was unable (B)/ to get a good house. (C)/ No Error (D).
25. Most of the Indian populations still lives (A)/ in its villages and (B)/ thus the contribution of agriculture to Indian economy (C)/ becomes very important. (D) / No Error (E).
26. Being able to (A)/ remember a lot of informations is (B)/ not the same as (C)/ being able to think. (D)/ No error (E).
27. It is believed (A)/ that smoking is (B)/ one of the cause of cancer. (C)/ No error (D).
28. All the child playing (A)/ at the beach ran (B)/ towards Sam when (C)/ they heard him shout (D) No error (E).
- [UP Allahabad Gramin Bank Exam]**
29. All our Zonal office (A)/ have received instructions (B)/ to process loan applications (C)/ within thirty days. (D)/ No error (E).
- [IBPS Exam]**
30. The power supplying in (A)/ many states has been (B)/badly affected because (C)/of the shortage of coal. (D)/No error (E).
31. To provide more such facility (A)/ to its workers, the company (B)/ is planning to build (C)/ schools and parks in the township. (D)/ No error (E).
32. I (A)/ have (B)/ many works to do. (C)/ No error (D).
- [SSC Graduate Level (PT) Exam]**
33. Mother and I (A)/ generally go to the store (B)/ and pick up food items (C)/ for the charitable. (D)/ No error (E).
- [Corporation Bank Exam]**
34. Mritunjay prefers (A)/ extra (B)/ sugars in (C)/ his tea. (D)/ No error (E).
35. Suman took a hundred coins (A)/ from the man and (B)/ gave him a few medicine (C)/ to make him feel better. (D)/ No error (E).
36. Two lakhs of people (A)/ attended the meeting (B)/ held in parade grounds. (C)/ No error (D).
- [SSC Graduate Level (Main) Exam]**
37. There are so many filths (A)/ all around (B)/ the place. (C) No error (D).
38. Children enjoy listening to (A)/ ghosts stories (B)/ especially on the Halloween night. (C) No error (D).
39. Seema's parents were happy (A)/ to let her marry the boy of her choice (B)/ as he seemed to (C)/ belong to a good family. (D)/ No error (E).
- [OBC (IInd shift) Exam]**
40. In times of crisis, (A)/ the Bhagavad Gita gives light (B)/ and guide to the mind tortured by doubt (C)/ and torn by conflict of duties. (D)/ No error (E).
41. Deplete of the Ozone layer (A)/ and the greenhouse effect (B)/ over two long-term effects (C)/ of air pollution. (D)/ No error (E).
- [SBI Associates (IInd Shift) Exam]**
42. The Indian government (A)/ should make sure that (B)/ men and women are (C)/ given equal opportunities. (D)/ No error (E).
43. I like (A)/ the poetries (B)/ of Byron and Shelley. (C)/ No error (D).
- [SSC (10 + 2 Level) Exam]**
44. The manager put forward (A)/ a number of critereons (B)/ for the post. (C)/ No error (D).
- [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level (10 + 2) Exam]**
45. The bomb caused (A)/ extensive damage of (B)/ the surrounding buildings. (C)/ No error (D).
46. The devastating experiences (A)/ of many wars taught some countries (B)/ the necessary of pursuing peace (C)/ at the expense of nationalist egos. (D)/ No error (E).
47. The infection which causes (A)/ gums to bleed and teeth to fall out (B)/ results from the build-up of (C)/ a particular bacteria that is common to most mouths. (D)/ No error (E).
48. According to government estimates (A)/ at least four million tonnes of sugar (B)/ will have to be imported (C)/ this year because of a poor monsoon. (D)/ No error (E).
49. The manager of that city branch (A)/ cannot handle it with the help of (B)/ only two personnel as (C)/ business has increased substantially. (D)/ No error (E).
- [BOB Exam]**
50. With the literacy rates in this (A)/ region as low as ten percent (B)/ we need to encourage (C)/ local people to build schools. (D)/ No error (E).
51. Three conditions critical. (A)/ for growing plants are soil, temperature, chemical balance (B)/ or amount of moisture. (C)/ No error (D).
52. The committee will discuss (A)/ the draft in detail (B)/ and will make suggestions for the (C)/ proper implementing the scheme. (D)/ No error (E).
53. The comedian enthralled (A)/ everybody with his quick witty as (B)/ he had chosen just the right topic (C)/ to warm up to the crowd. (D)/ No error (E).
- [Syndicate Bank Exam]**
54. The officer said (A)/ that he appreciated (B)/ his staffs coming on time (C)/ and co-operating him. (D)/ No error (E).
55. The award ceremony ended (A)/ on a note of good cheer (B)/ with audiences responding warmly (C)/ to its line up of film. (D)/ No error (E).
56. Their failure to inspect (A)/ our factories is a (B)/ clear indications that our (C)/ licence will not be renewed. (D)/ No error (E).
- [Indian Bank (P.O.) Exam]**
57. Many organizations have been offering (A)/ attractive incentives to (B)/ their employees in an attempt (C)/ to boosting employee retention. (D)/ No error (E).
58. We informed customers (A)/ that there will be (B)/ no interrupting in (C)/ our bank services tomorrow. (D)/ No error (E).
- [OBC (Clerk) Exam]**

