



CUET - UG

Common University Entrance Test

National Testing Agency

Section I (A)

अंग्रेजी



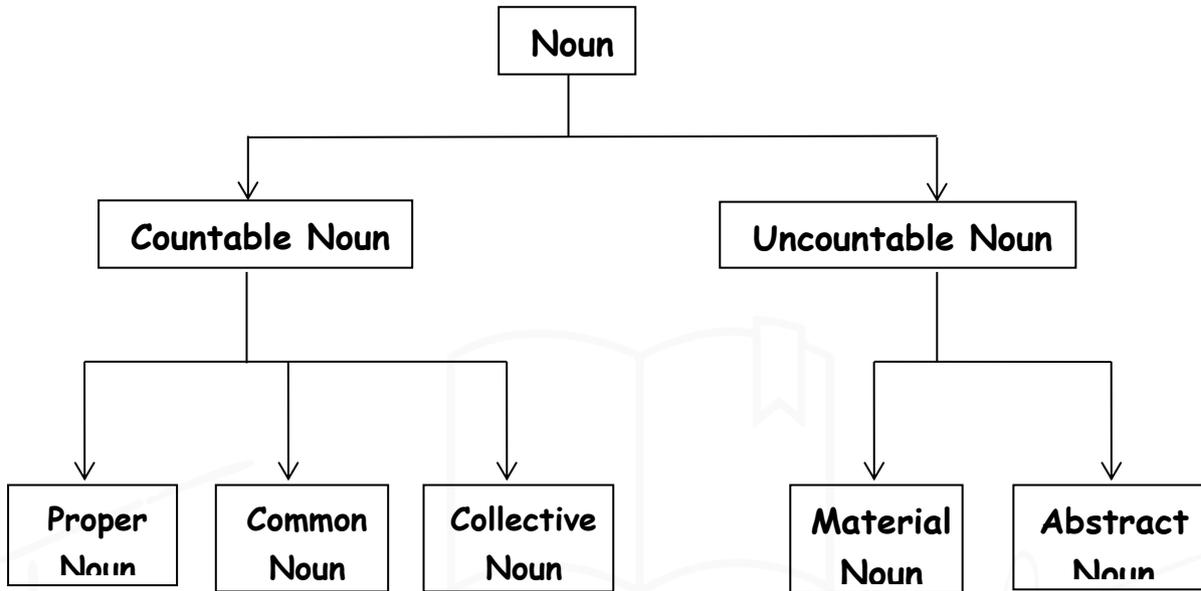
CUET (UG)

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Noun

A noun is a name of person, place, thing, idea, action, a quantity.

1. Types -



- (1) **Proper noun** - Denotes a particular person, place or thing.
Ex. Akshay, Pooja, Ankita etc.
- (2) **Common noun** - Is the name given in common to every person or thing of the same class or kind.
Ex: Boy, girl, company etc.
- (3) **Collective noun** - Denotes a group or collective of similar individuals considered as one complete whole.
Ex: Class, Staff, Army, Parliament etc.
- (4) **Material noun** - Denotes matter or substance of which a thing is made of.
Ex: Iron, gold, silver etc.
- (5) **Abstract noun** - Is usually the name of a quality, action or state considered apart from the object to which it belongs.
Ex: Virtue, darkness, kindness, happiness etc.

2. Some other types according to number -

- (1) **Singular noun** - Boy, girl, man, car etc.
- (2) **Plural noun** - Boys, girls, men, cars etc.
- (3) **Countable nouns** - Are the names of objects, people etc. that we can count.
Ex: Book, doctor, horse, apple etc.
- (4) **Uncountable nouns** - Are the names of things which we can't count.
 They mainly denotes substance and abstract things.
Ex: Milk, Oil, Sugar, Gold, Honesty etc.

