

# CLASS - IV (4) A, B, C, D

## SUBJECT - ENGLISH LANGUAGE

### LESSON

### 3

## NOUNS – MORE ABOUT NOUNS

(KINDS, NUMBERS, FUNCTIONS)

**Noun is a naming word.**

Nouns have been divided into five kinds. Only two kinds- Common Nouns and Abstract Nouns have a large number of words. Learn as many of these as you can. The wider your vocabulary of these two, the better your language.

### 1. MATERIAL NOUNS- (Uncountable Singular without a/an)

Material Nouns are the names of Materials of which things are made.



### LET US DO - 3.1

- I. Given below are the names of four things/places. Write them against the Material Nouns of which they are made.

cement, cotton, glass, glass, gold, granite, lac, marble, mica, nylon, plastic, plastic, sand, silk, silver, steel, stone, terylene, wood, wool

Bangles	<u>glass</u>	<u>gold</u>	<u>lac</u>	<u>plastic</u>	<u>silver</u>
Clothes	<u>cotton</u>	<u>nylon</u>	<u>silk</u>	<u>terylene</u>	<u>wool</u>
Houses	<u>cement</u>	<u>glass</u>	<u>granite</u>	<u>marble</u>	<u>wood</u>
Furniture	<u>glass</u>	<u>plastic</u>	<u>sand</u>	<u>steel</u>	<u>wood</u>

- II. Many times Common Nouns are changed into Material Nouns (Uncountable Nouns). Match the following Material Nouns with the given Common Nouns.

custard, jam, juice, marmalade, pickle, shake

apples	<u>custard</u>	bananas	<u>shake</u>
lemons	<u>marmalade</u>	mangoes	<u>pickle</u>
oranges	<u>jam</u>	sugar canes	<u>juice</u>



(You may eat them in many other ways too. Eat as you like but in clean utensils and after washing them.)

## 2. ABSTRACT NOUNS- (Uncountable Singular without a/an)

Abstract Nouns are the names of qualities, actions, states, relationships, etc. A few words are themselves Abstract Nouns but most of them are derived from Adjectives, Verbs and Nouns.

Learn the following Abstract Nouns.

### a. Some words as Abstract Nouns are-

beauty, courage, faith, joy, love.

### b. Names of Qualities- (From Adjectives)-

absent	absence	brave	bravery
broad	breadth	cruel	cruelty
decent	decency	efficient	efficiency
free	freedom	green	greenery
happy	happiness	long	length
novel	novelty	old	old age
present	presence	short	shortage
weak	weakness	wise	wisdom

### c. Names of Actions- (From Verbs)-

admit	admission	behave	behaviour
bribe	bribery	celebrate	celebration
fail	failure	give	gift
pay	payment	permit	permission
punish	punishment	translate	translation

### d. Names of States, Relationships- (From Nouns)-

boy	boyhood	child	childhood
friend	friendship	hero	heroism
human	humanism	king	kingship

#### NOTE

You will revise these words again in Class V and learn 30 words more.

You will notice that to make Abstract Nouns, we have used some particular suffixes.

## LET US DO - 3.2



I. Arrange the above Abstract Nouns suffixwise.

age	<u>old age</u>	<u>shortage</u>	ce	<u>absence</u>	<u>presence</u>
cy	<u>desecancy</u>	<u>efficiency</u>	dom	<u>wisdom</u>	<u>freedom</u>
hood	<u>boyhood</u>	<u>childhood</u>	ism	<u>humanism</u>	<u>heroism</u>
ment	<u>payment</u>	<u>punishment</u>	ness	<u>happiness</u>	<u>weakness</u>
ry	<u>bribery</u>	<u>brewery</u>	ship	<u>friendship</u>	<u>kinship</u>
sion	<u>admission</u>	<u>permission</u>	th	<u>length</u>	<u>breadth</u>
tion	<u>celebration</u>	<u>translation</u>	ty	<u>cruelty</u>	<u>novelty</u>

II. Many Material and Abstract Nouns except the names of qualities, are used in Compound Nouns. Match the given Nouns with the given Material and Abstract Nouns. (Many answers can be correct.)

engine, necklace, pollution, problems, records, register, shake, spoon

admission	<u>register</u>	attendance	<u>records</u>
gold	<u>necklace</u>	milk	<u>shake</u>
oldage	<u>problems</u>	silver	<u>spoon</u>
steam	<u>engine</u>	water	<u>pollution</u>

3. **PROPER NOUNS-** (Uncountable, Singular without a/an, begin with Capital letters.)

