Mahendra's

SSC CGL/CPO/CHSL

ENGLISH

NOUN

PART-1

LIVE 08:30 PM

VOCAB OF THE DAY

⇒ Vocab of the day :-

1. SPUR (NOUN) : (प्रोत्साहन) : stimulus
Synonyms: incentive, encouragement
Antonyms: disincentive
Example Sentence: Wars act as a spur to practical invention.

2. DELIBERATE (ADJECTIVE) : (सविचार) : intentional
Synonyms: calculated, conscious
Antonyms: accidental
Example Sentence: A deliberate attempt was made to provoke conflict.

3. EMINENT (ADJECTIVE) : (प्रख्यात) : illustrious
Synonyms: distinguished, renowned
Antonyms: unknown
Example Sentence: He is one of the world's most eminent scientists.

NOUN
(संज्ञा)

ENGLISH GRAMMAR
NOUN (संज्ञा)

Definition :- The things which have an existence in this world known as NOUN.

NOTE :- It is generally used to describe the name of Person, Place, Animal & Thing in the sentences.

Eg :- 1) Sohan was an honest man of this village.
2) Haridwar is a famous city of our country.
3) Ferrari is a very expensive car.
4) My dog buzo won this competition.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR
NOUN (संज्ञा)

Noun has mainly 2 types :-

1) COUNTABLE NOUN (can be counted)

- Proper Noun
- Common Noun
- Collective Noun

2) UNCOUNTABLE NOUN (can't be counted)

- Material Noun
- Abstract Noun

ENGLISH GRAMMAR
NOUN (संज्ञा)

Classification of Noun :-

1) Proper Noun :- It is used to describe the particular name of Person, Place, Animal & Thing in the sentences.

Eg :- 1) Radhika is very intelligent in my subject.
2) Mathura is a holy city.

2) Common Noun :- It is used to define a generic name for a person, place or thing in a class or group.

Eg :- 1) Some boys were playing in the ground.
2) A doctor is giving medicine in this clinic.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR
NOUN (संज्ञा)

3) Collective Noun :- It is used to define a collection or group of things as a whole.

Eg :- A flock of birds, A crew of sailors,
A team of cricketers, A bunch of keys & so on....

4) Material Noun :- It is used to define the things by which we can make some useful tools for our daily routine.

Eg :- 1) Gold is very expensive.
2) Wood is used for making chair.
3) Diamond is very precious.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR
NOUN (संज्ञा)

5) Abstract Noun :- It is used to define an idea or a general quality, not to a physical object. (The things which can be felt)

Eg :- Freedom, Goodness, Honesty, Love, Sorrow & so on……

NOTE :- "HUMAN STAGES" are also counted in Abstract Noun.

Eg :- 1) Childhood is a joyful phase of life.
2) Adulthood is a phase of maturity in our life.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR
NOUN (संज्ञा)

Some special categories of Noun :-

1) Compound Noun :- It is used to describe those noun which are made up of two or more existing word.

Eg :- Cat food, Playground, Prime Minister & so on….

2) Concrete Noun :- It is used to identify the things through one of the five senses (taste, touch, sight, hearing, or smell).

Eg :- Vegetables, Fruits, Pulses, Rice & so on….

ENGLISH GRAMMAR
NOUN (संज्ञा)

Genders of Noun :- Noun has 3 types of gender.

1) Masculine Gender (he, his, him) :- It refers to Male personality.
(Quality of Masculine) :- Anger, Cruel, Tough, Cheat, Stamina, Hate, Selfish…. (-ve quality)

2) Feminine Gender (she, her, her) :- It refers to Female personality.
(Quality of Feminine) :- Calm, Kind, Soft, Hoenst, Beauty, Care, Love, Affection…. (+ve quality)

3) Neuter Gender (it, its, it) :- It refers to Non-living things
(Quality of Neuter) :- It has no quality.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR
NOUN (संज्ञा)

Common class/gender :- It mainly refers to the profession and designation in the sentences.

Eg :- Manager, Minister, Executive
Teacher, Doctor, Lawyer & so on.....

NOTE :- This condition may contains both Masculine or Feminine gender with itself.

Eg :- 1) Manager wants to complete her task on time.
2) My Manager gave me his car for this office meeting.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR
NOUN (संज्ञा)

Some important rules of Noun :-

RULE (1) :- Common noun is always followed by Masculine Gender.

Eg :- 1) Teacher is reading his book in the classroom.
2) A shopkeeper is giving heavy discount in his shop.

RULE (2) :- We have to use Neuter gender with Collective Noun.

Eg :- 1) Mohan had a flock of sheep and he hired a herdsman for its maintenance.
2) A crew of sailors is preparing its ship for the war.

Thank you