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THANJAVUR-613007.
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH**

II UG NON MAJOR ELECTIVE, III SEMESTER 2020-2021

MODERN ENGLISH AND USAGE-I

CODE :18K3EEL01

UNIT-I

Use of Nouns/Pronouns

Use of Adjectives-Adjective Patterns

NOUNS

INTRODUCTION

Sentences, Clauses and Phrases are made up of words. According to their nature and function in the sentence, words are divided into the following eight classes, called the Parts of Speech: i)Noun ii) Pronoun iii) Adjective iv) Verb v) Adverb vi)Preposition vii) Conjunction viii) Interjection.

Noun

Noun is a word that denotes the name of a person, place, thing or an idea. There are several kinds of nouns. Nouns may be classified on the basis of meaning or on the basis of form. On the basis of meaning, nouns may be classified as proper noun and common noun. The word ‘Mr Sharma’ refers to a particular person. It is the name of a particular person. Such words are called proper nouns. A proper noun is the name by which a particular person, place or thing is called. Proper nouns are written with a capital letter at the beginning: eg., Mr. Sharma, Seetha, Delhi.

The days of the week and months of the year are proper nouns and they begin with a capital letter: example Sunday, Monday, January, February etc.

Compare the proper nouns with words like ‘Professor Son’, ‘Hippie’, ‘Garden’, ‘Lawn’. They do not refer to a particular person, places or things. They are called common nouns. A common noun is a name that is given to any one of a class or kind of a person, places or things.

If a common noun denotes a group of persons or objects of the same kind it is called a Collective Noun. Collective nouns are group names: committee, team, crowd, flock, family, nation, army, Navy, fleet etc.

Common nouns that refer to materials are substances out of which things are made are called material nouns: example , gold, silver, iron ,wood, clay etc.

On the basis of meaning nouns may also be classified as concrete nouns and abstract nouns.

Concrete noun is a word that denotes something concrete, something that can be tasted, touched or seen, something that exist physically: example: room, son, girl, bye, iron, gold etc.

Proper nouns and material nouns are concrete nouns but not all common nouns are concrete nouns they may be concrete or abstract.

An abstract noun is a word that denotes something that is abstract. The thing denoted may be an idea or emotion: example: freedom, liberty, thought , joy, love, death, goodness, kindness, childhood, admission etc.

The names of disciplines are abstract nouns: example: grammer, logic, music, chemistry etc. Abstract nouns are considered proper nouns when they are

personified (i.e) when they are given human attributes: example: freedom smiled down upon our nation.

Nouns: Number

Countable Nouns

On the basis of form, all common nouns are divided into countable nouns and uncountable nouns. Countable nouns can be divided into singular and plural because they have singular and plural forms. Singular means one, plural means more than one. The countable nouns denote things that can be counted. Uncountable nouns have no plural forms.

Look at the following forms

Singular Countable nouns	Plural Countable nouns
a student	students
a table.	tables
a dog.	dogs

These are all countable nouns.

Uncountable Nouns

Look at the following words: milk, rice, ice, coffee, tea, oxygen, beauty, democracy, honesty, butter, water, economics, cricket, tennis.

These are all the Uncountable nouns. They do not have plural forms.

Abstract Nouns:

Abstract nouns are mainly uncountable nouns and concrete nouns are mainly countable nouns but many nouns can be used as a countable nouns or uncountable nouns with considerable difference in meaning

Notice the difference in meaning in the following pairs of sentences:

a) She is a beauty.

Here beauty is used as a countable noun.

b) Beauty is truth

Here beauty is uncountable

Use of Nouns:

- Sometimes we use a plural noun for one thing that has two parts, for eg., trousers, pyjamas, glasses, binoculars, scissors

These words are plural, so they take a plural verb:

- My trousers are too long

You can also use a pair of + these words:

- Those are nice jeans or That's a nice pair of jeans
- I need some new glasses or I need a new pair of Glasses
- Some nouns end in -ics but are not usually plural. For eg., Athletics, Gymnastics, Mathematics, Physics, Electronics, Politics
- Gymnastic is my favourite sport
- What time is the news on television?

Some words ending in -s can be singular or plural. For eg.,

Means A means of transport many means of transport

Series A television series two television series

Species A species of bird 200 species of birds

Some singular nouns are often used with a plural verb. For eg., Government, staff, team, family, audience, committee, company, firm.