59. One of the important lesson (A)/ he taught me was to save (B)/ at least thirty per cent (C)/ of my gross income. (D)/ No error (E).
60. The table's legs (A)/ have been (B)/ elaborately carved. (C)/ No error (E).
61. The sceneries (A)/ of Kashmir (B)/ is very charming. (C)/ No error (D). **[SSC (Tax Assts.) Exam]**
62. Many of our staff (A)/ had the opportunity (B)/ to go to Pune (C)/ for training last year. (D)/ No error (E).
63. He informed me (A)/ that he had gone to (B)/ one of the Minister's residences (C)/ and stayed there all night. (D)/ No error (E).
64. We have received many (A)/ of the letters from customers (B)/ asking us to extend (C)/ the deadline to repay their loans. (D)/ No error (E).
65. None of the student (A)/ in the class (B)/ scored below the (C)/ given cut-off marks. (D)/ No error (E).
66. He is (A)/ one of the tallest boy (B)/ in the class. (C)/ No error (D). **[SSC Exam]**
67. America's problems (A)/ are, however (B)/ not so serious (C)/ and awful as India. (D)/ No error (E).
68. It is truth (A)/ that India is (B)/ the largest consumer of (C)/ gold in the world. (D)/ No error (E). **[SBI (Clerk) Exam]**
69. The long gap needs (A)/ to be bridged soon (B)/ because it has created (C)/ a lot of unpleasant. (D)/ No error (E).
70. The expert mason reported to (A)/ the owner of the hotel that (B)/ there was no question (C)/ of the wall's falling down. (D)/ No error (E).
71. On a number of occasions, (A)/ we had noticed that (B)/ those two employees (C)/ were often in state of confused. (D)/ No error (E).
72. It was a great honour (A)/ and privilege to witness (B)/ the high level meetings between (C)/ Chinese and India's leaders. (D)/ No error (E).
73. Identifying, nurturing and (A)/ developing an employee's talent is (B)/ among the most important task (C)/ of Human Resource Development department. (D)/ No error (E). **[NABARD Exam]**
74. Many residents claim (A)/ that the company has (B)/ taken their land (C)/ without adequate compensating. (D)/ No error (E).
75. These protests are because (A)/ of the government's plans (B)/ to raise the retirement age (C)/ of public sector employees. (D)/ No error (E).
76. The survey gives (A)/ us much knowledge of the (B)/ public's opinion (C)/ on the mater of terrorism. (D)/ No error (E).
77. The Finance Minister view (A)/ is that the scheme will ensure (B)/ that millions of farmers will be (C)/ lifted out of poverty. (D)/ No error (E).
78. The beautiful (A)/ surrounding of the place (B)/ enchanted me. (C)/ No error (D).
79. Games and sports are (A)/ very essential for (B)/ the proper developments of (C)/ our body and mind. (D) No error (E).
80. The neglect of women (A)/ costs the world (B)/ a great deal both in (C)/ economic and in social terms. (D)/ No error (E). **[LIC (ADO) Exam]**
81. The meeting will not end (A)/ till the chairman (B)/ gets approval from (C)/ every members of the Board. (D)/ No error (E).
82. After her retiring (A)/ she established many (B)/ institutions to train (C)/ underprivileged but talented children. (D)/No error (E).
83. Most of the country (A)/ hilly land is (B)/ unsuitable not only for building (C)/ but also for agriculture. (D)/ No error (E).
84. Against his family wishes (A)/ Rakesh plans to (B)/ take up a job (C)/ as a journalist. (D)/ No error (E).
85. Yogesh knew the (A)/ value of obedient (B)/ too well (C)/ not to anticipate some (D)/ censure of his act./ No error (E).
86. I have been (A)/ living in Hyderabad (B)/ at my uncle (C)/ since my birth. (D)/ No error (E).
87. Of the billions of stars in the galaxy, (A)/ how much are (B)/ suitable for life ? (C)/ No error (D).
88. The furnitures purchased by me (A)/ is sub-standard (B)/ and (C)/ fit for my drawing room (D)/ No error. **[TGT, 2010]**
89. Very few soldiers (A)/ dared to turn (B)/ a deaf ear to their (C)/ Commander's-in-Chief orders. (D)/ No error (E).
90. Gandhiji lived a noble life of fasting (A)/ and poverty (B)/ in order to work for peaceful (C)/ and independence. (D)/ No error (E). **[MAT. Exam]**
91. Mr. Sharma is (A)/ one of the (B)/ best teacher (C)/ in our school. (D)/ No error (E).
92. If you had not been so secretive (A)/ you had told me all the fact earlier (B)/ I could have helped you. (C)/ No error (D). **[N.D.A. Exam]**
93. Leaders of different (A)/ state established (B)/ nationalist organizations (C)/ at provincial level. (D)/ No error (E).
94. I have read (A)/ Tagore's poems (B)/ who is a great poet. (C)/ No error (D).
95. He received timely support (A)/ from his elder brother (B)/ who had been working abroad (C)/ for the last six year. (D)/No error (E).
96. Nandini's father insisted (A)/ on her marrying the man (B)/ of his choice. (C)/ No error (D).
97. There is (A)/ no place (B)/ in the compartment. (C)/ No error (D).
98. He heard the guard (A)/ blowing whistled and knew (B)/ it was time for him (C)/ to enter the train. (D)/ No error (E).
99. Some peoples feel depressed (A)/ whenever they think of future (B)/ because they do not believe (C)/ in their own capabilities. (D)/ No error (E).
100. The director (A)/ failed in films after films (B)/ which he directed (C)/ No error (D). **[TGT, 2010]**

