

A. ARTICLES:

Definition: The adjectives 'a' or 'an' and 'the' are called articles. They are basically demonstrative adjectives. There are two types of articles.

1. Indefinite Article
2. Definite Article

Indefinite Article: 'A' or 'An' is called the Indefinite Article, because it leaves indefinite the person or thing spoken of: For example, a teacher; that is, any teacher

Use of Indefinite Article: The choice between 'a' or 'an' is determined by sound.

- ◆ If a word begins with a vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u), article 'an' is used. Some students follow the first letter of a word which lead them to make a mistake. They must follow the sound.

Ex : An honest man, an umbrella, an honourable person, an enemy, an orange, an ass. It should be noticed that the words honest, honourable begin with a vowel sound, as the initial consonant 'h' is not pronounced.

- ◆ If a word begins a consonant sound, article 'a' is used.

Ex : A girl, a boy, a house, a union, a European, a one way street, a unicorn, a reindeer, a one eyed man, a university.

It should be noticed that the words like union, university, unicorn though begin with a vowel, having a consonant sound, that of you. Similarly, the words one way street, one eyed man takes article 'a' because 'one' begins with consonant sound 'w'. Before words beginning with h and not accented on the first syllable, 'an' is often used.

Ex : a historical novel an hotel.

Definite Article: The is called the definite article, because it points out some particular person or thing.

Ex : I met the teacher; meaning some particular teacher.

Use of the Definite Article: The definite article 'the' is used in the following cases:

- ◆ When the object or group of objects is unique or thought to be unique :

Ex : The Sun, the Stars, the Sea, the Earth

- ◆ With certain proper names of seas, rivers, group of islands, chains of mountains, plural names of countries, deserts, regions etc.

Ex: The Himalayas lie to the North of India,
The Ganga is considered holy by the Hindus.
The Atlantic | The Red Sea | The Indian Ocean
London is on the Thames
The British Isles
The Laccadive Islands

- ◆ Before the adjectives east/west etc.

Ex: The North | South Pole

The East | West Indies, the middle East but it is omitted before South Africa, North America etc.

- ◆ When we speak of a particular person or thing or one already referred to :

Ex: The hotel in which you want to stay is closed.
The book you want is out of print
I have a pen. The pen is of Parker Company
Let us go to the seminar

- ◆ When a singular noun is meant to represent a whole class :

Ex: The reindeer is the ship of desert
The horse is a noble animal
The cow is a useful animal
The rose is the king of flowers

- ◆ Before the names of certain books :

Ex : The Mahabharata, The Quran, The Geeta, The Bible, The Puranas, The Vedas

- ◆ With superlatives

Ex: The Ganga is the longest river of India
Simla is the coolest hill station
The darkest cloud has a silver lining.

- ◆ As an adverb with comparatives or to make a sentence of double comparison, 'the' is used twice.

Ex: The more I see you, the more I love you,
The harder you work, the better results you get.
The more the expectations are, the more the frustrations
are.

- ◆ Before an adjective when the noun is understood :

Ex: We should help the poor
The brave should be respected
The rich should help the needy

- ◆ With ordinals :

Ex: We were the first to dare to live there
The fifth chapter is very difficult

- ◆ Before musical instruments :

Ex: Darshan plays the guitar
She can play the flute very nicely

EXERCISE: 1

Omit the articles if unnecessary and add where necessary and correct.

1. Swetang is M.Com from the Bomaby University.
2. I met the European yesterday.
3. Copper is useful metal.
4. Rustum is young parsee
5. European whom I met, was in need of my help.
6. The policeman fined me for driving my motor-bike along the one way street.
7. Sun shines brightly.
8. Reindeer is native of the Norway.
9. An Honest man speaks truth.
10. The Benares is holy city.
11. He is not honourable man.
12. The Ganga is sacred river.
13. The French is easy language.
14. French defeated Germans.
15. Let us discuss matter in detail.
16. Japanese are the peace loving people.
17. We should not hate handicapped.

18. The feet of India are washed by Indian ocean.
19. Manek chauh is busiest street in the Ahmedabad.
20. Don't turn that way. It is one way street.
21. He looks as stupid as owl.
22. If you meet him, give him message.
23. She is untidy girl.
24. Vadodara is very dear place to live in.
25. Ceylon is island.
26. He has been elected as M.P.
27. A dog is a faithful animal.
28. Boy you want to meet today is absent.
29. The stitch in time saves nine.
30. She came hour late.

EXERCISE: 2

Insert Articles where necessary:

1. My mother reads Bhagvat Gita everyday.
2. Banyan is kind of fig tree.
3. Cat loves comfort.
4. Rose is sweetest of all flowers.
5. His car struck tree, you can still see the mark on tree.
6. Less one speaks, more he can impress.
7. Higher the speed of your vehicle is, more the chance accidents are.
8. The guide knows way
9. John got best price.
10. You are fool to say that.
11. The brave soldier lost arm in battle.
12. Sun sets in West and rises in East.
13. The doctor says it is hopeless case.
14. Have you never seen elephant ?
15. What nice child Mitesh is !
16. Who wishes to take walk with me ?
17. Get pound of sugar from nearest shop.

