



## NOUN

### 1. Common Noun

A **common noun** is a general name for a person, place, or thing.

#### Examples:

- teacher, city, book, dog
- She is a *teacher*.
- I live in a *city*.

👉 Not capitalized unless at the beginning of a sentence.

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### ◆ 2. Proper Noun

A **proper noun** is the specific name of a person, place, or organization.

#### Examples:

- India, Ramesh, Bangalore, Aryan Group
- I live in *Bangalore*.
- *Aryan Group* conducts workshops.

👉 Always capitalized.

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### ◆ 3. Concrete Noun

A **concrete noun** refers to things you can perceive with your senses (see, touch, hear, smell, taste).

#### Examples:

- apple, music, table, perfume
  - The *apple* is sweet.
  - I hear *music*.
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### ◆ 4. Abstract Noun



An **abstract noun** refers to ideas, qualities, or emotions that cannot be seen or touched.

**Examples:**

- happiness, love, honesty, anger
  - *Honesty* is important.
  - She felt *joy*.
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◆ **5. Collective Noun**

A **collective noun** refers to a group of people, animals, or things.

**Examples:**

- team, flock, class, family
  - The *team* won the match.
  - A *flock* of birds flew away.
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◆ **6. Countable Noun**

A **countable noun** can be counted and has singular and plural forms.

**Examples:**

- book/books, pen/pens, child/children
  - I have two *books*.
  - There is one *pen*.
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◆ **7. Uncountable Noun (Mass Noun)**

An **uncountable noun** cannot be counted individually.

**Examples:**

- water, sugar, information, rice
- I need some *water*.
- She gave me *advice*.



👉 No plural form (generally).

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### ◆ 8. Material Noun

A **material noun** refers to substances or materials used to make things.

**Examples:**

- gold, silver, cotton, wood
  - This ring is made of *gold*.
  - The table is made of *wood*.
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### ◆ 9. Compound Noun

A **compound noun** is formed by combining two or more words.

**Examples:**

- toothpaste, mother-in-law, bus stop
- I bought *toothpaste*.
- She is my *mother-in-law*.

👉 Can be written as one word, hyphenated, or separate words.

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### ◆ 10. Possessive Noun

A **possessive noun** shows ownership or possession.

**Examples:**

- Rahul's book, the dog's tail
  - This is *Rahul's* car.
  - The *cat's* toy is missing.
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### ◆ 11. Singular and Plural Nouns

- **Singular:** one item (cat, book)
- **Plural:** more than one (cats, books)



**Examples:**

- One *dog* → Many *dogs*
  - One *child* → Many *children*
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◆ **12. Gender Nouns**

Nouns can indicate gender.

**Types:**

- Masculine: boy, king
  - Feminine: girl, queen
  - Common: teacher, student
  - Neuter: table, book
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◆ **13. Gerund (Verbal Noun)**

A **gerund** is a verb ending in **-ing** that acts as a noun.

**Examples:**

- Swimming is fun.
- Reading improves knowledge.

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## The Story of Rama's Promise

Long ago in the kingdom of Ayodhya, there lived a noble prince named Rama. He was known for his kindness, bravery, and strong sense of duty.

One day, his father, King Dasharatha, had to send Rama into exile for 14 years because of a promise he had made to one of his queens. Even though Rama was the rightful king, he did not argue or complain. He believed that a promise must always be kept.

Rama left the palace happily, accompanied by his devoted wife Sita and his loyal brother Lakshmana.

During their time in the forest, many challenges came their way. The biggest was when the demon king Ravana kidnapped Sita. Rama, with courage and determination, fought a great battle and defeated Ravana, bringing Sita back safely.

After completing his 14 years of exile, Rama returned to Ayodhya and became a wise and just king. His life taught people the importance of truth, duty, and keeping one's word.

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**Moral:** Always stand by your promises and do what is right, even when it is difficult.



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