3. Noun and the Numbers :-

Singular noun ending	Plural noun ending	Singular	Plural
-s, -ss, -ch, -x, -zz	-es	Man	Men
Ex. Focus	Focuses	Woman	Women
Princess	Princesses	Mouse	Mice
Box	Boxes	Fish	Fish or Fishes
Buzz	Buzzes	A sheep	Ten sheep
-o	-s or -es	Child	Children
Ex. Hero	Heroes	Ox	Oxen
Piano	Pianos	A woman doctor	Several women doctors
Potato	Potatoes	A bookcase	Two bookcase
Consonant +y	-ies	An Indian take away	Two Indian take away
Baby	Babies	A passer by	Several passers by
Hobby	Hobbies	Glassful	Glassfuls
Vowel +y	-s	Spoonful	Spoonfuls
key	keys		
ray	rays		
-f	-s or -ves		
Ex. Hoof	Hoofs or hooves		
Dwarf	Dwarfs or dwarves		
Thief	Thieves		
Roof	Roofs		

-fe	-ves		
Knife	Knives		
Life	Lives		
on	a	Ex.	
Phenomenon	Phenomena	Since I had never seen a falling star, seeing one on my honeymoon was real phenomena. (Use Phenomenon in place of Phenomena)	
Criterion	Criteria		
		As we all know sunrise is a great phenomena. (×) a great Phenomenon (✓)	

(a) Is (Singular) - es (Plural) -

Singular (is)	Plural (es)
Analysis	Analyses
Diagnosis	Diagnoses
Casis	Cases
Thesis	Theses
Crisis	Crises

(b) US (singular) - I (plural)

Cactus	-	Cacti
Focus	-	Foci
Fungus	-	Fungi
Nucleus	-	Nuclei
Syllabus	-	Syllabi, Syllabuses
Radius	-	Radii

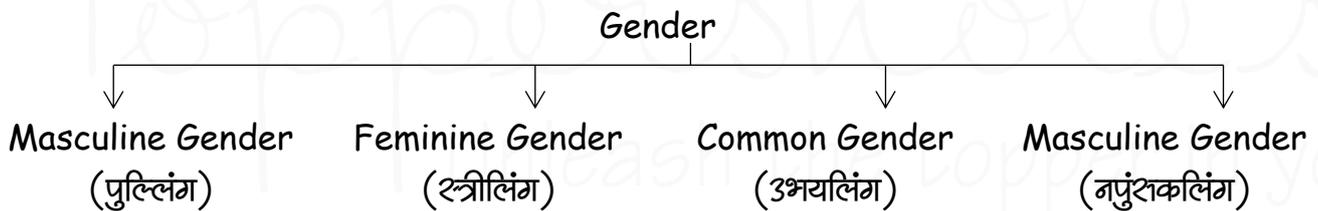
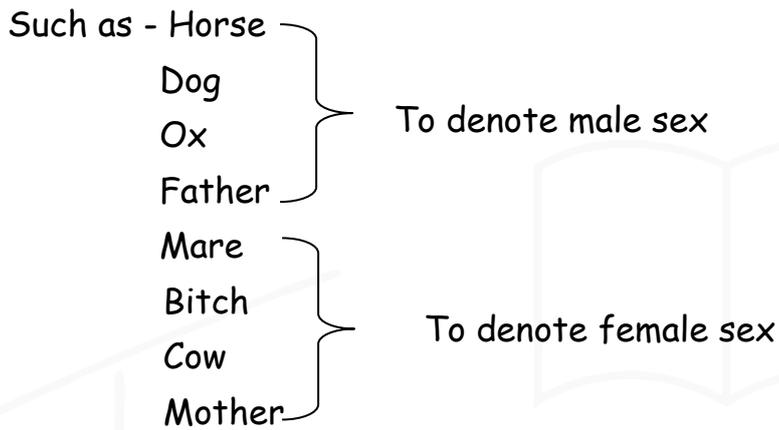
4. Some nouns that have different meaning in singular and plural form

Singular	Plural
Force (physics term)	Forces (soldier)
Air	Airs (false way of behaving)
Return	Returns (calculation of income)
Iron	Irons (shackles)
Sand	Sands (desert)

Abuse	Abuses (evil words)
Good	Goods (moveable property)
Water	Waters (sea)
Work	Works (literary pieces)
Fruit	Fruits (result)
Wit	Wits (intelligent)

5. Noun and the Gender -

Gender (लिंग) - The Noun which denotes male or female sex is called gender.



- (1) **Masculine Gender** - The noun which denotes male sex is called Masculine Gender.
Ex. Boy, Father, Brother, etc.
- (2) **Feminine Gender** - The noun which denotes female sex is called Feminine Gender.
Ex. Girl, Mother, sister etc.
- (3) **Common Gender** - The noun which does not specify the sex but only indicate a living thing is called Common Gender.
Ex. Baby, Student, Professor etc.
- (4) **Neuter Gender** - The noun which denotes a non-living object or thing with life is called Neuter Gender.

Ex. Tree, inkpot, pen, table etc.

