A noun is the part of speech which names a person, an animal, place, a thing or a quality of a thing. It can be further classified into abstract noun, collective noun, common noun, compound noun, concrete noun, countable noun, uncountable noun, gerund noun and proper noun.

Common noun – girl, boy, woman, book, town, country
Abstract noun – honesty, charity, wisdom
Collective noun – crowd, fleet, team, group
Concrete noun – iron, gold, silver
Countable noun – refers to things that can be counted; pens, chairs, people, car. They can be singular or plural.
Uncountable noun - sugar
Proper nouns - names; Sita, Rama, Madras, Delhi
Gerund nouns - nouns that are formed from a verb by adding ‘ing’ are called gerund nouns; It can follow a verb, preposition or adjective; I love singing.
A compound noun is an expression which is made up of more than one word and functions as a noun.

They are formed by nouns modified by adjectives or nouns. Most frequently they are combination of two nouns like bank-account, baby-sitter, letter-box, etc.

Black bird – adjective+noun
Under-water – preposition+noun
Hair cut – noun+verb

They can be written as one word or with hyphen in between or as two separate words.

Tin opener – just separate words
Pen-name – hyphen in between
Earring – one word

Compound nouns may be countable, uncountable or only used in singular or the plural.

**Common Countable Compound Nouns:**

Tea-bag, contact lens, credit card, food token, hand cuffs, windscreen

**Common Uncountable Compound Nouns:**

Income-tax, data-processing, family-planning, pocket money, swine-flu, fast-food

**Compound nouns used only in Singular:**

Generation-gap, brain drain, mother-tongue, labour force, death-penalty, blood-pressure

**Compound Nouns used only in the plural:**

Roadworks, traffic-lights, dancing shoes, sun-glasses, human rights

**Assignment:**

Choose any article in a magazine or newspaper and write down all the compound words

Or

Make a list of compound nouns you are familiar with.
PREFIXES

Prefixes are often used to give adjectives a negative meaning. The opposite of ‘similar’ is dissimilar. The opposite of kind is unkind. Opposite of decent is indecent. Opposite of obedient is disobedient. Unfortunately, there is no easy way of knowing which prefix any adjective will use to form the opposite. When you learn a new adjective note down whether it has an opposite formed with a prefix and if so what it is.

Some rules to remember:

- **in-** becomes **im-** before a root beginning with ‘m’ or ‘p’, e.g., immature, impatient, improbable.
- Similarly **in-** becomes **ir-** before a word beginning with ‘r’ and **il-** before a word beginning with ‘l’, e.g., irreplaceable, irreversible, illegal, illegible, illiterate.
- The prefix **in-** does not always have a negative meaning, often it gives the idea of inside or into, e.g., impart, internal, insert, income.

Although it is mainly adjectives, that are made negative by prefixes, **in-** and **dis-** can also form the opposites of verbs too, e.g., appear – disappear. The prefix is used here to reverse the action of the verb. Here are some more examples – disagree, disapprove, disbelieve, disconnect, discredit, dislike, dismount, disqualify, unbend, undo, undress, unfold, unload, unlock, unveil, unwrap, unzip.

Many other prefixes are used in English. Here is a list of prefixes which are useful in helping you to understand unfamiliar words. Some of these words are used with a hyphen.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>anti</td>
<td>against</td>
<td>antiwar, antisocial, antibiotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>of or by oneself</td>
<td>auto graph, auto pilot, auto biography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bi</td>
<td>two, twice</td>
<td>Bicycle, bimonthly, biannual, bilingual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex</td>
<td>former</td>
<td>Ex-wife, ex-student, ex-president.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex</td>
<td>out of</td>
<td>extract, exhale, excommunicate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>micro</td>
<td>small</td>
<td>microcomputer, microwave, microscopic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mis</td>
<td>badly/wrongly</td>
<td>misunderstand, mistranslate,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mono</td>
<td>one, single</td>
<td>monotonous, monologue, monogamous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multi</td>
<td>many</td>
<td>multinational, multi-purpose, multi-racial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>over</td>
<td>too much</td>
<td>overdo, overtired, oversleep, overheat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>post</td>
<td>after</td>
<td>post war, post graduate, post</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
revolutionary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pro</th>
<th>in favour of</th>
<th>pro-revolutionary, pro-Indian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pseudo</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>pseudo intellectual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re</td>
<td>again</td>
<td>re-type, replace, rewind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semi</td>
<td>half</td>
<td>semi circle, semi-finals, semi-detached</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sub</td>
<td>under</td>
<td>subway, sub marine, sub-diversion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>under</td>
<td>not enough</td>
<td>undercooked, under worked, under used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neo</td>
<td>new</td>
<td>Neoclassism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tri</td>
<td>three</td>
<td>tri-cycle, triangle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- ‘un’- is used before adjectives of participles, universe, unexpected, unassuming.
- ‘non’- is used before adjectives, nouns etc., non-specific, non-entity.
- ‘a’- is used before adjectives and nouns, amoral, anarchy, amorphous.