18. Draw map of India.
19. The musician was old parsee.
20. Only best quality is sold by us.
21. Man can not live by bread alone.
22. April is fourth month of year.
23. It was proudest moment of my life.
24. Time makes worst enemies friends.

Something Useful:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Degree	Degree	Degree
Good/Well	Better	Best
Bad	Worse	Worst
Little	Less	Least
Many/Much	More	Most
Far	Farther	Farthest

B. NOUNS (TYPES) & PRONOUNS:

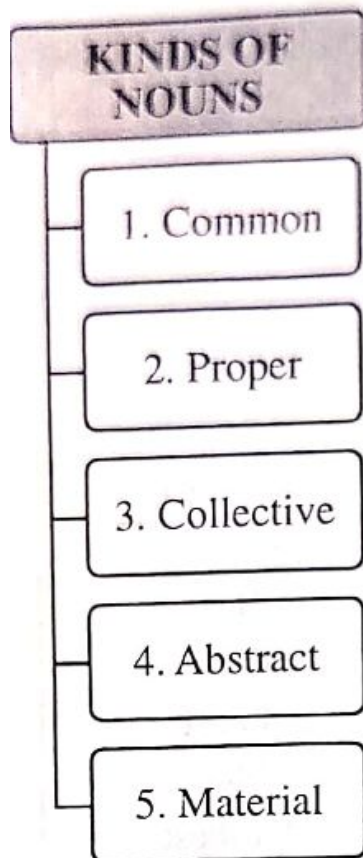
I. KINDS OF NOUNS:

Definition: A noun is a naming word or a word used to name a person, place, thing, an idea or a quality of mind is known as a noun. For example;

- # Sachin Tendulkar is my favourite cricketer. (Here Sachin is the name of a person.)
 - # He lives in Delhi. (Here Delhi is the name of a city or place)
 - # I like to watch Kabbadi. (Here Kabbadi is the name of a game)
- Pain and pleasure are part of life. (Here pain and pleasure are emotions) Love and hatred are common to all humans. (Here love and hatred are qualities of mind)

Nouns are divided into five kinds:

(1) **Common Noun:** A common noun is a name given in common to every person, place, animal, thing etc. of the same class or kind. Ex: girl, boy, man, woman, teacher, doctor, officer, poet, dramatist, merchant, traveler, city, village, town, region, district.



(2) **Proper Noun:** A proper noun is the name of a particular person, animal, place, thing etc.

Ex: Tagore, Milton, P. B. Shelly, Narendra Modi, Rajiv Gandhi, Bill Clinton, India, Japan, Canada, Ahmedabad.

(3) **Collective Noun:** A collective Noun is the name of collection or group of persons, places, things etc.

Ex: Jury, crowd, mob, team, block, herd, army, fleet, jury, family, nation, parliament, committee, poultry, cattle, gentry, class.

(4) **Abstract Noun:** An abstract noun is the name of a quality, action, state etc.

Quality: bravery, kindness, goodness, honesty etc.

Action: laughter, hatred, behavior, theft etc.

State: brotherhood, boyhood, death, sleep, youth, slavery etc.

(5) **Material Noun:** A material noun is the name of a material or substance out of which things are made.

Ex: gold, silver, iron, wool, wood, air, clay, milk, rice, ice, tea, ink, money, butter, water, paper, glass, copper, steel.

EXERCISE:

Find out nouns in the following sentences and tell their kinds also:

1. Rome was not built in a day.
2. Freedom is our birth-right.
3. Bread and butter is our necessity.
4. Hunger is the best sauce.
5. Columbus discovered America.
6. Mathematics is a useful science.
7. Mumbai is a big city.
8. Swami Vivekananda was a great Indian philosopher.
9. America is a wealthy Nation.
10. Knowledge is powerful.

11. Napoleon was a great commander.
12. Jaipur is the capital of Rajasthan.
13. Money gives us many comforts.
14. The jury has decided to send him to jail.
15. Ornaments are made of gold.

II. PRONOUN:

Definition: A word used in place of a noun is known as a Pronoun.

Ex: I, we, you, he, she, it, they

Pronouns are divided into eleven kinds:

(1) Personal Pronoun:

A Pronoun that indicates a person is known as Personal Pronoun.

1. First person: A Pronoun used for the person speaking is known as the first person.

Ex: I, we

2. Second person: A Pronoun used for the person spoken to is known as the second person.

Ex: you

3. Third person: A Pronoun used for the person spoken of is known as the third person.

Ex: he, she, it, they

(2) REFLEXIVE PRONOUN:

A Pronoun used with self or selves to reflect the action towards the subject is known as a Reflexive Pronoun.

Myself, yourself, yourselves, ourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves are reflexive pronouns.

Ex: I saw myself in the mirror.

We hurt ourselves.

You must know yourself.

He blamed himself for the delay.