Proper names are particular names of persons, places, books, important buildings and sometimes of things.

The names of week days and months are Proper Nouns.

## LET US DO - 3.3



I. Answer the following questions. See the example carefully.

1. a. Which day comes after Sunday?
- b. Monday comes after Sunday.



2. a. Which day comes after Tuesday?

b. Wednesday comes after Tuesday.

3. a. Which day comes after Saturday?

b. Sunday comes after Saturday.

4. a. Which day comes before Wednesday?

b. Tuesday comes before Wednesday.

5. a. Which day comes between Thursday and Saturday?

b. Friday comes between Thursday and Saturday.

II. Answer the following questions.

1. a. Which month comes after March?

b. April comes after March.

2. a. Which month comes after September?

b. October comes after September.

3. a. Which month is between June and August?

b. July is the month in between June and August.

4. a. Which is the eighth month of the year?

b. September is the eighth month of the year.

5. a. Which month has 28 days?

b. February has 28 days.

Names of cities, states, countries, rivers, lakes, seas are Proper Nouns.

III. Write the following 24 names of cities against states to which they belong.

ajmer, allahabad, barrackpore, calicut, chittorgarh, cochin,  
cooch bihar, jodhpur, kanyakumari, kolhapur, kota, madurai,  
meerut, midnapur, moradabad, nagpur, palghat, rameshwaram,  
pune, ratnagiri, siliguri, thiruvananthapuram, varanasi, vellore

Bengal	<u>Barrackpore</u> , <u>cooch bihar</u> , <u>Midnapur</u> , <u>Siliguri</u>
Kerala	<u>Thiruvananthapuram</u> , <u>Calicut</u> , <u>Cochin</u> , <u>Palghat</u>
Maharashtra	<u>Kolhapur</u> , <u>Nagpur</u> , <u>Pune</u> , <u>Ratnagiri</u>



Rajasthan

Ajmer, Chittorgarh, Jodhpur, Kota

Tamil Nadu

Kanyakumari, Madurai, Rameswaram, Vellore

Uttar Pradesh

Allahabad, Meerut, Moradabad, Varanasi

#### 4. COMMON NOUNS- (Countable- Singular after a/an, Plural)

Common Nouns are the names of animals, birds, insects and many other living beings.

### LET US DO - 3.4



I. Write the given names of animals, birds and insects in the following columns.

ant, bedbug, cockroach, crocodile, crow, hawk, leopard, mongoose, mosquito, sparrow, tiger, vulture

Animals

A crocodile

A leopard

A tiger

A mongoose

Birds

A crow

A hawk

A sparrow

A vulture

Insects

An ant

A bedbug

A cockroach

A mosquito

Common Nouns are the names of vegetables, fruits, flowers and dry fruits.

II. Write the names of the following things in the given columns.

almond, apple, banana, cabbage, carrot, cashew nut, lady's finger, lily, lotus, mango, marigold, orange, pistachio, potato, rose, walnut

Vegetables

A cabbage

A lady's finger

A potato

A carrot

Fruits

An apple

A banana

A mango

An orange

Flowers

A lily

A lotus

A marigold

A rose

Dry Fruits

An almond

A cashew nut

A pistachio

A walnut

Common Nouns are the names of things we use at different places for different uses.



III. Arrange the following things used in the given four places.

bed, blackboard, chalk, cooker, duster, mower, quilt, pickaxe, pillow, spade, spoon, stove

Kitchen	Bedroom	Field/Garden	Classroom
A <u>cooker</u>	A <u>bed</u>	A <u>mower</u>	A <u>blackboard</u>
A <u>spoon</u>	A <u>pillow</u>	A <u>pickaxe</u>	A <u>duster</u>
A <u>stove</u>	A <u>quilt</u>	A <u>spade</u>	A <u>chalk</u>

IV. Arrange the following dairy and bakery items in the given two columns.

biscuits, bread, bun, butter, cake, cheese, cream, curd, ice cream, milk, pastry, pizza

Dairy Items		Bakery Items	
<u>butter</u>	<u>cheese</u>	<u>biscuits</u>	<u>bread</u>
<u>cream</u>	<u>curd</u>	<u>bun</u>	<u>cake</u>
<u>ice cream</u>	<u>milk</u>	<u>pastry</u>	<u>pizza</u>

Common Nouns are the names of places.