These nouns are all groups of people. We often think of them as a number of people (they), not as one thing (it). So we often use a plural verb. For eg.,

- The Government want to increase taxes.
- The Staff at the school are not happy with their new working conditions.
- The police have arrested a friend of mine.

We do not often use a plural of person (persons). We normally use people (a plural word). For eg.,

- He is a nice person but They are nice people
- Many people don't have enough to eat

Exercise-I

I. Choose the correct noun form from the choice given below:

1 Raja did his sums on his slate

(a) Proper noun (b) Collective noun (c) Material noun (d) Abstract noun

2 He has some beautiful stone in his collection

(a) Common noun (b) Collective noun (c) Material noun (d) Abstract noun

3 That two friends walked into the home

(a) Common noun (b) Collective noun (c) Material noun (d) Abstract noun

4 People living in poverty cannot afford money

(a) Common noun (b) Collective noun (c) Material noun (d) Abstract noun

5. There was a meeting of the board of directors

(a) Common noun (b) Collective noun (c) Material noun (d) Abstract noun

6. The committee will meet on Friday

(a) Common noun (b) Collective noun (c) Material noun (d) Abstract noun

7. Neha ate a bunch of grapes.

(a) Common noun (b) Collective noun (c) Material noun (d) Abstract noun

8. There are some wild animals living in Central Africa

(a) Common noun (b) Collective noun (c) Material noun (d) Abstract noun

9. Delhi is the capital of India

(a) Common noun (b) Collective noun (c) Material noun (d) Proper noun

10. Charity begins at home

(a) Common noun (b) Abstract noun (c) Material noun (d) Proper noun

II. Correct the sentences given below:

1 He not only owns a Mercedes but also a BMW

2 There is always a heavy traffic in the City centre

3 The news are always bad nowadays

4 This shampoo is ideal for people with dry hairs

5 After the explosion , the street was full of broken glasses

6 We had a breakfast in the hotel restaurant

7 Radha has gone out to do do some shoppings

8 The Junior Staff required further trainings

9 Raja obviously wanted us to take a pity on him

10 Laura has gone out to do some shoppings

PRONOUNS

Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun. It takes the place of one or more nouns. It can function as a subject/object/compliment in a sentence.

Person	Number	
	Singular	Plural
First person	I (Masculine or Feminine)	We (Masculine or Feminine)
Second person	You (Masculine or Feminine)	You (Masculine or Feminine)
Third person	He(Masculine) She (Feminine) It(Neuter)	They (All genders)

All nouns are said to be in the third person because they are the persons, things or places that are spoken off. Pronouns are used to refer to nouns introduced earlier in this respect they have the same function as the noun. But we usually use a pronoun in a sequence of centres.

Use of Pronouns:

a) As the subject of a sentence:

My car has come Theirs hasn't come yet

His dog is small Yours is very big

Your hair is black Mine has turned grey

b) For lifeless things and animals

I have bought a table; It is made of rosewood

The horse is hurt, it should be taken to the hospital

Exercise-II

I. Choose the best Answer:

1. There is a book on the table. _____ is an English book

(a) Which (b) It (c) They (d) Whose

2. The man is beating the donket. _____ is a cruel man

(a) He (b) It (c) They (d) She

3. I sit near Hari. _____ are friends.

(a) We (b) Who (c) They (d) Whom

4. My Sister is at home. _____ is cooking.

(a) She (b) He (c) They (d) It

5. There are some boys in the playground. _____ are playing Football

(a) He (b) It (c) They (d) She

6. John is absent, because _____ is ill.

(a) She (b) He (c) They (d) It

7. The Books are where _____ left them

(a) She (b) You (c) They (d) It

8. Sonia went to the bookstall. _____ bought a novel.

(a) She (b) He (c) They (d) It

9. The window is open. ____ is not shut.

(a)She (b) He (c) They (d)It

10. There are some mangoes on the table. _____ are almost ripe.

(a)She (b) He (c) They (d)It

II. Correct the following sentences:

1.The Jewelry was given to Mary, who sold them for Rs.10,000.

2.I often ask me why I work so hard?

3.Nobody is allowed to use the Computer but I

4.I fully understand him not wanting to pursue the matter.