Masculine words	Feminine words	Masculine words	Feminine words
Nephew (भतीजा)	Niece (भतीजी)	Husband (पति)	Wife (पत्नी)
Man (पुरुष)	Woman (स्त्री)	uncle (चाचा)	Aunt (चाची)
Brother (भाई)	Daughter (बहन)	Sir (महोदय)	Madam (महोदय)
Bachelor (कुँआरा लडका)	Spinster (कुँआरी लडकी)	Bridegroom (दूल्हा)	Bride (दुल्हन)
Bull (बैल)	Cow (गाय)	Author (लेखक)	Authoress (लेखिका)
Cock (मुर्गा)	Hen (मुर्गी)	Count (शामंत)	Countess (शामंत की पत्नी)
Grand-Father (दादा)	Grand-Mother (दादी)	Land-lord (जमीदार)	Land-Lady (जमीदारनी)
Brother-in-law (शाला/बहनोई)	Sister-in-law (शाली/जेठानी)	Son-in-law (दामाद)	Daughter-in-law (पुत्रवधु)
Director (संचालक/निर्देशक)	Directress (संचालिका/निर्देशिका)	Votary (भक्त/उपासक)	Votress (भक्तिन/उपासिका)
Boyfriend (पुरुष मित्र)	Girlfriend (लडकी दोस्त)	Chairman (सभापति)	Chair woman (महिला सभापति)

6. Some important Rules of Gender

Rule 1 - कुछ ऐसे nouns हैं जिनका प्रयोग beauty, gracefulness, gentleness आदि का बोध कशने के लिए होता है। इस स्थिति में इन्हें Feminine Gender माना जाता है तथा इसके लिए Singular Pronoun - she, her, hers, herself आदि का प्रयोग जरूरत के अनुसार होता है।

Like as -

The moon, The Earth, Nature, flattery, Spring, hope, virtue, charity, humility, mercy, faith, peace, ship, river, nation, jealousy, liberty, fame, city, country, car, modesty, train, pride, truth, justice etc.

Ex.

- | | | |
|------|---|-----|
| (i) | The moon shed her light on the bank. | (✓) |
| | The moon shed its light on the bank. | (x) |
| (ii) | Spring has her own charms and delights. | (✓) |
| | Spring has its own charms and delights. | (x) |

Rule 2 - यदि common gender के nouns के पहले girl/woman/lady/female का प्रयोग हो तो इनके लिए Feminine Gender के Singular Pronoun - she, her, hers, herself आदि का प्रयोग जरूरत के अनुसार होता है।

Like as -

Girl-Friend, Girl-student, Female-child, woman-teacher, woman-doctor, woman-conductor etc.

Ex.

- | | | |
|------|---|-----|
| (i) | A girl student should not neglect her home. | (✓) |
| | A girl student should not neglect his/its home. | (✗) |
| (ii) | A woman-doctor examines the patient herself. | (✓) |
| | A woman-doctor examines the patient himself/itself. | (✗) |

Rule 3 - कुछ ऐसे nouns हैं जिनका प्रयोग Strength, firmness, energy) का बोध करने के लिए होता है। इस स्थिति में Masculine Gender (पुलिंग) माना जाता है तथा इसके लिए Singular Pronouns - he, him, his, himself का प्रयोग जरूरत के अनुसार होता है।

Like as -

The sun, time, death, winter, wind, summer, thunder, Dear, love, war, wine etc.

Ex.

- | | | |
|------|--------------------------------|-----|
| (i) | The sun shot his bright rays. | (✓) |
| | The sun shot her bright rays. | (✗) |
| (ii) | Death always knows his victim. | (✓) |
| | Death always knows her victim. | (✗) |

Rule 4 - कुछ ऐसे Masculine Gender के nouns हैं जो विशेषण (Adjective) के रूप में 'स्त्री' के लिए भी प्रयुक्त होते हैं।

Ex:

- (i) Veena is a lover of fine arts.
 (ii) She is a master of English.

Rule 5 - Each, every, either, neither का प्रयोग distributive pronouns or adjectives के रूप में होता है। ये Common gender के Pronouns हैं। इनके लिए सामान्यतः Masculine Gender (पुल्लिंग) के Singular Pronouns - he, him, his, himself का प्रयोग होता है। लेकिन female sex का पता चलने पर Feminine Gender के Singular Pronouns - She, her, hers, herself का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex.

