

**CHAPTER - 5**  
**BALABHADRA SKILL DEVELOPMENT ACADEMY**  
**ENGLISH GRAMMAR**

**Alphabets and words**

1. There are 26 alphabets in English language. There are two types of alphabets – capital letters and small letters. The capital letters are - A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z. The small letters are - a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y and z. There are five vowels and 21 consonants. The vowels are a, e, i, o and u. Others are consonants.

When W and Y are at the beginning of a word, they are consonants. Example – W in war and Y in year are consonants.

When W and Y are in the middle of a word or at the end of a word, they are treated as vowels. Example – W in grow and awake are vowels. Y in day is vowel.

The portion of the word which is pronounced at a time is called syllable. Example – sun (one syllable), father (fa-ther two syllable) and yesterday (ye-ster-day three syllable).

**Etymology**

2. The words in English are divided into eight parts called parts of speech. The parts of speech are – Noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction and interjection.

**Noun**

3. The words which refer to a person, place, article or quality are called nouns. Nouns are of five types – common noun, proper noun, collective noun, material noun and abstract noun.

(a) **Common Noun.** The noun which refers to a class or group is called common noun. Example – man (refers to all men), river (refers to all rivers), etc.

(b) **Proper Noun.** The name of a person, place or article is called proper noun. Example – Ram, Ayodhya, Sarayu, temple, etc.

(c) **Collective Noun.** The noun which refers to a group or collection of people or article is called collective noun. Example – class (group of students), library (collection of books), etc.

(d) **Material Noun.** If the name of an item or article refers to every part of it, it is called material noun. Example – paper, Silver, chalk, wood, etc. Table is not a material noun, Because, after breaking it, it is not called table. It will be called wood.

(e) **Abstract Noun.** The noun which refers to a quality, action or state is called abstract noun.

- Example – (i) Quality - length, breadth, sweetness  
(ii) Action - motion, sleeping  
(iii) State – childhood, dryness, youth

### **Number**

4. The word which refer to the number of a noun i.e. one or two or three, etc is called number of a noun. There are two types of numbers – singular number and plural number. Example – Temple refers to one temple. Temple is singular number. Temples refer to more than one temples. Temples is plural number.

### **Gender**

5. The word which refers to sex of a noun or pronoun is called gender. Gender is of three types – masculine gender, feminine gender and neuter gender. Example – man is masculine gender, woman is feminine gender and gender of book is neuter.

### **Person**

6. There are three types of person – first person, second person and third person. I is first person, you is second person and other words are third person.

### **Case**

7. The relation of a noun with other words in a sentence is called case. Case is of three types – nominative case, objective case and possessive case.

- (a) Rama is going. Rama is nominative case.
- (b) Laxman reads the book. Book is objective case.
- (c) This is Krishna's book. Krishna is possessive case.

### **Adjective**

8. The word which mentions about the quality, quantity or state of a noun is called adjective. Considering the composition of the adjectives, there are two types of adjectives. (a) Simple adjectives – black, deep, Red (b) Compound adjectives – deep-black, blood-red.

9. Considering the meaning, adjectives are of four types - Adjective of quality, Adjective of quantity, Adjective of number and Demonstrative adjective