5. These errors are the result of they trying to translate.

6. Rape is a very serious crime and they should be sent to prison.

7. My friends lent me some books. They were very helpful.

8.The research it will investigate some major traffic problems.

9. The computer is very easy to use it.

10. The music is very good to listen to it.

ADJECTIVES

An Adjective may be defined as the word which qualifies a noun and indicates the quality, kind, quantity, number etc., of the person or thing represented by the noun.

Kinds of Adjectives:

Adjectives of Quality- Eg. Pankaj is a *good* athlete

Adjectives of Quantity – Eg., He drank a *little* water

Adjectives of Number – Eg., There are *50* students in the class

Demonstrative Adjectives – Eg. *This* room is bigger than *that*

Distributive Adjectives – Eg., *Each* man has to sign this document

Interrogative Adjectives – Eg., *Which* path should we follow?

Use of Adjectives:

1.)The Adjective is correctly used with a verb when some quality of the subject, rather than the action of the verb, is to be expressed;

Eg., The flowers smell sweet

The statement sounds queer

It tastes sour

2.)The plural form **these** and **those** are often used with the singular nouns kind and sort

Eg.,These kind of things

3.) In comparing two things or classes of things the comparative should be used

Eg., Of the two suggestions, the former is the better

Which is the cheaper of the two

Of the two novels, this is the more interesting

Adjectives used as Noun

Instead of saying ‘poor people’, we often say ‘the poor’, using the adjectives as noun. Adjectives used as nouns(and – ed forms used as nouns) do not take a plural ending.

Eg., He is collecting money for the blind

The injured have been taken to the hospital

Adjective Patterns:

Adjectives are used in a number of different patterns. Some of the more common patterns are illustrated below.

She is **keen** + **to** have her own bank account (+ to –infinitive)

The drawer was **full** + **of** photographs (+ preposition + noun)

He is **interested** + **in buying** a new car (+preposition + - ing form)

She is **busy** + **finishing** her thesis (+ - ing form)

We were **amazed** + **that** you managed to find us(+ that –clause)

It would be **better** + **to buy** a large packet(it..+ to – infinitive)

It is quiet **obvious** + **that** she doesn't want to go(it...+that – clause)

Many adjectives may be used in several different patterns:

She is **pleased** + **with** her exam results

She is **pleased** + **about/at** passing the exams

She is **pleased** + **that** she has passed

She is **pleased** + **to** see that she has passed

Most adjectives may be followed by a preposition

The bottle is **full** + **of** water

We are still **interested** + **in** the idea

She is quiet **capable** + **of** passing the exams

Exercise-III

I.Choose the best answer:

1.The ship sustained _____ damage

(a)huge (b)heavy (c)worst (d) bad

2.He is a man of _____ words

(a)small (b)many (c)few (d) lot

3. India expects _____ man to do his duty.

(a) every (b)each (c) all (d)one

4. Are there _____ mango trees in this garden?

(a) few (b)many (c) any (d)lot

5.There are not _____ food

(a)many (b)few (c)each (d)enough

6. The _____ boy was punished

(a) smart (b) clever (c) intelligent (d)lazy

7. She is _____ of ghost

(a)afraid (b)happy (c)love (d)like

8. Swimming is _____ exercise

(a) wealthy (b) healthy (c)useful (d) difficult

9. I am _____ than Suresh

(a)older (b)smaller (c)larger (d)elder

10. As to tea and coffee, I prefer the _____

(a)latter (b)later (c)older (d)latest

II. Correct the following sentences:

1. It was an unusual difficult question

2. I answered her as casual as I could.

3. The tree was a great comfort during the mid-day scorching sun.

4. She has married a young tall Australian accountant.

5. It has black short hair and very sharp teeth

6. Each child has given a red beautiful balloon.

7. Some ill people refuse to take medicine

8. My most favourite subject is history

9. It is oldest university in Europe

10. Gas is usually more cheaper than electricity.

Sources and Exercises are taken from prescribed text and reference books:

1. Krishnaswamy, N. Modern English: A Book of Grammar, Usage and Composition. Trinity Publication, Rpt., 2019
2. Nigel D Turton. ABC of Common Grammatical Errors: For Learners and Teachers of English, Macmillan, 1995
3. Raymond Murphy. Intermediate English Grammar: Reference and Practice for South Asian Students. Cambridge UP., 1994

UNIT II

1 .USE OF VERBS

1.0 Verb comes from the Latin word “verbum” and it is the most important part of a sentence.

Definition

A Verb is a word that tells or asserts something about some person or thing.