- | | | |
|------|-----------------------------------|-----|
| (i) | Every student should do his duty. | (✓) |
| | Every student should do its duty. | (✗) |
| (ii) | Each of us had finished his work. | (✓) |
| | Each of us has finished its work. | (✗) |

Rule 6 - Everything, something, anything, nothing का प्रयोग Indefinite pronouns के रूप में होता है। ये Neuter gender के Pronouns हैं। इनके लिए Neuter Gender के Singular Pronouns - it, its, itself का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex.

- (i) Everything should be kept in its order. (✓)
 Everything should be kept in his order. (x)

Rule 7 - Lower animals तथा non-living things के लिए Neuter Gender के pronouns - it, its, itself का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex.

- (i) He has killed a snake, it is still lying on the road. (✓)
 He has killed a snake, he is still lying on the road. (x)
- (ii) We cannot write with this pen because its nib is broken. (✓)
 We cannot write with this pen because his nib is broken. (x)

Rule 8 - Collective nouns - jury, committee, class, team, government, family, mob, council, army, crowd, crew, आदि से समूह का बोध होता है। इसे Neuter Gender माना जाता है तथा इसके लिए Neuter Gender के Pronouns - it, its, itself का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex.

- (i) The committee will submit its report within six months. (✓)
 The committee will submit their report within six months. (x)
- (ii) The team has declared that it will win the match. (✓)
 The team has declared that they will win the match. (x)

लेकिन उपरोक्त collective nouns से 'प्रत्येक सदस्य' का बोध हो तो इसके लिए Plural pronouns - they, them, their (Poss. Adj.), theirs, themselves का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex.

- (i) The committee have met and they have rejected the proposal. (✓)
 The committee have met and it has rejected the proposal. (x)

Rule 9 - कुछ ऐसे nouns हैं जिनका प्रयोग common gender nouns के रूप में किया जाता है।

Like as -

Advocate, assistant, cousin, clerk, client, criminal, cyclist, dancer, dealer, doctor, novelist, professor, pupil, secretary, singer, worker, writer, teacher, politician, servant, friend, fool, engineer, helper ... etc.

इनके प्रयोग जरूरत के अनुसार Masculine तथा Feminine Gender के nouns के रूप में होता है।

Masculine	Feminine
He is my doctor.	She is my doctor.
He is a teacher.	She is a teacher.

7. Important Rules -

Rule 1 - We always use singular verb with uncountable nouns.

- Plural of these words does not exist.
- Some examples of uncountable nouns are -

Machinery	Scenery	Information	Luggage
Advice	Poetry	Evidence	Help
Furniture	Bread	Wood	Fuel
Hair	Crockery	Cash	Money

Rule 2 - Certain noun exist in plural forms only. Thus 's' cannot be removed from such nouns.

- They take plural verb form.

Like as -

Scissors	Jeans	Tweezers	Shorts
Spectacles	Remains	Congratulations	Pliers
Binoculars	Pajamas	Pants	

Ex.

- Where are my pants? (Plural)
- Where are the tongs? (Plural)

Rule 3 - There are some nouns that indicate - length, measure, money, weight or number. When they are preceded by numeral, they remain unchanged in form.

Like as -

Foot, meter, pair, score, dozen, head, year, hundred, thousand, million, billion, trillion.

- If there is a number before them, then 'S' will not be used.

Ex.

- Three dozens pencils. (X)
Three dozen pencils. (✓)
- If 'of' after them than use 'S'.

Ex.

- Thousand of people died of cholera last year. (X)
Thousands of people died of cholera last year. (✓)
- I have seven dozens of shoes. (X)
I have seven dozen of shoes. (✓)

Rule 4 - Some nouns are singular in meaning, but they are used as plural nouns and always take a plural verb.

Like as -

cattle, gentry, vermin, peasantry, artillery, people, company, police

Ex.

- (i) The cattle is grazing in the ground. (X)
The cattle are grazing in the ground. (✓)
- (ii) Police has controlled the situation. (X)
Police have controlled the situation. (✓)

Rule 5 - Some nouns like - mathematics, physics, dynamics, ethics, linguistics, meta physics, optics, economics, news, politics, mumps, measles, rickets, athletics, mechanics etc. are in plural forms but used as a singular noun.

Ex.

- (i) Mathematics is the science of quantity.
- (ii) Bad news travels fast.

Rule 6 - If the same noun is repeated after preposition, the noun will be singular.
noun (s) + preposition + noun (s)

Ex.