Answers

- (A) 'girls students' की जगह 'girl students' होगा क्योंकि Compound Nouns में सिर्फ मुख्य शब्दों का Plural Formation किया जाता है।
- (A) 'data' Singular और Plural दोनों ही अर्थों में प्रयुक्त होता है। अतः, 'data' का Plural Formation 'datas' गलत है।
- (B) 'information' एक Uncountable Noun है। अतः इसके पहले न तो A/An का प्रयोग होगा और न ही s लगाकर इसका Plural Formation होगा।
- (E) No error.
- (B) 'home work' के पहले a का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। याद रखें कि 'home work/urgent work/class work/important work' आदि में work Uncountable Noun है।
- (C) 'haves not' की जगह 'have nots' का प्रयोग होगा जिसका अर्थ होता है 'The poor', यह 'haves', जिसका अर्थ होता है 'the rich', का विपरीतार्थक शब्द है।
- (A) 'मुख्यालय' के लिए 'Headquarters' शब्द का प्रयोग Singular और Plural दोनों ही अर्थों में होता है; जैसे—
(i) The Headquarters of the Army.
(ii) The Headquarters of the Army & the Navy.

- उसी प्रकार 'Quarters' शब्द का प्रयोग 'घर' के अर्थ में Singular व Plural दोनों ही अर्थों में होता है।
8. (A) 'Summons' एक Countable Noun है तथा Singular है। इसका Plural 'summonses' होता है। (देखें Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary) अतः, Two sunmmmonses सही प्रयोग होगा।
9. (B) 'bricks' की जगह 'pieces of brick' या 'brick' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'brick, stone, iron, ice' आदि Uncountable Nouns हैं; जैसे—
(i) This bungalow is made of brick/stone etc. किन्तु 'stone' एक Countable Noun होता है यदि इसका अर्थ हो—'पत्थर का टुकड़ा'; जैसे—He threw a stone in the water, उसी प्रकार 'iron' का Plural 'irons' होता है, लेकिन इसका अर्थ हो जाता है 'जंजीर' या 'हथकड़ी'।
10. (B) 'regard' की जगह 'regards' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पत्र आदि में 'kindly thoughts and wishes' के लिए 'regards' का प्रयोग किया जाता है, अर्थात् पत्र आदि में 'convey my respects, regards, wishes' आदि का प्रयोग किया जाता है। Regard का अर्थ है 'आदर' जबकि 'Regards' का अर्थ है 'शुभकामनाएँ'।
11. (A) 'type' की जगह 'types' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि These/Those/certain/other आदि Demonstrative Adjective के बाद Noun हमेशा Plural Number में होता है। वैसे These को बदलकर This भी किया जा सकता है जिससे Expression 'This type' हो जाएगा, किन्तु Part (B) में Verb Plural Number में है अतः These types ही सही होगा।
12. (D) 'diamonds' की जगह 'diamond' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'हीरा' के अर्थ में 'diamond' एक Material Noun है जिसके चलते यह Uncountable Noun होता है; जैसे—
(i) Diamond is a precious stone.
13. (B) 'whereabout' की जगह 'whereabouts' का प्रयोग होगा। Noun के रूप में इसका अर्थ होता है 'अता-पता' तथा इसके साथ Singular या Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—
(i) His whereabouts is/are not known.
लेकिन Interrogative Adverb के रूप में इसका अर्थ होता है 'किस जगह में' या 'किस जगह पर' जैसे—
(i) Whereabouts did you find it ?
14. (C) 'at loggers-head' की जगह 'at logger-heads' का प्रयोग होगा जिसका अर्थ होता है 'in disagreement' (= मतांतर की स्थिति में)।
15. (B) 'homes' की जगह 'home' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि idiomatically 'at home' का प्रयोग होता है न कि 'at homes' का।
16. (E) वाक्य शुद्ध है। जब None (= No one) अकेले वाक्य का Subject हो तो Verb Singular होता है। जैसे—
(i) None has come.
↓ ↓
Sub. Verb
(Singular)
किन्तु, यदि none of के बाद Plural Number के Nouns या Pronouns का प्रयोग हो तो Verb Singular या Plural होता है।
17. (D) 'display' की जगह 'displays' होगा क्योंकि 'paper' Uncountable Noun है। जो हमेशा Singular होती है।
18. (A)
19. (C) 'serves' की जगह 'serve' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का Subject 'all the hotels' Plural है और Plural Subject के लिए Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है।