V. Find from the box, the places where the following animals/birds live.

coop, den, fold, kennel, nest, shed, stable, sty

bird	<u>nest</u>	cow	<u>shed</u>
dog	<u>kennel</u>	hen	<u>coop</u>
horse	<u>stable</u>	lion	<u>den</u>
pig	<u>sty</u>	sheep	<u>fold</u>

VI. Find from the box, the places where the following people work.

clinic, factory, field, garage, post office, power-house, saloon, studio

artist	<u>studio</u>	barber	<u>saloon</u>
doctor	<u>clinic</u>	electrician	<u>power house</u>

engineer

motor mechanic

factory

garage

farmer

field

postman

post office

VII. Name the places where the following grow/are grown.

field, forest, garden, grove, plantation

1. Vegetables, flowers.

2. Crops.

3. Cash crops, tea, coffee, rubber.

4. An area covered with creepers, leaves.

5. Trees of all types.

garden

field

plantation

grove

forest

VIII. Write the names of the following places.

1. Where Christians worship.

2. Where Hindus worship.

3. Where Muslims worship.

4. Where senior students read.

Church

Temple

Mosque

Library

Common Nouns are the names of persons. Persons are known by their Genders, by their age and by their work.

## GENDER

a. Males are called **Masculine Gender**. We use **he** for them.

b. Females are called **Feminine Gender**. We use **she** for them.

IX. Write the Feminine Gender of the following Masculine Nouns.

**Masculine**

**Feminine**

man

woman

father

mother

uncle

aunt

bachelor

spinster

brother

sister

**Masculine**

**Feminine**

boy

girl

son

daughter

nephew

niece

widower

widow

cousin

cousin



X. Write the Feminine Gender of the following Masculine Nouns.

emperor	<u>empress</u>	king	<u>queen</u>
prince	<u>princess</u>	lord	<u>lady</u>
count	<u>countess</u>	duke	<u>duchess</u>
gentlemen	<u>gentlewomen</u>	sir	<u>madam</u>

Persons are generally known by the work they do. Most of these Nouns are used both for Masculine and Feminine. Then they are called **Common Gender**.

XI. Write the Feminine Gender of the following.

actor	<u>actress</u>	hero	<u>heroine</u>
headmaster	<u>headmistress</u>	host	<u>hostess</u>
waiter	<u>waitress</u>	wizard	<u>witch</u>

Most of the Common Nouns for work are Common Gender.

XII. Associate the following places, persons and things with the given names for work.

clothes, doors, hair, net, patients, pictures, shoes, students

artist	<u>pictures</u>	barber	<u>hair</u>
carpenter	<u>doors</u>	cobbler	<u>shoes</u>
doctor	<u>patients</u>	fisherman	<u>net</u>
tailor	<u>clothes</u>	teacher	<u>students</u>

All animals, birds and insects have Masculine – Feminine Genders but very few of them have separate names for males and females. They also have young ones but only some of them have names. To avoid this problem, we treat them as lifeless i.e. **Neuter Gender**. For Neuter Gender we use it.

Note that all things and places, all materials and ideas are lifeless and are in Neuter Gender. We use it for them.