A verb is not always one word. It often consists of more than one word.

Example: 1. Sam *is singing*

2. The book *has been stolen*

1.1 VERB PATTERNS:

Verb patterns refer to what follows a verb. . There are many verb patterns in English

1. Some verbs can stand alone. (Intransitive Verb)

Example: They slept.

2. Others have to be followed by an object (Transitive Verb)

Example: They slept **on the bed**

3. **Verb+verb+ing**

Example: Please stop talking

4. **Verb+verb+to+infinitive**

Example: I have decided to buy a car

5. **Special verbs: Both verbs could be used.**

Example: I like **to begin/start** a restaurant

1.2 VERBS WITH ADVERBS/PREPOSITIONS

If the verb is **transitive** before any word added to it, then the word with which we are concerned is an Adverb; if the verb is **intransitive**, then the word with which we are concerned is a preposition

Example: He *turned down* the page

In the above example *turned* is a **transitive verb**, with page as its object
hence *down* is an **Adverb**

Example: The ink *ran* down the page

In the above example *ran* is an intransitive verb; Hence here *down* is a preposition

Exercise

I Choose the correct verb pattern from the choices given below:

1. Keep _____.
a) Smile b) smiling c) to smile
2. He recommended _____ in that hotel.
a) To stay b) stay c) staying
3. She has decided _____ up her job
a) giving b) give c) to give
4. You are not allowed _____ here
a) Smoking b) to smoke c) smoke
5. They felt the floor _____
a) Vibrate b) vibrating c) to vibrate
6. If you are not well you ought _____ a doctor
a) Seeing b) see c) to see
7. They had a good _____.
a) Beginning b) to begin c) start
8. This passage is difficult for me _____.
a) Translating b) to translate c) translate
9. She avoided _____ the test.
a) To write b) writing c) beginning
10. We felt the idea _____ a good one.
a) Be b) being c) to be

11. Several people saw the thief _____ the jewellery.
a) To snatch b) snatch c) steal
12. We heard some _____ a door.
a) close b) to close c) closing
13. I must get the joiner _____ the door
a) mend b) to mend c) opening
- 14 He is silly _____ that way
A)acting b) to act c) act
15. On _____ the teacher they ran in.
a) See b) to look c) seeing
16. Do not let his threats _____ you.
a) Deterring b) to deter c) deter
17. The conductor asked the passengers _____ in.
a) To get b) getting c) get down
18. I have never seen him _____ his temper.
a) Losing b) to lose c) lose
19. I expect you _____ here by 9'O clock.
a) be b) to be c) being
20. Could you help me _____ this box?
a) lift b) lifting c) to lift

II Correct the following sentences by changing the position of the italicised

Word

1. The teacher told the pupils to put their pen *down*.
2. The servant brought the coffee *in*.
3. An announcer called the names *out* of those who won the prizes.
4. She put some sugar *in*.
5. Write all the particulars *down* that she shall dictate you.

6. You should understand your lesson *to*
7. The figures are needed for a very important purpose so see you add correctly *up*.
8. He put his hand and took some money *out*.
9. He invited *in* the stranger.
10. The writing on the blackboard is needed for the next lesson so *out* rub it.
11. You should attend your lessons *to*.
12. I have heard *never* of such news.
13. We have paid everything we have bought *for*.
14. He refused me *to* answer.
15. The fireman quickly *out* put the fire.
16. When she had put the letter in the envelope she sealed *up* it.
17. The cyclist knocked a pedestrian *down*
18. You ought to write the whole of this exercise *out*.
19. The constable took in his notebook *down* the information which the witness gave him
20. In order to apply for a ticket you must fill a form *in*.

II. USES OF ADVERBIALS

2.0 DEFINITION

An adverb is a word or group of words that serve to modify a whole sentence, a verb, another adverb or an Adjective.

Example: They could *easily* envy the *very happily* married couple

Here *easily*, *very*, and *happily* are adverbs,

2.1 POSITION/ SEQUENCE/ WORD ORDER

There are three Normal positions for Adverbs

They are a) Front position: at the beginning of a clause

Examples: *Fortunately* nobody was injured

b) Mid-position: Next to the main verb

Examples: I have *completely* forgotten.

c) End position: At the end of a clause

Examples: He reads a book *every day*.