20. (A) 'is affecting' की जगह 'affects' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि सर्वविदित सत्य के लिए Simple Present Tense का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—
(i) Fever makes us weak. [न कि is making]
21. (C) 'helps' की जगह 'help' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि व्यापक अर्थ में 'help' Uncountable Noun है।
22. (D) वाक्य सही है क्योंकि 'reason for something' या 'reason for doing something', और 'reason to do something' का प्रयोग होता है।
23. (A) 'Mohans' की जगह 'Mohan's' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Mohan' Proper Noun है जो सजीव है।
24. (A) 'me' की जगह 'my' का प्रयोग होगा। V + ing का प्रयोग Possessive Case के बाद किया जाता है।
25. (A) 'populations' की जगह 'population' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'population' जिसका अर्थ है 'आबादी' का Plural नहीं बनाया जाता है।
26. (B) 'informations' की जगह singular form 'information' होगा क्योंकि यह uncountable noun है।
27. (C) 'one of the cause' की जगह 'one of the causes' होगा। one of के बाद noun, plural form में प्रयोग किया जाता है।
28. (A) 'All the child' की जगह 'All the children' होगा क्योंकि Determiner 'All' का अभिप्राय सभी वस्तु, प्राणी व स्थान होता है। अतः इसके पश्चात् noun का plural form का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे—All the students are present today.
29. (A) 'All our zonal office' की जगह 'All our zonal offices' होगा। प्रश्न संख्या 28 का Explanation देखें।
30. (A) 'The power supplying' की जगह 'The power supply' होगा। क्योंकि supply (N) किसी quantity का उपलब्ध कराना।
31. (A) 'facility' की जगह 'facilities' होगा, क्योंकि यहाँ plural अर्थ में प्रयोग हुआ है।
32. (C) 'many works' की जगह 'much work' या 'a lot of work' होगा, क्योंकि work (काम) एक Uncountable Noun है।
33. (D) 'charitable' (Adjective) की जगह 'charity' (Noun) होगा क्योंकि preposition के बाद obj. के रूप में noun या pronoun का use होगा।
34. (C) 'sugars' की जगह 'sugar' होगा क्योंकि sugar-uncountable noun है जो plural form में प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
35. (C) 'a few medicine' के स्थान पर 'a few medicines' होगा क्योंकि few, a few और the few का प्रयोग वाक्य में संख्या का बोध कराने के लिए करते हैं अतः इनके साथ सदैव plural countable noun का प्रयोग करते हैं।
36. (A) 'Two lakhs of people' के स्थान पर 'Two lakh people' होगा क्योंकि dozen, hundred, lakh, score आदि के पहले जब निश्चित संख्या सूचक (one, two, three, etc.) शब्द होता है तो इनका singular form प्रयोग किया जाता है। ह
37. (A) 'There are so many filths' की जगह 'There is so much filth' या 'There is a lot of filth' होगा, क्योंकि 'filth' एक uncountable noun है जिसका अर्थ होता है—a very dirty and unpleasant substance.
38. (C) 'Halloween night' के पूर्व 'the' article का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह Specific है।
39. (E) No error.
40. (C) 'guide' की जगह 'guidance' होगा क्योंकि 'and' conjunction के द्वारा same case के words को connect किया जाता है।
41. (A) 'Deplete' की जगह 'Depletion' होगा क्योंकि preposition के पूर्व noun का प्रयोग होता है न कि verb का।
42. (E) No error.
43. (B) 'poetries' की जगह 'poems' या 'poetry' होगा क्योंकि poetry का अर्थ है—collection of poems.
44. (B) 'critereons' की जगह 'criteria' होगा।
45. (B) 'extensive damage of' की जगह 'extensive damage to' होगा। Damage Uncountable Noun है जिसका अर्थ होता है harmful effect on somebody or something.
Damages (Plural Noun) का अर्थ होता है—an amount of money that a court decides should be paid to somebody by the person, company etc. that has cause them harm of injury.