**Masculine**

bull  
cock  
dog

**Feminine**

cow  
hen  
bitch

**Young ones**

calf  
chicken  
puppy



drake

horse

lion

stag

duck

mare

lioness

doe

duckling

colt

cub

fawn

### WHO AM I?

XIII. Identify the following Common Nouns– names of persons, animals, birds, insects. Consult the Nouns given in boxes.

buffalo, camel, cat, cow, dog, lion, ox, pony,  
sheep, tiger, whale, wolf

1. I live mostly in Gir forest. People call me the king of animals.
2. I belong to Bengal but I live in many parts of India. I am the national animal of India.
3. I am the largest animal in the world. I live in water. I give you fat for food and soap.
4. I look like a big dog. I hunt in groups or packs.
5. I carry goods and people in deserts. I do not drink water very often.
6. I carry goods in hills where you do not have good roads. I make your winter clothes.
7. I pull your carts. I mostly work with a partner.
8. I carry pilgrims and tourists in hilly areas. I am smaller than a horse.
9. I guard your house day and night. People love me as a loyal pet.
10. I kill mice. I like milk. Some people become afraid when I cross their path.
11. I am mostly black. I give you milk. My milk is full of fat.
12. I am mostly white and beautiful. I also give you milk.

lion

tiger

whale

wolf

camel

sheep

ox

pony

dog

cat

buffalo

cow



crane, cuckoo, duck, eagle, hen, ostrich, parrot,  
peacock, penguin, pigeon, vulture, weaver bird

1. I fly high. I catch mice. I stand for speed and strength.
2. I make the most beautiful nest.
3. I am the sweetest singer. I am black in colour.
4. I belong to South Pole. I walk, jump and swim but I cannot fly.
5. I can talk like you. I am green in colour.
6. Once I carried your messages. I always return to my loft.
7. I am a great dancer. My feathers make beautiful fans.
8. You can eat me either before my birth or after my birth.
9. I fly very high. I can see dead animals from afar and eat them.
10. You can see me standing on one leg near a pond or a river. I eat fish.
11. I am the fastest runner but I cannot fly. People regard me foolish.
12. I am white. I walk and swim but I cannot fly. You see me in cartoons.

Eagle  
Weaver bird  
Cuckoo  
Penguin  
Parrot  
Pigeon  
Peacock  
hen  
vulture  
Crane  
Ostrich  
duck

bed bug, honey bee, butterfly, cockroach, fly, louse,  
mosquito, spider, tick, white ant

1. I am the most beautiful insect.
2. I am the most harmful insect.
3. I eat your house walls and furniture.
4. I am the oldest insect.
5. I make webs to catch insects.
6. I make honey.

Butterfly  
fly  
white ant  
cockroach  
spider  
honey bee



7. I live in the long hair of dogs.
8. I live in dirty hair of children.
9. I live in your beds and suck your blood.
10. I cause malaria.

tick  
lice  
bed bug  
mosquito

baker, barber, chemist, cobbler, farmer, gardener,  
 grocer, librarian, plumber, tailor

1. I repair water taps.
2. I grow food in fields.
3. I stitch your clothes.
4. I cut and dress your hair.
5. I sell medicines.
6. I keep your gardens beautiful.
7. I repair your shoes.
8. I manage and issue books.
9. I provide you food material.
10. I make pastries and cakes.

plumber  
farmer  
tailor  
barber  
chemist  
gardener  
cobbler  
librarian  
grocer  
baker

## 5. COLLECTIVE NOUNS- (Countable groups of Common Nouns. Used after a/an in Singular. Used as Plural also.)

Learn the following Collective Nouns.

### GROUPS OF PERSONS

choir of singers.  
 crew of sailors.  
 gang of dacoits/labourers.  
 team of players.

class of students.  
 crowd of villagers.  
 family of relatives.  
 troupe of dancers.

### GROUPS OF ANIMALS/BIRDS/INSECTS

clutch of chickens.  
 herd of cattle/elephants.  
 pack of wolves.  
 swarm of bees/insects.

flock of birds/sheep/goats.  
 litter of puppies.  
 pride of lions.  
 team of bullocks.



## GROUPS OF THINGS, PLACES

bunch of keys/flowers.

clutch of eggs.

string of beads/islands.

chest of drawers of a table

fleet of buses/cars/ships.

suite of rooms/furniture.

## COUNTABLE NOUNS ARE SINGULAR AND PLURAL

Plural Nouns are formed generally by adding s.



