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ENGLISH DIALOGUE

A: Where is my copybook?

B: Which one?

A: The red one

B: Maybe it's on John's desk

A: No, its not

B: Maybe it's under Pam's desk

A: Yes it is. Thanks

B: You are welcome.



List of Common Abstract Nouns

- Ability
- Adoration
- Adventure
- Amusement
- Anger
- Anxiety
- Apprehension
- Artistry
- Awe
- Beauty
- Boldness
- Bravery
- Brutality
- Calm
- Chaos
- Charity
- Childhood
- Clarity
- Coldness
- Comfort
- Communication
- Compassion
- Confidence
- Contentment
- Courage
- Crime
- Curiosity
- Customer service
- Death
- Deceit
- Dedication
- Defeat
- Delight
- Despair
- Disquiet
- Disturbance
- Determination
- Dexterity
- Dictatorship
- Disappointment
- Disbelief
- Disquiet
- Disturbance
- Education
- Ego
- Envy
- Evil
- Failure
- Faith
- Fascination
- Fear
- Fragility
- Freedom
- Gossip
- Hate
- Hatred
- Hearsay
- Honour
- Hope
- Heart
- Idea
- Infatuation
- Inflation
- Insanity
- Intelligence
- Joy
- Justice
- Kindness
- Laughter
- Law
- Liberty
- Life
- Loss
- Love
- Luck
- Luxury
- Maturity
- Mercy
- Music
- Need
- Omen
- Opinion
- Opportunity
- Pain
- Patience
- Peace
- Pleasure
- Poverty
- Peculiarity
- Perseverance
- Power
- Pride
- Principle
- Reality
- Relaxation
- Relief
- Restoration
- Riches
- Rumour
- Sacrifice
- Sanity
- Satisfaction
- Self-control
- Sensitivity
- Service
- Shock
- Silliness
- Skill
- Sleep
- Sorrow
- Speed
- Straightness
- Strictness
- Success
- Surprise
- Talent
- Thrill
- Tiredness
- Tolerance
- Trust
- Uncertainty
- Unemployment
- Unreality
- Victory
- Warmth
- Weakness
- Wealth
- Weatiness
- Wisdom
- Wit
- Worry

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GED SCIENCE MADE EASIER

1 PHYSICAL SCIENCE

- Do you know and understand conservation, transformation, and flow of energy?
- Do you know and understand work, motion, and forces?
- Do you know and understand chemical properties and reactions related to living systems?



2 LIFE SCIENCE

- Do you know how the human body works?
- Do you understand the relationship between life functions and energy intake?
- Do you understand how energy flows in ecologic networks?
- Do you know the structure and function of life?
- Do you know and understand the molecular basis of heredity?
- Do you know and understand the concept of evolution?



3 EARTH AND SPACE SCIENCE

- Do you know and understand the interactions between earth's systems and living things?
- Do you know the earth and its systems components and interactions?
- Do you know and understand the structure and organization of the Cosmos?



4 SCIENTIFIC PRESENTATIONS

- Can I understand and explain textual presentations?
- Can I determine the meaning of terms, symbols, and phrases that are used throughout the presentations?
- Can I understand and explain a non-textual scientific presentation?



5 INVESTIGATION DESIGN: OBSERVATIONAL AND EXPERIMENTAL

- Can I identify possible sources of error? Can I change the design of an investigation to correct the error?
- Can I identify the strength and weaknesses of an investigation?
- Can I design a scientific investigation?
- Can I identify and interpret independent and dependent variables in scientific investigations?



6 EVALUATING CONCLUSIONS WITH EVIDENCE

- Can I evaluate whether a conclusion or theory is supported or challenged by particular evidence or data?



7 EXPRESSING SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

- Can I express scientific information or findings visually?
- Can I express scientific information or findings numerically or symbolically?
- Can I express scientific information or findings verbally?