46. (C) 'necessary' (Adj) की जगह 'necessity' (Noun) होगा। विस्तृत जानकारी के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 41 की व्याख्या देखें।

47. (D) 'bacteria' (Plural) की जगह bacterium (singular) होगा।

48. (A) the government's estimates होगा। यानि possessive case।

49. (C) 'personnel' की जगह 'personnels' होगा।

50. (A) 'rates' की जगह 'rate' होगा क्योंकि यह uncountable noun है।

51. (A) वाक्य सही है। three critical conditions होगा क्योंकि पहले determiner + adj. + noun.

52. (D) 'proper implementing the scheme' की जगह 'proper implementation of the scheme' होगा। अर्थात् adj. + N + P + N।

53. (B) 'witty' Adjective की जगह 'wit' Noun होगा क्योंकि इसके पूर्व adj. का प्रयोग हुआ।

54. (C) 'staffs' पर [Apostrophe] का प्रयोग करना पड़ेगा। क्योंकि coming एक Gerund है और इसके पहले आवश्यकतानुसार Possessive Case का प्रयोग होता है, न कि Objective या Nominative Case का; जैसे—
(i) He appreciated **your singing**. (आपका गाना)
(ii) She stopped **Ravi's behaving** like this. (रवि का इस प्रकार व्यवहार करना)

55. (C) 'audiences' की जगह 'audience' होगा।

56. (C) indications के स्थान पर indication होगा क्योंकि audience collective noun है जिसका singular और plural form एक है।

