

Collective Nouns Used for People	Collective Nouns Used for Things	Collective Nouns Used for Animals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a committee of members an audience of people an army of soldiers a choir of singers a troupe of performers a crew of sailors a staff of teachers a club of members a team of players a gang of robbers a panel of judges a class of children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a chain of events a constellation of stars a flight of steps a series of books a pack of cards a pile of hay a set of dishes a row of houses a wad of notes a pile of clothes a series of diagrams a bunch of keys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> an army of ants a pride of lions a pack of wolves a gaggle of geese a swarm of bees a flock of birds a brood of chickens a pod of whales a band of gorillas a bale of turtles a ballet of swans a bed of clams

B. Underline the collective noun in each sentence and tick (✓) the correct verb that goes along with.

1. The jury (was, were) sitting in their place.
2. The new class (was, were) in the field.
3. The crew (is, are) at work on the bridge.
4. A herd of cattle (stand, stands) near the gate.
5. A school of fish (was, were) beside the boat.
6. The flock (fly, flies) high over these mountains.
7. Shalini's family (is, are) going away on Saturday.
8. The band from High School (is, are) one of the best.
9. The team (was putting, were putting) on their shirts.
10. Wait! The choir (is singing, are singing) the hymn.
11. The crowd (is, are) angry with the umpire.
12. The group of children (shout, shouts) at each newcomer.

A. **Underline the proper nouns and circle the common nouns in the following sentences.**

1. Rainfall is essential for crops.
2. My friend enjoys eating watermelon.
3. Two friends water-skied on the Dal Lake.
4. The address on the envelope clearly read Agra.
5. Mary was so excited that she ran all the way home.
6. The journal by Hemingway was found after his death.
7. The teacher asked the students to write a report on global warming.
8. The twins, who are from Delhi now live in Canada.
9. Tom is planning to participate in the recitation competition.
10. Eiffel Tower is in Paris.

3. **Collective nouns** name groups of persons, animals or items.

समूहवाचक संज्ञा व्यक्तियों, पशुओं तथा वस्तुओं के समूह का बोध कराती हैं।

Example: jury, team, class, committee, herd, etc.

Let Us Understand

Collective nouns such as committee, family, government, jury, etc., take a singular verb or pronoun when thought of as a single unit. But these nouns take on a plural verb or pronoun when thought of as a collection of individuals.

Example: The committee gave **its** unanimous approval to the plan.

(singular)

The committee enjoyed biscuits with **their** tea.

(plural)

Singular collective nouns are followed either by a singular or a plural verb form.

Example: The audience **was** delighted with the performance.

The audience **were** delighted with the performance.

Given below is a list of some collective nouns.

नीचे समूहवाचक संज्ञा शब्दों की सूची दी गई है—

Collective Nouns Used for People	Collective Nouns Used for Things	Collective Nouns Used for Animals
a community of people a family of members an orchestra of musicians a corporation of workers a company of actors	a bouquet of flowers a bunch of bananas a heap of stones a string of beads a clump of trees	a school of fish a nest of rabbits a troop of monkeys a herd of cattle a litter of kittens/cubs/puppies

8th A+B

2. NOUNS

Learn and write in f/c *Anshu* 15/11/2020

A **noun** is the name of a person, thing, place, creature or a feeling.
किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु, स्थान, प्राणी या भाव के नाम को संज्ञा कहते हैं।

Kinds of Nouns

Nouns are classified on the basis of people, things or class that they represent.
व्यक्ति, वस्तु या जाति के आधार पर इसे विभिन्न भेदों में विभाजित किया जा सकता है।

1. **Common nouns** are the names used for people, things, animals or ideas in general.

जातिवाचक संज्ञा वे शब्द हैं जो व्यक्ति, वस्तु, पशु की जाति/वर्ग या विचारों का बोध कराते हैं।

coach	florist	farmer	barber
manager	boxer	teacher	banker
shepherd	singer	policeman	shopkeeper
father	mother	brother	sister
niece	daughter	nephew	aunt

Fruits, vegetables, animals, stationery, tools आदि सभी जातिवाचक संज्ञा हैं।

Name of places, जहाँ हम अक्सर जाते हैं जैसे library, museum, temple, church, mosque, office, school आदि सभी जातिवाचक संज्ञा के उदाहरण हैं।

2. **Proper nouns** are the names given to special people, places and things. They always begin with a capital letter.

