

4. You need _____ if you want to climb the Mount Everest.

5. People were full of _____ when they saw the thief.

- A number of words function as abstract nouns and in other ways. For example, some words might function as verbs in some cases and abstract nouns in others.

कुछ शब्द दो प्रकार से प्रयोग में लाए जाते हैं - क्रिया (verb) या भाववाचक संज्ञा (abstract noun)।

Example: a. I love my parents. (as a verb)

b. Send them my love. (as an abstract noun)

D. Make abstract nouns from the following words.

1. warm

2. hospitable

3. brother

4. angry

5. educate

6. soft

7. violent

8. safe

9. just

10. inform

11. progress

12. friend

E. Write two examples of abstract nouns using the following suffixes.

-tion

-ism

-ity

-ment

-ness

-age

-ness

-ability

can becomes could might

Changes based upon the types of sentences.

1. Assertive Sentences (Statements)

Change No. 1. Remove the commas and inverted commas. Use conjunction 'that'.

Change No. 2. Change the reporting verb 'say into tell', 'says into tells', 'said into told', if the reporting object is given in the sentence. But do not change the reporting verb if the reporting object is not given in the sentence.

Change No. 3. 'Said to' can be changed into replied, informed, stated, added, remarked, asserted, assured, reminded, complained and reported, according to the meaning.

Change No. 4. Always remove 'to' from the reporting speech, e.g.

1. He said to me, "I cannot help you in this matter."

He told me that he could not help me in that matter.

2. He said, "My sister's marriage comes off next month."

He said that his sister's marriage would come off the following month.

Write in file
Narration
Aditya 17/11/2020
Page - 1
1074 A+B

-ion -ism -ity -ment -ness -age
 -ance -ence -ish -ability -acy -hood

Common Noun	Abstract Noun
brother	brotherhood
child	childhood
friend	friendship

Common Noun	Abstract Noun
king	kingship
neighbour	neighbourhood
scholar	scholarship

- Abstract nouns that are derived from adjectives and common nouns signifying qualities or characteristics are called **attributive nouns**.

जिन भाववाचक संज्ञाओं (abstract nouns) की रचना विशेषण (adjectives) और जातिवाचक संज्ञाओं (common nouns) से हो, जो विशेष गुण का बोध कराएँ, वह attributive nouns कहलाते हैं।

Adjectives	Abstract Noun
angry	anger
beautiful	beauty
brave	bravery

Common Noun	Abstract Noun
great	greatness
hungry	hunger
wise	wisdom

- Abstract nouns that are derived from verbs indicating action, condition or state are called **verbal nouns**.

भाववाचक संज्ञाएँ जिनकी रचना क्रिया (जो कार्य, स्थिति एवं दशा का बोध कराएँ) से हुई हो, Verbal Nouns कहलाती हैं।

Verb	Abstract Noun
behave	behaviour
die	death
free	freedom

Verb	Abstract Noun
know	knowledge
please	pleasure
speak	speech

C. Complete these sentences using abstract nouns from the help box.

fear pain courage anger disappointment

1. She felt great _____ when she lost the race.
2. He was filled with _____ when he saw the lion.
3. Mark was in great _____ when he stubbed his toe.

2. Interrogative Sentences (Questions)

Change No. 1. Change the reporting verb 'said' or 'said to' into 'asked' or 'inquired of'. In case of a single question, change it into 'asked' but in case of more than one question, change it into 'inquired of'.

Change No. 2. Use conjunction 'if' or 'whether' if the reported speech starts with a helping verb. But do not use any conjunction if the reported speech starts with an interrogative word.

Change No. 3. Change the Interrogative sense into an Assertive sense.

Change No. 4. Remove '?' question mark and use '.' full stop, e.g.

1. She said to her servant, "Is tea ready for me?"
She asked her servant if tea was ready for her.
2. She asked me, "Who teaches you English?"
She asked me who taught me English.

3. Imperative Sentences (Commands and Requests)

Change No. 1. Change the reporting verb 'said' or 'said to' into ordered, commanded, requested, advised, warned, forbade, suggested, etc., according to the sense.

Change No. 2. Remove the commas and inverted commas, use conjunction 'to'.

Change No. 3. Change the Imperative sense into Infinitive sense.

Change No. 4. Remove 'do' and use 'not to' in case of Negative Imperative, sentences, e.g.

1. The teacher said to me, "Stand up on the bench."
The teacher ordered me to stand up on the bench.
2. The General said to the soldiers, "March forward and attack the foe."
The General ordered the soldiers to march forward and attack the foe.
3. The gardener said to the boys, "Do not pluck the flowers."
The gardener forbade the boys from plucking the flowers.

4. Exclamatory Sentences (Strong Feelings)

Change No. 1. Change the reporting verb 'said' or 'said to' into 'exclaimed with joy' or 'exclaimed with sorrow', etc., according to the sense, i.e.,

Exclaimed with joy—in case of Aha! Ha! Hurrah!

Exclaimed with sorrow—in case of Ah! Alas!

Exclaimed with surprise—in case of Oh! What! How!

Exclaimed with regret—in case of Sorry!

Exclaimed with contempt—in case of Pooh! Pshaw!

Applauded with saying—in case of Bravo! Hear!

Change No. 2. Use **very** or **great** by removing **what** or **how**.

Change No. 3. Use conjunction 'that'.

Change No. 4. Remove exclamatory word and exclamation sign '!', e.g.

1. They said, "Hurrah! We have won the match."

They exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.

2. She said, "Alas! I have lost my bridal ring."

She exclaimed with sorrow that she had lost her bridal ring.

3. She said, "How charming the scenery is!"

She exclaimed with surprise that it was a very **charming** scenery.