2.2 a).Adverbs of frequency

If the verb is a simple tense the adverb is normally placed between the subject and the verb except when the verb is some part of to be: then the adverb follows the verb.

Eg: I *often* met your cousin When I was in Hong kong.

Some more examples

Always, often, rarely, never, ever, generally, occasionally, usually and sometimes

b. Adverb of Manner

It answers the question “How?”. They are generally placed after the verb or after the subject or after the object if there is one.

Eg: The ship is going slowly.

Some more examples

Well, fast quickly, carefully

c.Adverb of Place and Time

They are usually placed after the verb or after the object if there is one

Eg: I met him *yesterday*

Some more examples

Adverb of place ----here, there, everywhere, on the wall etc

Adverb of Time ----now, then, yet, today, next Sunday etc

Adverbs and Adverbial expressions denoting place, time, or duration of time generally go either at the beginning or at the end of the sentence

Example They did not stir for two hours

For two hours they did not stir

With imperatives, the normal position of the adverbial expressions of time and place is after the verb.

Example: Meet me opposite the Town Hall

Sometimes they are found before the verb especially when the imperative is employed to give directions

Example: Take a saucepan and *into it* pour half a pint of milk

*NOTE

* If the verb is **am/are/is/was** the adverbs are placed after the verb.- We are *just off*.

*The auxiliaries *have to* and *used to* prefer the adverb in front of them.

He *always* used to agree with me.

*As a rule the word *only* should be placed immediately before the word it modifies

He has slept *only* three hours

Exercises

1. FILL IN WITH SUITABLE ADVERBS FROM THE CHOICES GIVEN BELOW

1. We _____ walk to the school

a,) ever b) always c) generally

2. Do you come here _____ ?

a) slowly b) often c) too

3. She is _____ six years old..

a) even b) surely c) only

4. _____ buy what you cannot pay for.

a) always b) quickly c) Never

5. It rains _____

a) slowly b) there c) heavily

6. He spoke English _____.

a) Slowly b) well c) yesterday

7. Hang the picture_____
- a) enough) rather c) there
8. The train is _____ punctual
- a) frequently b) usually c) so
- 9.I _____ agree with you
- a) ever b) quite c) rarely
10. I worked _____ two hours
- a) only b) too c)rarely
11. Is the box big _____?
- a) too b) now c) enough
12. Will he be_____?
- a) then b) there c) never
13. She _____ goes to cinema
- a) too b) seldom c) never
14. He is _____ in time for meals
- a) slowly b) never c) only
- 15 She has _____ left
- a) now b) just c) ever
16. He does his work _____
- a) Quick b) speedily c) carefully
17. Akbar ruled _____ for many years
- a) Accurately b) wisely c) exactly
18. She sang _____
- a) Sweetly b) frequently c) quietly
- 19 Do you think we can sell the cassettes so_____?
- a) cheap b) cheaply c) quickly
- 20 He has _____ seen a tiger

a) never b) ever c) usually

21. They are to be married _____ week

a) After b) next c) few

22. Rahim is a _____ lazy boy

a) Rather b) quite c) always

23 He is _____ at home on Sundays

a) ever b) always c) now

24. I _____ know the answer

a) Previously b) possibly c) already

25 I _____ have to go to college on foot

a) now b) usually c) often

II Correct the adverbs in their order in the following sentences:

1. You are wrong certainly.

2. I easily could find it out.

3. They saw three men only.

4. We are today here and tomorrow gone.

5 England's sun was setting slowly.

6. Daily my father comes here but seldom has my brother come.

7 Too long is the string.

8. The newspaper gives an accurate account of the matter fairly.

9. We missed you much.

10. So loudly he spoke that we could hear him from the road.

11. Fastly he drove away.

12 . Correctly write it in English.

13. Hard she tried to cope with the work and at home.

14. Now do it.

15. Some people easily take life

16. He is not late often

17. Isn't there a queue usually at the bus stop?

18. Don't worry now about that.

19. We walk to school always.

20. If you are in difficulties ever seek expert advice.

21. Very tidily the table was arranged.

22. Angrily he spoke.

23. This morning late I got up.

24. Your job will require you to wide travel.

25. Flatly they refused to give discount.