- (i) Town after town were devastated. (X)
Town after town was devastated. (✓)
- (ii) Row upon row of pink marble look beautiful. (X)
Row upon row of pink marble looks beautiful. (✓)

Rule 7 - If a numeral adjective and a fraction are used with a noun, the noun is used with the numeral and the noun will be in singular.

Ex.

- (i) She gives me one (Numeral Adj.) and a half (Fraction) rupee. (Noun) (X)
She gave me one rupee and a half. (✓)
- (ii) He gave me two and a quarter rupee. (Incorrect) (X)
He gave me two rupees and a quarter. (✓)

Rule 8 - Don't say "family members / cousin brother or "cousin sister".

Ex.

- (i) The members of the family. (✓)
- (ii) He or she is my cousin. (✓)
- (iii) He is my english teacher. (✓)

Rule 9 - Certain nouns/words are used in colloquial english which is wrong, some of them are following :-

Wrong	Correct
Cousin brother/cousin sister	Cousin
Pick pocketter	Pick pocket

Good name	Name
Big blunder	Blunder (means a big mistake)
Strong breeze	Strong wind
Bad dream	Nightmare
Proudy	Proud
According to me	In my opinion

8. Grammar Rules for Possessive Nouns

Rule 1 -

Making singular nouns possessive - Add an apostrophe ('s)

Ex.

- (i) Kitten's toy, Joe's car, James's book/ James's (Singular noun)
- (ii) Women's dresses, sheep's pasture in 'S'. (Plural not ending)

Rule 2 -

Making plural nouns possessive - Add just an apostrophe to plural nouns that already end in 'S'.

Ex.

- (i) The companies' workers went on strike together.
- (ii) You need to clean out the house's stalls.

Rule 3 -

Making hyphenated nouns and compound nouns plural -

Ex.

- (i) My mother-in-law's recipe for meatloaf is my husband's favorite.
- (ii) The United States post office's stamps are available in rolls or pockets.

Rule 4 -

(1) Possessives: Joint or separate ownership -

Ex.

- (i) The administrative assistant completed Arvind's and Rohit's report.
- (ii) We are planning to attend Sam and Teresa's retirement party.
(One party is being held to celebrate both people's retirement, so the party "belongs" to speak to them jointly.)

(2) We use 's with living things -

- Mohit's Car
- Priya's watch
- The bag of Mohan

(3) We don't use 's with -

- Nonliving thing
- Table's leg (X)
- Leg of the Table (✓)

Rule 5 -

When two nouns are in apposition, the possessive sign ('s) is added to the latter only.

Ex.

- (i) I am going to Ram Lal's, my friend's village. (X)
 I am going to Ram Lal, my friend's village. (✓)

Rule 6 -

The double possessive should not be used -

Ex.

- (i) Ram's sister's marriage is on 2nd November. (X)
 The marriage of Ram's sister on 2nd Nov. (✓)
- (ii) The President's brother's wife died yesterday. (X)
 The wife of President's brother died yesterday. (✓)

Rule 7 -

Possessive sign is also used with the following pronouns -

Anyone	Anybody	Nobody
Somebody	No one	Each other
Everyone	Everybody	
One another	Someone	

Ex.

- (i) The student should follow the suggestions of their teacher and not somebody else. (X)
 The student should follow the suggestions of their teacher and not somebody else's (✓)

Rule 8 -

When the two nouns are used after one of the possession or ownership is not shown by possessive sign ('s) but it is shown by proposition of -

Ex.

- (i) One of my friend's wife was killed in an accident. (X)
 The wife or one of my friends was killed in an accident. (✓)