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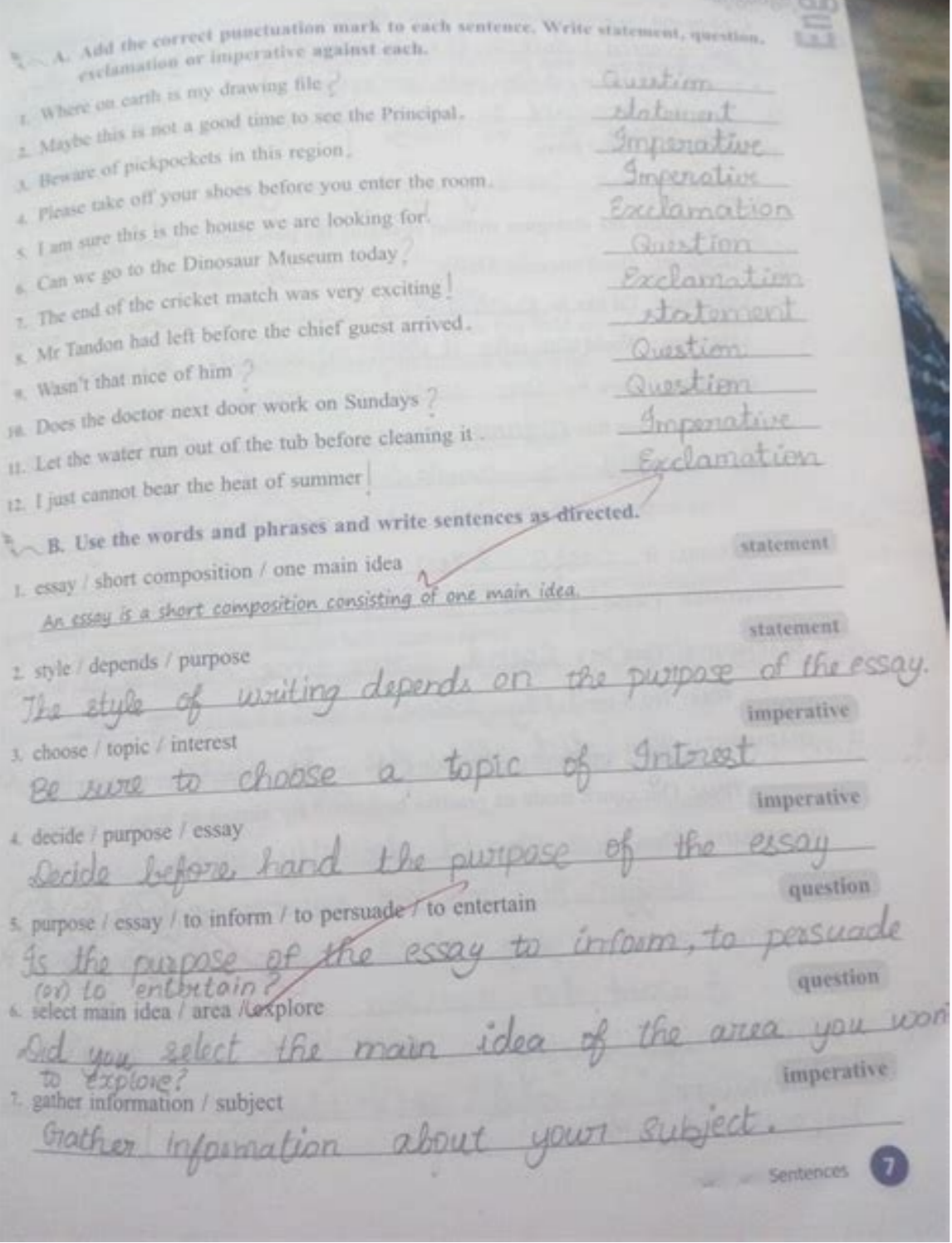
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नाम - _____ दिनांक _____

एक से अनेक

नीचे दिए गए शब्दों को एक से अनेक करो।

साड़ी -	लड़का -
किताब -	आदमी -
बिल्ली -	बोतल -
संतरा -	नौकर -
आम -	नियम -
राजा -	नाखून -
रानी -	औरत -
सब्जी -	पेंसिल -
लड्डू -	रास्ता -
रोटी -	शादी -
चूड़ी -	खिलौना -



What is a noun in English grammar. English grammar noun notes pdf. What is noun in English. What is noun in English grammar pdf. What is noun in English with example.