व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा किसी एक विशेष व्यक्ति, स्थान अथवा वस्तु के नाम को कहते हैं। अंग्रेजी में इन्हें हमेशा capital letter से लिखा जाता है।

Months के नाम, week के नाम, days के नाम, festivals, countries, उनके states एवं capitals, मुख्य monuments, oceans, rivers, mountains के नाम सभी proper nouns हैं। ये भी अंग्रेजी में capital letter से शुरू कर लिखे जाते हैं।

Example: Seema, Queen Margarita, Middle East, Malaysia, etc.

Tense _____ *yet so far, already / till now*

Has/have के प्रयोग

has - He/ She/ It/ Name/Singular के साथ

have- I/ We/ They/ You/ Plural/ All के साथ

until upto so far

by + Present tin

अंतर देखे:

1. Science has given us many new inventions. (✓)
2. We have reached the moon. (✓)

1. Science has given us many new inventions in the 19th century. (×)
2. We have reached the moon on 22nd Oct, 2008. (×)

➤ अगर भूतकाल के समय का उल्लेख हो तो **Present perfect** नहीं **Simple past tense** का प्रयोग करें।
यानि ऊपर दिए गए दोनों वाक्यों के सही रूप होंगे।

1. Science gave us many life saving drugs in the 19th century. (✓)
2. We reached the moon on 22nd Oct, 2008. (✓)

नोट: 1. I have had enough problems here (✓)

He has had his breakfast (✓)

एक वाक्य में **have** के किसी भी **form** (यहाँ have के forms helping verb होंगे) के बाद **had** (had main verb होगा) का प्रयोग हो सकता है क्योंकि ये Present perfect एवं Past perfect के Formulae में **fit** होते हैं।

2. सामान्यतः **recently, already, yet, so far** का प्रयोग **perfect tense** में होता है। 'yet' का प्रयोग **perfect tense -ve** वाक्य में होता है।

जैसे: He has not reached home yet (present perfect)

He had not done any work so far. (past perfect)

3. अगर **since** के बाद **simple past** का प्रयोग हो तो **since** के पहले **present perfect** का प्रयोग होगा।

जैसे: I haven't seen him **since** he left India.
Present perfect Simple past

नोट: 1. ऐसे वाक्यों में **present perfect** के स्थान पर कोई **modal** भी **perfect form** में आ सकता है।

जैसे: He may have grown old **since** she last saw him.
Modal in perfect form Simple past

2. अगर **since** का प्रयोग वाक्य के शुरुआत में कर लिया जाए तो **simple past** भी **since** के साथ वाक्य के प्रथम भाग में आ जाएगा।

जैसे: **Since** he joined the army, he has not taken any leave.
Simple past Present perfect

Note. 'Come' is changed into 'go' only in the case when any word showing nearness is given with it.

Change No. 3. Change of Person. There are three types of Person in English language which are as follows :

	Nominative	Possessive	Accusative
1. First Person	I we	my our	me us
2. Second Person	You	Your	You
3. Third Person	He	his	him
	she	her	her
	they	their	them
	it	its	it

Change No. 4. If the reporting verb is in Present or in Future Tense, there is no change in the tense of the Reported Speech. If the reporting verb is in Past Tense, there is always a change in the tense of the Reported Speech, which is as follows :

1. Present Indefinite is changed into Past Indefinite
2. Present Continuous is changed into Past Continuous
3. Present Perfect is changed into Past Perfect
4. Present Perfect Continuous is changed into Past Perfect Continuous
5. Past Indefinite is changed into Past Perfect
6. Past Continuous is changed into Past Perfect Continuous
7. Past Perfect and Past Perfect Continuous remain unchanged
8. In case of Future Tense, there are only four words which are changed i.e.,

will	becomes	would
shall	becomes	should
may	becomes	might
can	becomes	could

Objective