Exercise

1. Though we have reached at the high (A)/ level of progress in the field (B)/ of medicines, many(C)/ million of period of malaria (D).
2. We have visited many (A)/ firms this year but only one of them is (B)/ suitable for our work, which you admire (C)/ is Naman's, Shivam's and Rohan's(D).
3. The employees greeted the (A)/ manager and his husband with charming (B)/ smile so as to try to make (C)/ the condition less vulnerable (D).
4. The economics of the project makes it (A)/ impossible to the experience (B)/ of great opportunities which can achieves the (C)/ world class performance in the reported approach (D).
5. When our beloved teachers and seniors (A)/ came across to me, we caught one (B)/ another hands and talked for (C)/ many hours after a very long time (D).
6. After a complaint was filled (A)/ the police teams was given the photograph (B)/ of the accused from (C)/ the CCTV footage recorded at the hotel (D).
7. This company cannot work properly (A)/ because it never recruits any talented (B)/ sale representative the most (C)/ important pillar in making profits in the market (D).
8. My parents stop my brother-in-law (A)/ going out late at night because (B)/ the situations are not so (C)/ much good in this area now-a-days (D).
9. My sister(a)/ has read (b)/ pages after pages of the bible (c)/ No error (d).
10. The manager put forward (a)/ a number of criterions (b)/ for the post (c)/ no error (d).
11. I like (a)/ the poetries (b)/ of Byron and Shelley(c)/ No error (d).
12. The driver showed (a)/ great talent in keeping (b)/ the damaged car under control (c)/ no error (d).
13. When I entered the bedroom (a)/ I saw a snake crawling (b)/ on the ground (c)/ no error (d).
14. It is very difficult (a)/ to chase (b)/ a huge score in the (c)/ fourth inning (d)/ no error (e).
15. It is a big blunder (a)/ but we had (b)/ to ignore it (c).

Answers

1. (d) use millions instead of million
2. (d) use Naman, Shivam and Rohan's instead of 'Naman's, Shivam's and Rohan's.
3. (b) her husband
4. (a) Make
5. (c) another's hands
6. (b) team
7. (c) sales representative
8. (a) use 'brother-in-law's' instead of 'brother-in-law'
9. (c) page after page
10. (b) criteria is plural of 'criterion'
11. (b) poetry (uncountable noun), hence it is singular and it does not have any plural form.
12. (b) Use 'Skill' instead of talent.
13. (c) Use 'Floor' instead of ground.
14. (d) Use 'Innings' instead of inning.
15. (a) Blunder means big mistake. Hence big blunder is superfluous.

Pronoun

A pronoun is a word that is used in place of noun in order to avoid repetition of a noun in a sentence making language stylistic.

Types of pronoun

1. **Personal Pronoun** - It refers to persons I, me, we, us, you, he, she, her, it, they etc.

Ex. - (i) I am a boy.

(ii) They are boys.

2. **Demonstrative Pronoun** - It points out object. (This, that, these, those etc.)

Ex. - (i) This is a cow.

(ii) That is your house.

3. **Relative Pronoun** - It is related to who, whom, whose, which, that etc.

Ex. - She is a girl who met me yesterday.

4. **Interrogative Pronoun** - It is used for asking questions - who, whom, whose, which, that etc.

Ex. - Who asked you this question?

5. **Indefinite Pronoun** - It is used for general meaning.

(Everybody, somebody, nobody, someone, no one, anyone, everything, all, some, any etc.)

Ex. - (i) Somebody has come to meet you.

(ii) I want some water.

6. **Reflexive Pronoun** - It is used to emphasize myself, ourselves, himself, themselves, yourself.

Ex. - (i) I cook myself.

(ii) You do your homework yourselves.

7. **Distributive Pronoun** - It refers to one at a time.

(None, any, no one, either, neither, each etc.)

Ex. - (i) None has come to meet you.

(ii) Neither of the two boys has come.

8. Reciprocal Pronoun - It is used for natural relationship (Each other, One another)

- Ex. - (i) We respect each other.
 (ii) They love one another.

9. Possessive Pronoun - Pronoun that show possessions.

(Mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs.)

- Ex. - Save your time and mine too.

10. Emphatic or Emphasize Pronoun - Such pronouns are used to lay stress on the subject.

(Myself, ourselves, themselves, oneself etc.)

- Ex. - (i) You, yourself are responsible for your problems.
 (ii) I, myself will go to see her.

Pronouns in different cases

Subjective Pronoun	Objective Pronoun	Possessive Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Reflexive Pronoun
I	Me	Mine	My	Myself
He	Him	His	His	Himself
She	Her	Hers	Her	Herself
They	Them	Theirs	Their	Themselves
We	Us	Ours	Our	Ourselves
You	You	Yours	Your	Yourself/ yourselves
It	It	-	Its	Itself
Who	Whom	Whose	Whose	-

Uses of Pronouns

(1) Personal Pronouns

(a) If there is a comparison between two nominative cases.

- Ex. - (i) She is more beautiful than I. (nominative case)
 (ii) He is as fast as I. (Nominative case)

(b) If all the three person or two out of three person come in a single sentence then the order will be -

- In positive sense → 2 3 1
- In negative sense/mistakes → 1 2 3