### LET US DO - 3.5

1. Write the Plural form of the following.

(H.W)

an ant	ants
a banana	<u>bananas</u>
a brinjal	<u>brinjals</u>
a carrot	<u>carrots</u>
a chimney	<u>chimneys</u>
a dog	<u>dogs</u>
an eagle	<u>eagles</u>
a fan	<u>fans</u>
a gulf	<u>gulfs</u>
a hen	<u>hens</u>
a kite	<u>kites</u>
a marigold	<u>marigolds</u>
a monkey	<u>monkeys</u>
a notebook	<u>notebooks</u>
a parrot	<u>parrots</u>
a piano	<u>pianos</u>
a queen	<u>queens</u>
a roof	<u>roofs</u>

a bag	_____
a boy	_____
a cabbage	_____
a chief	_____
a day	_____
a dwarf	_____
an elephant	_____
a guard	_____
a handkerchief	_____
a key	_____
a lion	_____
a melon	_____
a month	_____
an orange	_____
a photo	_____
a proof	_____
a radio	_____
a rose	_____



a spider \_\_\_\_\_  
 a towel \_\_\_\_\_  
 an umbrella \_\_\_\_\_  
 a van \_\_\_\_\_  
 a well \_\_\_\_\_

a storey \_\_\_\_\_  
 a toy \_\_\_\_\_  
 a valley \_\_\_\_\_  
 a village \_\_\_\_\_  
 a zebra \_\_\_\_\_

II. From the above Nouns, write the Singular form of any two animals, birds, insects, vegetables, fruits and flowers. Then write their Plural form.

	Singular	Plural
Animals	<u>dog</u>	<u>dogs</u>
	<u>cat</u>	<u>cats</u>
Birds	<u>sparrow</u>	<u>sparrows</u>
	<u>pigeon</u>	<u>pigeons</u>
Insects	<u>ant</u>	<u>ants</u>
	<u>spider</u>	<u>spiders</u>
(H.w) Vegetables	_____	_____
	_____	_____
Fruits	_____	_____
	_____	_____
Flowers	_____	_____
	_____	_____

2> To most other words, **es** is added to make Plural form.

## LET US DO - 3.6



Make Plural by adding **es** to the following Nouns.

buffalo buffaloes  
 mango mangoes  
 tomato tomatoes

hero heroes  
 potato potatoes  
 volcano volcanoes



3. To make Plural, **es** is added to words which end in **ch, s, sh** or **x**.



### LET US DO - 3.7

Change the following into Plural.

(H.W)

box	boxes
brush	<u>brushes</u>
bus	<u>buses</u>
class	<u>classes</u>
dish	<u>dishes</u>
fox	<u>foxes</u>

branch	_____
bunch	_____
bush	_____
church	_____
dress	_____
match	_____

4. In most **f** or **fe** ending words, **f** is changed into **v** and then **es** is added.



### LET US DO - 3.8

Write the Plural of the following.

(H.W)

calf	<u>calves</u>
leaf	<u>leaves</u>
loaf	<u>loaves</u>
shelf	<u>shelves</u>
wife	<u>wives</u>

knife	_____
life	_____
scarf	_____
thief	_____
wolf	_____

5. When **y** comes after a Consonant in a **y** ending word, **y** is changed into **i** and then **es** is added.



### LET US DO - 3.9

Write the Plural of the following.

(H.W)

army	armies
butterfly	<u>butterflies</u>

baby	_____
city	_____



country	<u>countries</u>
family	<u>families</u>
lady	<u>ladies</u>
industry	<u>industries</u>
pony	<u>ponies</u>

fairy	_____
fly	_____
lily	_____
pastry	_____
story	_____

6. Some Plurals are formed in irregular manner. Learn them.

man	men	woman	women
child	children	ox	oxen
foot	feet	goose	geese
mouse	mice	louse	lice

7. Some words have the same form as Singular and Plural.

deer	deer	sheep	sheep
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## LET US DO - 3.10



I. Fill in the following blanks with correct Plural forms. (H.W)

calf	_____
child	_____
fairy	_____
fan	_____
hero	_____
knife	_____
leaf	_____
monkey	_____
ox	_____
potato	_____
roof	_____
thief	_____
toy	_____

chief	_____
country	_____
family	_____
foot	_____
house	_____
lady	_____
match	_____
mouse	_____
pony	_____
radio	_____
sheep	_____
tooth	_____
valley	_____



- II. Rewrite the following sentences by changing the underlined Singular Noun into Plural.