(3) EMPHATIC PRONOUN:

A Pronoun which is used for emphasis is called an Emphatic Pronoun.

KINDS OF PRONOUNS

1. Personal

2. Reflexive

3. Emphatic

4. Demonstrative

5. Indefinite

6. Interrogative

7. Distributive

8. Reciprocal

9. Relative

10. Relative Compound

11. Possessive

Myself, himself, yourself, herself, ourselves, itself, ourselves, themselves are emphatic pronouns.

Ex: I myself is enough to solve the problem.

You yourself will return my money.

We ourselves talked to the P.M.

Note: A Reflexive Pronoun is used after the Verb while the emphatic pronoun is used before the Verb

(4) Demonstrative Pronoun:

A Pronoun which demonstrates a noun or an object, a complement is known as a Demonstrative Pronoun.

This, that, such, these, those are demonstrative pronouns.

Ex: This is your result.

These are my teacher's books.

That was a silly mistake

(5) INDEFINITE PRONOUN:

A Pronoun used to talk about a person or thing indefinitely is known as Indefinite Pronoun.

One, something, anybody, someone, none, somebody, everybody, anyone, nobody, all, another, anything, nothing, few, both, everyone, some, many, several, everything, other, any, no other are indefinite pronouns.

Ex: One should know one's job.

None will come to help me.

Nobody can be perfect in everything.

Nothing has been known about his early days.

No one can live without air.
Some achieve result by hard work.
Someone threw a stone at my house.
Somebody stole my ring.
Any [one] of you can do that.
Anybody can tell you about me.
Have you got anything to eat?
Can anyone tell me this address?
All of you can stay with us.
A few can build houses.
Many have been failed.
Several Indians are illiterate.

(6) Interrogative Pronoun:

A Pronoun which asks a question is called an Interrogative Pronoun.

Who, whose, which, whom, what are interrogative pronouns.

Ex: Who won the match?

Whom does she hate?

Whose book is this?

Which of these books do you like?

What can I give you?

What is she? She is a teacher.

What does the sky look like? It looks like dark and cloudy.

Whoever spoiled my papers?

Whatever are you doing in my room?

(7) Distributive Pronoun:

A Pronoun used to distribute a group or pair is known as a Distributive Pronoun.

Each, every, either, neither, none, both, everyone, any, one are distributive pronouns.

Ex: Each should love his own country.

Every (one) of the citizens should defend his mother land.

Everybody in the house was hungry. Everybody is interested in his own welfare.

Everyone in the theatre clapped with joy.

Everything was lost in the war.

Either of you can answer my question.

Neither of us passed the exam.

None of my stories was (or were) published.

Any (one) of my sisters can marry you.

(8) Reciprocal Pronoun:

A Pronoun which shows relation with one another is known as a Reciprocal Pronoun.

Each other, one another are Reciprocal Pronouns.

Each other is used to talk about two persons only.

Ex: The two sisters loved each other.

One another is used to talk about more than two persons or things.

Ex: We Indians should love one another.

(9) Relative Pronoun:

A Pronoun used to show relation is known as a Relative Pronoun.

Who, which, as, whom, what, but, whose, that are relative pronouns.

Ex: The girl who talked to you at the theatre is my Sister.

The woman whom you met yesterday was my mother.

The girl whose father died in an accident is my neighbor.

The pen which you have taken is mine.

What he told us is not true.

The book that you gave me was very interesting.

Mitali is such a girl as I like.

There is no girl but loves jewels. (Meaning who does not love)

There is no Indian but feels proud of his country. (Meaning who does not feel proud)

(10) Compound Relative Pronoun:

Pronouns formed by adding ever, so, or so ever to who, which and what are known as Compound Relative Pronouns.

Whoever, whosoever, whenever, whichever, whichsoever, wherever, whatever, whatsoever are Compound Relative Pronouns.

Ex: Whoever speaks the best wins the first prize.

I have no objection to eat whichever you give me.

I want my money back whatever problems you have.

Whenever I go to Delhi, I never forget to meet my friend.

Whenever I see Madhavi, I feel very happy.

He inspires everybody wherever he works.

(11) Possessive Pronoun:

A Pronoun which is used to express possession or ownership is known as a Possessive Pronoun.

Mine, his, theirs, ours, yours, hers and its are possessive pronouns.

Note: my, our, your, his, her, its and their are used before Nouns, because, they are Possessive Adjectives and mine, ours, his, yours, its, hers, theirs are used after Nouns because they are Possessive Pronouns.

Possessive Adjectives:

Ex: This is my Book.

This is our garden.

Possessive Pronouns:

Ex: This book is mine.

This garden is ours.

C. TENSES:

Definition: The word tense comes from the Latin word 'tempus' which means time. A verb may refer to present, past or future time.

(1) A verb that refers to present time is said to be in the Present Tense, as,

I write this letter to please you

In this sentence the verb 'write' refers to present tense.

(2) A verb that refers to past time is said to be in the Past Tense; as,

I wrote the letter when he was here

In the above sentence, the verb 'wrote' refers to past time.