57. (D) employee retention के स्थान पर employees' retention होगा क्योंकि यह countable noun है।

58. (C) 'interrupting' की जगह 'interruption' होगा। no-determiner के बाद noun का प्रयोग होगा। क्रियावाचक संज्ञा का नहीं।

59. (A) 'lesson' की जगह 'lessons' होगा क्योंकि 'one of' के बाद Plural Noun का प्रयोग होता है।

60. (A) 'The table's legs' की जगह 'The legs of the table' होगा क्योंकि table निर्जीव है।

61. (A) 'The sceneries' की जगह 'The scenery' होगा, क्योंकि 'scenery' Uncountable Noun है।

62. (E) No error.

63. (C) 'one of' के बाद यदि दो Nouns का प्रयोग हो तो उनका possession या ownership हम 's के सहारे नहीं बताते हैं बल्कि of के सहारे बताते हैं; जैसे—
one of the **minister's** residences के बदले the residence of one of the ministers होगा।
कारण यह है कि one of के बाद Noun Plural होता है। अतः, इसके बाद यदि दो Nouns का प्रयोग है तो यह कठिनाई खड़ी होती है कि दोनों में से कौन-सा Noun Plural हो। ऐसी स्थिति में Expression दोहरा अर्थ देने लगता है। जैसे—
(i) One of the ministers' residence.
[मंत्रियों में से एक का residence]
(ii) One of the minister's residences [मंत्री के residences में से एक]
अतः इसी दोहरे अर्थ की संभावनाओं से बचने के लिए ऐसी स्थिति में 'of' का प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिए।
प्रश्न में दिये गए वाक्य के इस भाग को 'the residence of one of the ministers' का प्रयोग होगा।

64. (B) 'of the letters' की जगह सिर्फ 'letters' होगा। of the का प्रयोग अनावश्यक है।

65. (A) 'None of the student' की जगह 'None of the students' होगा। none of, one of, either of, neither of आदि के पश्चात् Plural noun का प्रयोग होगा।

66. (B) 'boy' की जगह 'boys' होगा। क्योंकि यह countable noun है।

67. (D) 'India' के साथ 's का प्रयोग करना होगा, अर्थात् 'India' के बदले 'India's' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'America' के problems की तुलना India के problems से है, न कि 'India' से।

68. (A) 'It is truth' की जगह 'It is a truth' होगा।

69. (D) 'a lot of unpleasant' की जगह 'a lot of unpleasantness' होगा, क्योंकि यहाँ Adjective (unpleasant) की जगह Noun (unpleasantness) का प्रयोग होगा।

70. (D) 'the wall's falling down' के बदले 'the falling down of the wall' का प्रयोग करना पड़ेगा क्योंकि 'wall' एक निर्जीव पदार्थ है, और इसके साथ 's का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

71. (D) 'in state of confused' की जगह 'in state of confusion' होगा। N + P + N अर्थात् यदि Preposition के पूर्व noun है, तो इसके पश्चात् भी noun का प्रयोग होगा।

72. (D) 'Chinese and India's leaders' की जगह 'China's and India's leaders' या 'Chinese and Indian leaders' होगा। अलग-अलग possession का भाव प्रकट होना चाहिए।

73. (C) 'among the most important task' की जगह 'among the most important tasks' होगा। task countable noun है।

74. (D) 'compensating' की जगह 'compensation' होगा। compensation अपने आप में noun है।

75. (B) 'plans' की जगह 'plan' होगा। Plan-uncountable noun है।

76. (C) 'Public's opinion' के बदले 'public opinion' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि public/hostel/city/village etc. Noun के रूप में भी कार्य करते हैं तथा Adjective के रूप में भी। अतः, इनके साथ 's का प्रयोग करना अनुचित है। जैसे—
(i) The **public** consists of you and me.
↓
Noun
(ii) The **public opinion/demands/life/carrier**.
↓ ↓
Adj. Noun
(iii) This school has a beautiful **hostel**.
↓
Noun
(iv) She remembers his **hostel life**.
↓ ↓
Adj. Noun

77. (A) 'The Finance Minister view' के स्थान पर 'The Finance Minister's view' होगा क्योंकि F.M. living सजीव है।

78. (B) 'surrounding' के स्थान पर 'surroundings' होगा। यह सदैव plural form में रखा जाता है।

79. (C) 'developments' की जगह 'development' होगा। यह uncountable है जो singular form में use होता है।

80. (E) No error.