**NOTE**

- a. Use with Singular — is, has, had, this.  
Use with Plural — are, have, had, these.  
b. Past forms of the Verb remain the same in Singular and Plural.

1. The wolf killed a sheep.  
*The wolves killed the sheep.*
2. The roof is very hot.  
*The roofs are very hot.*
3. A thief has a knife.  
*The thieves had knives.*
4. The lady praised the boy.  
*The ladies praised the boys.*
5. A fairy is flying in the cities.  
*Fairies are flying in the cities.*
6. This is a costly radio.  
*These are costly radios.*
7. His tooth is shining like a pearl.  
*His teeth are shining like pearls.*
8. A deer is killed by a tiger.  
*Deer are killed by tigers.*
9. The painter is painting a bench.  
*The painters are painting the benches.*
10. A goose is swimming in a river.  
*Geese are swimming in rivers.*

**SOME SPECIAL NOUNS**

1. Some Nouns are always Plural:  
scissors, trousers, spectacles, cattle, congratulations, compliments, thanks.

2. Some Nouns are always Singular:

billiards, tennis, mumps, tonsillitis, economics, politics, mathematics, news, furniture, scenery, poetry, innings.

### NOTE

1. **is, has**, are used with Singular and **are, have**, with Plural Nouns.
2. Only before Singular Common/Collective Nouns we use **a/an**.



## LET US DO - 3.11

Fill in the blanks with is/has/are/have.

1. Mathematics is easy for him.
2. Billiards is played by rich persons.
3. His trousers are too short for him.
4. His furniture is not costly but is well arranged.
5. Fees are to be paid by the fourth of every month.
6. His father's spectacles are very costly.
7. Economics is compulsory for Commerce students.
8. My thanks are due to my teachers.
9. His scissors are very sharp.
10. The scenery of western sea coast is beautiful.
11. The news of his success has pleased his father.
12. Tennis is becoming a popular game.
13. Cattle are the wealth of Indian farmers.
14. Poetry is liked by children as well as adults.
15. Cotton trousers are more comfortable than terylene trousers.
16. Economics is as important as Commerce is.
17. If this innings is well played, we may hope to win.



## SO FAR YOU HAVE LEARNT

1. Nouns are of two kinds – Countable and Uncountable.
2. Uncountable Nouns are of three kinds.
  - a. Material Nouns – gold, wood, plastic, milk, air.
  - b. Abstract Nouns – good, beauty, admission, childhood.
  - c. Proper Nouns – Anil, Monday, December, India, the Ganges.
3. Countable Nouns are of two kinds.
  - a. Common Nouns – cow, apple, cup, river, house.
  - b. Collective Nouns – crowd, fleet, flock, string.
4. Countable Nouns are Singular and Plural.
5. Plurals are mostly formed by adding s, es.
6. With Singulars, we use **is, was, has, Verb+s/es**.  
With Plurals, we use **are, were, have, Verb**.
7. There are some special uses of Singular-Plural.
  - a. Some Nouns are always Singular.
  - b. Some Nouns are always Plural.
  - c. Some Nouns have Plural form but are used as Singular.

## 6. FUNCTIONS OF NOUNS

A sentence is a group of words associated with a Verb. Verbs are action words which show the functions of Nouns. Verbs are of three kinds.

**Incomplete Verb** – **Being**. It needs a Complement.

Surendra is the **manager** of the company.

**Transitive Verb** – **Having** and many **doing** Verbs need Object.

Surendra loves his **country**.

**Intransitive Verb** – Other **doing** Verbs need no Object.

Surendra walks every morning.

### 6A. Subject of a Verb

We see that all the three Verbs need a Subject who is somebody or has something or **does** something.



**6A1.** Living Subjects are the answer of **who**.

### LET US DO - 3.12



Answer the following in one word each.

1. Horses live in stables. Who live?
2. Cows graze in the field. Who graze?
3. Birds fly. Who fly?
4. The cobbler is polishing shoes. Who is polishing?
5. Farmers plough the field. Who plough?

Horses

Cows

Birds

Cobbler

Farmers

**6A2.** Non-living Subjects are the answer of **what**.

### LET US DO - 3.13



Answer the following in one word each.

