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6. The government has many (1)/ new schemes for people (2)/ who want to start (3)/businesses in rural areas. (4)/ No error (5)

- a) (1) b) (2) c) (3) d) (4) e) (5)

7. To provide more such facility (1)/ to its workers, the company (2)/ is planning to build (3)/ schools and parks in the township. (4)/ No error (5)

- a) (1) b) (2) c) (3) d) (4) e) (5)

8. To increase the selling (1)/ of products in rural areas (2)/ the company will hire (3)/ over five hundred trainees (4)/ No error (5)

- a) (1) b) (2) c) (3) d) (4) e) (5)

9. She has promised to (1)/ donate the funds to (2)/ establish a library in many (3)/ villages in India. (4)/ No error (5)

- a) (1) b) (2) c) (3) d) (4) e) (5)

10. I don't think (1)/ it is your house (2)/ it is (3)/ somebody's else. (4)/ No error (5)

- a) (1) b) (2) c) (3) d) (4) e) (5)

11. He acted not (1)/ as per my advice (2)/ but (3)/ somebody else. (4)/ No error (5)

- a) (1) b) (2) c) (3) d) (4) e) (5)

12. Pakistan's problems (1)/ are also as (2) /serious as (3)/ that of India. (4)/ No error (5)

- a) (1) b) (2) c) (3) d) (4) e) (5)

13. When I reached (1)/ at the gates of his (2)/ house I found him (3)/ locking up it. (4)/ No error (5)

- a) (1) b) (2) c) (3) d) (4) e) (5)

14. Many of the question (1)/ asked in this question paper (2)/ are too difficult (3)/ to solve. (4)/No error (5)

- a) (1) b) (2) c) (3) d) (4) e) (5)





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15. I visited (1)/ Ram's and Sita's house (2)/ and found (3)/ the couple missing. (4)/ No error (5)

a) (1) b) (2) c) (3) d) (4) e) (5)

16. All the girls students (1)/ are advised to (2)/ attend the (3)/ meeting positively. (4)/ No error (5)

a) (1) b) (2) c) (3) d) (4) e) (5)

17. She gave me (1)/ two important information's (2)/ I had been waiting for (3)/ the last two months. (4)/ No error (5)

a) (1) b) (2) c) (3) d) (4) e) (5)

18. The teacher of English (1)/ gave him a home work (2)/ to complete that (3)/ by night positively. (4)/ No error (5)

a) (1) b) (2) c) (3) d) (4) e) (5)

19. She could not complete (1)/ even the two-third (2)/ of the book (3)/ owing to her busy schedule. (4)/ No error (5)

a) (1) b) (2) c) (3) d) (4) e) (5)

20. All the woman teachers (1)/ are agitating (2)/ against the haughty attitude (3)/ of the Principal. (4)/ No error (5)

a) (1) b) (2) c) (3) d) (4) e) (5)





A **noun** is a fundamental part of speech that refers to a person, place, thing, idea, quality, or concept. Essentially, if you can name it, it's likely a noun.

What do nouns do?

- Name things
- Act as subjects
- Act as objects
- Act as complements
- Act as objects of prepositions

Types of Nouns:

Nouns are categorized in several ways, which helps us understand their specific roles and characteristics:

1. Common Nouns
2. Proper Nouns
3. Concrete Nouns
4. Abstract Nouns
5. Countable Nouns (Count Nouns)
6. Uncountable Nouns (Mass Nouns)
7. Collective Nouns
8. Compound Nouns

Examples of Nouns in Sentences:

- The **girl** played with her **toy**.
- **London** is a beautiful **city**.
- I felt great **joy** when I saw the **sunrise**.
- The **flock** of **birds** flew south.

Important Rules

Rule 1 : Some nouns always remain in plural form. They take plural verb. These nouns have no singular form.





Rule 2 : Some Nouns look plural in form but have singular meaning,

Rule 3 : Some Nouns Look Singular but have plural meaning.

Rule 4 : Some Nouns are always used in Singular. These are uncountable nouns.

Rule 5: Some nouns have the same form in singular as well as in plural.

Rule 6 : Some nouns have plural meaning.

Rule 7 : If the same noun is repeated after preposition, the noun will be singular.

Rule 8 : If a Numeral adjective and a fraction are used with a noun, the noun is used with the numeral and the noun will be in singular.

Rule 9 : Some nouns are known as common gender nouns. They can be used for either gender ; Male or Female.

Rule 10 : Some nouns are used for specifically for feminine gender only.

Use of Apostrophe with 'S'

(A) You can form the possessive case of a singular noun that does not end in 's' by adding an apostrophe and 's'.

(B) You can form the possessive case of a plural noun that does not end in 's' by adding an apostrophe and a 's'.

(C) You can form the possessive case of a plural noun that does end in 's' by adding an apostrophe.

(D) Do not use apostrophe with possessive pronouns





(E) Use apostrophe with the last word in following titles.

(F) Do not use 'Double apostrophe'. Avoid double apostrophe in a sentence.

(G) Apostrophe with 's' is used with; Anybody/Nobody/Everybody/Somebody/Anyone / Someone / No one/Everyone.

Practice Questions

Directions (Q. Nos. 1 - 20) Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence, the number of the part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (5).

1. He informed that (1)/ he had lost a packet (2)/ of the hundred (3)/ rupees notes. (4)/ No error (5)

a) (1) b) (2) c) (3) d) (4) e) (5)

2. I know nothing (1) /about her (2)/ whereabouts (3)/ and about her choice. (4)/ No error (5)

a) (1) b) (2) c) (3) d) (4) e) (5)

3. She has ordered (1)/ two dozens of copies (2) /of English Book (3)/ by Mr. Gupta. (4)/ No error (5)

a) (1) b) (2) c) (3) d) (4) e) (5)

4. She uses a good (1)/ quality of shampoo (2)/so her hairs are (3)/ black. (4)/ No error (5)

a) (1) b) (2) c) (3) d) (4) e) (5)

5. The power supplying in (1)/many states has been (2)/ badly affected because (3)/of the shortage of coal. (4)/ No error (5)

a) (1) b) (2) c) (3) d) (4) e) (5)