81. (D) 'every members' की जगह 'every member' होगा, क्योंकि every के बाद SCN (Singular Countable Noun) का प्रयोग होता है।

82. (A) 'retiring' की जगह 'retirement' होगा। जब retirement स्वयं में noun है अतः retiring (gerund) की आवश्यकता नहीं।

83. (A) 'country' की जगह 'country's' होगा।

84. (A) 'Against his family wishes' की जगह 'against the wishes of his family' होगी। against (pre.) के पश्चात् noun का प्रयोग होगा।

85. (B) 'obedient' की जगह 'obedience' होगा। Preposition के पश्चात् object का प्रयोग होता है न कि adjective का।

86. (C) 'at my uncle' की जगह 'at my uncle's house' होगा। यानि uncle के घर पर।

87. (B) 'how much are' की जगह 'how many are' होगा। How many का प्रयोग सही है जो stars के लिए प्रयोग हुआ जो कि countable है। लेकिन much का प्रयोग uncountable nouns के लिए होता है।

88. (A) कुछ Noun ऐसे होते हैं जिनका बहुवचन plural कभी होता ही नहीं। अतः 's' या 'ies' लगाकर इन्हें Plural नहीं बनाया जा सकता है। Poetry, Scenery, Machinery एवं Furniture etc. Noun इसके examples हैं। अतः यहाँ 'furnitures' की जगह 'furniture' का प्रयोग होगा।

89. (D) 'Commander's-in-Chief' के बदले 'Commander-in-Chief's' का प्रयोग होगा। याद रखें कि किसी भी Compound Noun या Phrase के अन्तिम शब्द पर 's [Apostrophe 's'] का प्रयोग होता है, जैसे—

(i) The Government of **India's** orders.

(ii) His daughter-in-law's sister.

(iii) The Chief **Minister's** personal life.

दिए गए Phrases में Government of India एक Phrase है जबकि daughter-in-law, Chief Minister आदि Compound Nouns हैं। अतः, 's का प्रयोग इनके अन्तिम शब्द India, law, Minister पर किया जायेगा।

90. (C) peaceful की जगह peace होगा क्योंकि peaceful एक Adjective है, जबकि peace एक Noun है और work for something का प्रयोग किया जाता है, अतः work for peace and independence का प्रयोग होगा।

91. (C) 'teacher' की जगह 'teachers' होगा क्योंकि teacher-countable है।

92. (B) 'all the fact' की जगह 'all the facts' होगा।

93. (B) 'state' की जगह 'states' होगा, क्योंकि different के बाद plural noun का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

94. (B) 'Tagore's poems' की जगह 'the poems of Tagore' होगा।

95. (D) 'year' की जगह 'years' होगा। year स्वयं में countable है।

96. (D) No error.

insist + on + possessive + v₄

97. (B) 'place' की जगह 'room' होगा, क्योंकि train, bus, car, ship, aeroplane, etc. में 'स्थान' का बोध कराने के लिए place का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है, बल्कि room का प्रयोग किया जाता है। room शब्द occupied space का उल्लेख करता है जबकि place unoccupied area (क्षेत्र) को।

98. (B) 'blowing whistled' की जगह 'blowing whistle' होगा।

99. (A) 'Some peoples' की जगह 'Some people' होगा क्योंकि people collective noun है। भाव के अनुसार verb singular व plural हो सकती है।

100. (B) नियम यह है कि यदि किसी noun को किसी preposition के बाद दुहराया जाये तो वह noun (जो preposition के पहले और बाद में आता है) Singular Number में रहता है। ऐसी संरचना Hyphanted Expression कहलाती है, जैसे—

Ship after ship, row upon row, one hour after another (hour), city after city etc. अतः option 'B' में Films after films की जगह Film after film होगा।