1. His head is paining. What is paining?
2. Diseases weaken all. What weaken all?
3. This river is very deep. What is very deep?
4. These exercises are difficult. What are difficult?

Head

Diseases

This river

These exercises

### 6B Complement of a Verb

1. **Being** is an Incomplete Verb. It is followed by a Noun which is its Complement. (Sometimes, it is followed by an **Adjective** or **Adverb**.)
2. They are the answer of what a person is and not what a person **does**.
3. We see that Subjects and Complements stand for the same Noun.



### LET US DO - 3.14

Underline Complements in the following sentences.

The first has been done for you.

1. Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world.
2. Pt Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India.
3. The Ganga is a sacred river of India.



4. The Vedas are the oldest books in the world.
5. Tarun is the new S.P. of the city.
6. Mr V K Singh is the G.M. of this factory.

### 6C. Object of a Verb

Have and many **doing** Verbs need Object.

**6C1.** Object is the answer of **whom** for living beings.

(Note- **Who** is also used in place of **whom**.)

### LET US DO - 3.15



Answer the following in one word.

1. Sarla knows Poornima.

Whom does Sarla know?

Poornima

2. The father punished his son.

Whom did the father punish?

Son

3. His jokes amused the guests.

Whom did his jokes amuse?

Guests

4. The dog bit the beggar.

Whom did the dog bite?

Beggar

**6C2.** Object is the answer of **what** for the non-living.

### LET US DO - 3.16



Answer the following in one word each.

1. Ravi bought an umbrella.

What did Ravi buy?

umbrella

2. The chowkidar closed the gate.

What did the chowkidar close?

gate

3. The camel carries heavy load.

What does the camel carry?

heavy load

4. The swimmer crossed the river.

What did the swimmer cross?

river

## 6D. Object of a Preposition

A Noun can also be related to a Preposition. After every Preposition there is a Noun. It is the Object of the Preposition.

He lives in a **house**.

They stand on the **roof**.

In the following sentences, each underlined Noun is performing one of the four functions (as mentioned in 6A, 6B, 6C and 6D).

### LET US DO - 3.17 (H.W)



I. Write against each, one of the four remarks.

Subject of the Verb \_\_\_\_\_ Complement of the Verb \_\_\_\_\_  
Object of the Verb \_\_\_\_\_ Object of the Preposition \_\_\_\_\_

II. The first has been done for you.

1. Govind goes home.
2. He knows many persons.
3. The player hurt his leg.
4. He is the best player of the team.
5. They paid the fees in time.
6. They go to school by bus.
7. Trees are growing near his school.
8. Kumar has much money.
9. He spends money carefully.
10. His future depends on his success.

Subject of the Verb-goes.

## 7. MORE FUNCTIONS

### 7A. Possessive

Some Nouns possess a Noun which performs some function in a sentence.

**7A1.** To show possession we use a particular comma, called apostrophe, mostly with s.

Apostrophe and s are used only with living beings (and with non-living things treated as living beings).



## LET US DO - 3.18



Rewrite the following using apostrophe and s.

1. The pens of Amar.
2. The books of Amitabh.
3. The shoes of the girl.
4. The birthday of his son.
5. The duty of a soldier.
6. The horse of Mr Verma.
7. The son of the minister.
8. The house of the doctor.
9. The tail of the dog.
10. The horns of the bull.

Amar's pens.  
Amitabh's books.  
The girl's shoes.  
His son's birthday.  
Soldier's duty.  
Mr. Verma's horse.  
Minister's son.  
Doctor's house.  
Dog's tail.  
Bull's horns.

**7A2.** Possession is a wide term here. It means many things.

Children's films - films on any subject meant for children.

Children's films - films about children / pertaining to children.

Children's films - films made by children.

Plurals are mostly formed by adding s/es and apostrophe is used after s/es.



## LET US DO - 3.19

Rewrite the following using apostrophe.

1. The habitat of wild animals.

Wild animals' habitat.

2. The tickets of the passengers.

Passengers' tickets.

3. The palaces of kings.

Kings' palaces.

4. The nest of birds.

Birds' nest.

5. The dresses of babies.

Babies' dresses.

## HOME WORK

1) Pg. no. - 26, 27, 28, 29, 35  
complete the exercise

2) Complete the cursive writing book.