A noun is the part of speech that names a person, a place, a thing or an idea. You use nouns every day when you speak or write. Every day you probably use thousands of nouns. Because nouns name the objects and people and places around you, it would be very difficult to talk about anything at all without them. Many nouns name things you can see: Persons Places Things Boy Lake Boat Student Country Shadow John Kamau Nairobi Chair Stranger Jupiter Sweater Writer Kenya Market Calendar Barack Obama

Short story Note: Nouns can be two or more words e.g. John Kamau, Kenya Market and Short story. They are called compound nouns. We shall learn more about them in coming pages. Some nouns name things you cannot see such as feelings, ideas and characteristics: Feelings Ideas Characteristics Excitement Freedom Curiosity Fear Justice Cowardice Anger Fantasy Courage Happiness Faith Imagination Surprise Evil Self-confidence Exercise 1 What words in each sentence below are nouns? Example: John is a dancer - John, dancer The students planned a party. Three boys performed songs. Excitement filled the air. Joyce Chepkemol won a prize. Otieno lives in a house on my street. Exercise 2 Copy the nouns below and write whether it names a person, a place, a thing, or an idea. Example: river - place Candle Guitar Wrestler China Joy Hatred Menengai Crater Masanduku Arap Simiti Exercise 3 Write down each noun in the following sentences. Example: Kenya is a beautiful country - Kenya, country The musicians played drums and trumpets. Her family lives in a village. Petronilla enjoyed the trip. A festival was held in Kenya University. People in costumes filled the streets. Boys in Scouts uniforms were leading the parade. The holiday was a great excitement. A taxi brought the family to the airport. Maryanne built a huge castle in the wet sand. Her mother swam in the warm water. Types of Nouns Common and Proper Nouns All nouns can be described as either common or proper. When you talk or write about a person, a place, a thing, or an idea in general, you use a common noun. Example: Doctors work hard. They treat many patients. A proper noun is the name of a particular person, place, thing, or idea. Proper nouns always begin with capital letters. Example: Ephraim Maree is a doctor. He comes from Kirinyaga. Note: When a proper noun is made up of more than one word, only the important words in the noun will begin with a capital letter. Do not capitalize words such as the, of, or for. Example: Gulf of Mexico, State of Liberty, the Commander - in - Chief. Common nouns Proper nouns street Kerugoya author South Africa policeman Indian Ocean country Asia mountain England lake Nelson Mandela city Uhuru Kenya ocean Mutahi Kagwe bed Moi Avenue wardrobe Lake Victoria continent Dr. Frank Njengaa assistant Professor Saitoti Proper nouns are important to good writing. They make your writing more specific, and therefore clearer. Exercise 4 Which words are proper nouns and should be capitalised? Which words are common nouns? Example: Kenya Proper: Kenya July student America book kendo bay business face John Hopkins day England life East Africa crocodiles Johannesburg calendar Exercise 5 List the common nouns and the proper nouns in each of the following sentences. Example: Nancy welcomed the guests. Proper: Nancy common: guests Lucky Dube was a famous singer. This dancer has performed in London and Paris. His last flight was over the Mediterranean Sea. She worked as a nurse during the Second World War. Her goal was to educate students all over the world. It was the worst accident in the history of Europe. Bill Gates is best known for founding Microsoft. The Pilot was the first woman to cross that ocean alone. She grabbed a kettle and brought them water. Professor Wangari Maathai won a Nobel Peace Prize. Singular and Plural Nouns A noun may be either singular or plural. A singular noun names one person, place, thing, or idea. Example: The farmer drove to the market in his truck. A plural noun names more than one person, place, thing or idea. Example: The farmers drove to the markets in their trucks. Rules for forming plurals The following are guidelines for forming plurals: To form the plural of most singular nouns, add -s. Examples: Street - streets, house - houses, painter - painters, shelter - shelters, event - events, hospital - hospitals. When a singular noun ends in s, sh, ch, x, or z, add -es. Examples: dress - dresses, brush - brushes, axe - axes, coach - coaches, box - boxes, bench - benches, dish - dishes, waltz - waltzes. When a singular noun ends in o, add -s to make it plural. Examples: Piano - pianos, solo - solos, cameo - cameos, concerto - concertos, patiopatio, studio - studios, radio - radios, rodeo - rodeos. For some nouns ending with a consonant and o, add -es. Examples: hero - heroes, potato - potatoes, echo - echoes, veto - vetoes, tomato - tomatoes. When a singular noun ends with a consonant and y, change the y to i and add -ies. Examples: Library - libraries, activity - activities, story - stories, city - cities, berry - berries. When a singular noun ends with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u) followed by y, just add -s. Examples: Valley - valleys, essay - essays, alley - alleys, survey - surveys, joy - joys. To form the plural of many nouns ending in f or fe, change the f to v and add -es or s. Examples: Wife - wives, thief - thieves, loaf - loaves, half - halves, shelf - shelves, leaf - leaves, scarf - scarves, life - lives, calf - calves, elf - elves. For some nouns ending in f, add -s to form the plural. Examples: proof - proofs, belief - beliefs, motif - motifs, cliff - cliffs. Some nouns remain the same in the singular and the plural. Examples: deer - deer, sheep - sheep, series - series, species - species, moose - moose, trout - trout. The plurals of some nouns are formed in special ways. Examples: foot - feet, child - children, mouse - mice, man - men, woman - women, ox - oxen, tooth - teeth. NB: If you don't figure out the correct spelling of a plural noun, look it up in a dictionary. Exercise 6 What is the plural form of each of the following nouns? Example: scarf - scarves tooth cuff moose boss wife deer child fox giraffe cliff echo bunch hero auto baby ferry radio studio sky flash potato man beach ship belief roof eye thief rodeo volcano Exercise 7 Write the plural form of each noun in brackets to complete each sentence correctly. Example: I bought two _____ from the shop. (loaf) loaves I used two different _____ to cut the rope. (knife) She peeled the _____ with a knife. (potato) They are feeding the noisy _____ (goose) The tools are placed on the _____ (shelf) Mukami cut a few _____ for the salad. (tomato) The _____ are playing in the field. (child) Some _____ are hiding in the ceiling. (mouse) The _____ of the buildings must be repaired. (roof) The music helped them imagine the strange _____ (story) Koehn used creative _____ to help young people sharpen their imagination. (activity) Countable and Uncountable Nouns Countable Nouns These are nouns that take plurals and can be counted. Examples: Egg - eggs One egg, three eggs, ten eggs Potato - Potatoes Twenty potatoes Onion - Onions Two hundred onions Such nouns are known as COUNTABLE or COUNT NOUNS Uncountable Nouns These are nouns that do not take plurals and cannot be counted. Examples: salt, butter, cooking fat, milk, bread, jam We do not say: Two butters* Ten milks* Three breads* Such nouns are known as UNCOUNTABLE or MASS NOUNS Exercise Rewrite the words below in two columns, COUNTABLE and UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS Orange Coffee Furniture tea Water gold Chair team Friend music Plurals with uncountable Nouns One way to express plurals of uncountable nouns is by use of expressions of quantity. Example: a piece of information - pieces of information - a loaf of bread - four loaves of bread - a tin of soup - three tins of soup - a piece of furniture - several pieces of furniture - a litre of milk - twenty litres of milk - a bottle of beer - ten bottles of beer Exercise Supply an appropriate expression of quantity for the following uncountable nouns a _____ of cigarettes, two _____ of cooking oil three _____ of jam, ten _____ of butter, six _____ of soda, a _____ of toothpaste three _____ of rice, five _____ of flour, two _____ of chocolate, four _____ of news. Collective Nouns These are nouns that represent a group of people or things as a single unit. Some collective nouns can take plural forms. Examples: Crowd (s) flock (s) Group (s) herd (s) Team (s) committee (s) Pair (s) Some collective nouns, however, cannot be used in the plural. Examples: Furniture* beddings* Equipments* informations* Luggages* baggages* Exercise When I arrived at the airport, there were _____ (crowd) of people blocking the entrance with their _____ (luggage). Near the customs sections, several _____ (group) of officials were standing, checking the _____ (equipment) that was being loaded onto a trolley. Most people were standing, waiting for _____ (information) from the loudspeakers on the departures and arrivals of aircraft. Compound Nouns A compound noun is a noun that is made up of two or more words. The words that form compound nouns may be joined together, separated or hyphenated. Examples: - Joined: bookcase, blackboard, pushcart - Separated: high school, rabbit hutch, radar gun - Hyphenated: go-getter, mother-in-law, sergeant - at-arms Compound nouns are usually a combination of two or more word classes. The most common combinations are as follows: some are formed by joining a noun with another noun. Most of these compound nouns take their plurals in the last words. Examples: Table room (s) grassroot (s) prizefighter (s) cupboard (s) policeman (s) men rubber-stamp (s) bookcase (s) farmhouse (s) sanitary towel (s) cowshed (s) fruit machine (s) shoulder blade (s) Some are formed by joining a verb and an adverb. Most of these compound nouns also take their plurals in the last words. Examples: Breakfast (s) push-up (s) rundown (s) Takeaway (s) knockout (s) slip-up (s) Sit-up (s) meltdown (s) Some compound nouns are formed by joining an adjective and a noun. Most of these also take their plurals in the last words. Examples: Hotdog (s) polar bear (s) safe guard (s) Blackboard (s) quicksand (s) High way (s) remote control (s) Nuclear power right angle (s) Some are formed by joining a verb and a noun. Most of these also take their plurals in the last words. Examples: Drive way (s) playground (s) spend thrift (s) Breakdance pushchair (s) go-getter (s) Mincemeat screwdriver (s) Pass word (s) spare wheel (s) Some are formed by joining an adverb and a noun. Most of these also take their plural in the last words. Examples: Overdraft (s) overcoats (s) backyards (s) Backbencher (s) undercoat (s) backbone (s) Backlog (s) underwear (s) oversight (s) A few compound nouns are formed by joining an adverb and a verb. These ones also take their plurals in the last words. Examples: Outbreak (s) Backlash (s) Output (s) Outburst (s) Outcast (s) input (s) A few others are formed by joining a noun and a verb. They also take their plurals in the last words. Examples: Nose dive (s) Nightfall (s) A number of compound nouns are formed by joining two nouns by use of f hyphens and a short preposition in between. These compound nouns always take their plurals in the last words. Examples: Commander (s) - in - chief Sergeant (s) - at - arms Mother (s) - in - laws sister (s) - in - law Play (s) - within - play Exercise Underline the compound nouns in the following sentences and write down their plural forms where possible. John wants to be a quantity surveyor when he grows up. Rainwater had washed away all the top soil. The footballer was shown a red card by the referee. Neither candidate won the elections, forcing a runoff. The goalkeeper saved a penalty in the second half. He killed the wild pig with a sledge hammer. Njoroge's tape-recorder was stolen yesterday. The theatregoer was disappointed with the show. Size B's latest song has caused an uproar. He attempted a creative writing workshop. Possessive Nouns A possessive noun shows who or what owns something. A possessive noun can either be singular or plural. A singular possessive noun shows that one person, place, or thing has or owns something. To make a singular noun show possession, add an apostrophe and s (s). Example: the feathers of the chick - the chick's feather the hat that belongs to the man - the man's hat Other examples: the child's toy Mark's bike The fish's fins The horse's tail Using possessive nouns is shorter and better than other ways of showing possession. Example: LONGER: The dog belonging to Papa is barking. BETTER: Papa's dog is barking. Plural Possessive Nouns A plural possessive noun shows possession or ownership of a plural noun. Example: The cars that belong to the teachers are parked here. The teachers' cars are parked here. When a plural noun ends in s, add only an apostrophe after the s to make the noun show possession. Not all plural nouns end in s. When a plural noun does not end in s, add 's to form the plural possession. Examples: the shoes of the men - the men's shoes The food of the children - the children's food The noun following a possessive noun may either be the name of a thing or a quality. Example: Thine - Koki's raincoat - Brian's umbrella Quality - the judge's fury - Bob's courage Exercise 8 Change the following phrases to show possession in a shorter way. Example: the claws of the leopard the leopard's claws, the tail of the lion the dog that Cliff has the hat of my mother the book that Evans owns the pot that the child has the name of the doll the mobile phone that Lucy owns the shoes that Kimani has the teeth that the fox has the rabbit that my friend owns Summary of rules of forming Possessive Nouns For singular a noun, add an apostrophe and s. Example: Mr. Mukui's car is a Toyota Corolla. For plural a noun ending in s, add an apostrophe only. Example: The victim's property was stolen. For a plural noun that does not end in s, add an apostrophe and s. Example: The women's boots were muddy. Singular Noun Singular possessive Plural Noun Plural possessive boy boy's boys boys' child child's children children's mouse mouse's mice mice's deer deer's deer's deer's Exercise 9 Write the following phrases to show possession. Example: teachers - pens = teachers' pens Cooks - aprons Women - sports Men - boots Carpenters - nails Countries - flags Sailors - uniforms Guests - coats Musicians - instruments Athletes - medal Neighbours - pets Exercise 10 Rewrite the following sentences changing the BOLD words to plural possessive nouns. Example: The players on the teams practised after school. The team's players practised after school. Each day the wealth of the couple increased. There was a team of men and a team of women. The uniforms that the teams wore were new. Numbers were printed on the shirts of the athletes. Scores made by the team-mates were put on the scoreboard. The players enjoyed the cheers of their friends. The whistles of the coaches stopped the game. The eyes of the children were full of tears of joy. The soothing voices of their mothers calmed them. However, the houses belonging to their neighbours were destroyed. Answers Exercise 1 students, party boys, songs Excitement, air Joyce Chepkemol, prize Otieno, house, street Exercise 2 candle - thing guitar - thing wrestler - person China - place joy - idea hatred - idea Menengai Crater - place Masanduku arap Simiti - person Exercise 3 musicians, drums, trumpets family, village Petronilla, trip festival, Kenya University people, costumes, streets Boys, Scouts, snifoms, parade holiday, excitement Taxi, family, airport Maryanne, castle, sand mother, water Exercise 4 Proper nouns Common nouns July book England face Kendu Bay crocodiles John Hopkins student Johannesburg life America business East Africa day calendar Exercise 5 Proper - Lucky Dube Common - singer Proper - London, Paris Common - dancer Proper - Mediterranean sea Common - flight Proper - Second World War Common - nurse Common - goal, students, world Proper - Europe Common - Bill Gates, Microsoft Common - pilot, woman, ocean Common - kettle, water Proper - Professor Wangari Maathai, Nobel Peace Prize Exercise 6 tooth - teeth cuffs moose bosses wives deer children foxes giraffes cliff echoes bunches heroes autos babies ferries radios studios skies flashes potatoes men beaches ships beliefs roofs eyes thieves rodeos volcanoes/volcanos Exercise 7 knives potatoes geese shelves tomatoes children mice roofs stories activities Exercise 8 the lion's tail Cliff's dog my mother's hat Evan's book the child's pet the doll's name Lucy's mobile phone Kimani's shoes the fox's teeth my friend's rabbit Exercise 9 cook's aprons women's sports men's boots carpenter's nails countries' flags sailors' uniforms guests' coats musicians' instruments athlete's medals neighbours' pets Exercise 10 The couple's wealth a men's team, a women's team The teams' uniforms the athletes' shirts The team-mates' scores their friends' cheers The coaches' whistles The children's eyes Their mothers' soothing voices their neighbours' house