- **Reversative Prefixes:**

  These prefixes have the meaning reversal of action indicated by the base. They do not have negative implication un-, de-, dis-.

  e.g., undo, untie, unpack, dehydrate, decode, defrost, decentralise, disown.

- **Perforative Prefixes:**

  These prefixes give the sense ill, bad, wrong, wrongly, not in the right way

  mis-, mal-, pseudo.

  e.g., misuse, misunderstanding, malfunction, malnutrition, pseudo intellectual.

- **Prefixes of Degree or Size**
  - arch-, super-, out-, sur-, sub-, over-, under-, hyper-, ultra-mini-.

  e.g., archbishop, supernatural, superfluous, superman, out grow, surcharge, sub standard, sub normal, over eat, underfed, hyper activity, ultra-modern, mini-skirt.

  Please note:

  ‘arch’, ‘over’, ‘under’ and ‘hyper’- may have perforative implications.

  e.g., arch-enemy, over dressed, underworked, hyperactive.
• Prefixes of Time and Order:

fore-, pre-, post-, ex-, re-.

Examples: fore warn, pre-war, post-war, ex-president, reappear.

• Prefixes that change word-class:

Be-, en-, a-

These three convert the base into different word class.

e.g., bewitch, empower, astray

The old witch bewitched the dogs (verb from noun).

She gave them a bewitching smile (adjective).

They empowered him to do that (verb from noun).

He was led astray by bad companions (adverb from verb).

• Hyphenation of Prefixes:

Ordinarily prefixes are not separated by hyphens. These are a few exceptions:

a. When last letter of the prefix is the same as the first letter of the base: co-operate, pre-election, re-enter.

b. When the prefix ‘self’- is used: self-control, self-educated.

c. When the prefix ‘pan’- is used: Pan-American, Pan-Indian.

d. When the prefix ‘ex’- is used: ex-president, ex-chairman.

e. When confusion would otherwise result between similar words:

Re-act (to perform again)
React (to respond to a stimulus)
Re-form (to form again) - Reform (to change something for the better)

Negative Prefixes:

A prefix is a syllable which is put at the beginning of a word to get another word. The prefix need not have only meaning in isolation. Yet they can change the meaning of the word. For example, by putting the prefix ‘im’ before the word ‘polite’, we get the word ‘impolite’ which is the opposite.
The following prefixes reverse or negate the meaning of the word: a, de, il-, im-, in-, ir-, dis-, mis-, non-, un-.

a – (moral – amoral)
de – (centralize – decentralize)
dis – (respect – disrespect)
il – (logical – illogical), (legal – illegal)
im – (balance – imbalance), (mature – immature)
in – (animate – inanimate)
ir – (rational – irrational), (responsible – irresponsible)
non – (cooperation – non cooperation)
un – (tidy – untidy), (even – uneven)

Assignment:

Write at least 5 examples from the above given negative prefixes.

Antonym:

An antonym is the word opposite in meaning to another. The antonym of any word must be the same part of the speech as that word.

Verb – Antonym – (to hate-to love)

Adjective – Antonym – (good-bad)

Noun – Antonym – (strength-weakness)

The antonym of a word can be formed in three ways:

1) By adding a prefix before a word.
   Responsible – irresponsible

2) By altering a suffix at the end of the word.
   Thoughtful – thoughtless,
   cheerful – cheerless

3) By giving a completely new word.
Proud – humble
Beautiful - ugly

List of Antonyms:

Acquit – convict  Amateur- profession
Acme – nadir  Abstain – indulge
Angry – calm
Bombastic – simple  Chaste – promiscuous
Barren – fertile  create – destroy
Bold – timid  childish – adult like
Bland – spicy  diligent – lazy
Decrease – increase  extrovert – introvert
Emerge – disappear  fatal – harmless
Elastic – rigid  feeble – strong
Early – late  fantastic – ordinary
Genuine – fake  imitation – real
Hostile – friendly  lasting – ephemeral
Meek – assertive  lazy – active
Mysterious – obvious oppressive – lenient
Reserved – gregarious prior – later
Sensible – foolish  stupendous – ordinary
Youth – oldage
Use of Modals verbs

Auxiliary verbs are divided into 2 categories

(a) Primary auxiliaries
(b) Modal auxiliaries

Primary auxiliaries are the forms of the verbs to be, to have, to do. Modal Auxiliaries are shall, should, will, would, can, could, may, might, dare, need, ought to, used to.

Modals are followed by principal/main verbs. They express the mode or manner of happening of an action or event. They are used to give an expression to ideas of ability, probability, possibility, permission, obligation, duty, threat, determination, etc.

- Modals do not change according to the number or person of the subject. The modal does not go alone. It always goes with a full verb.
  - Rama can run. They can run.
- Can/could, may/might, will/would, shall/should and must are followed by infinitive without ‘to’.
  - Sita must go to hospital.
  - Santhosh will help you.
  - She should keep up her word.
  - He might leave India shortly.
- Ought and used are followed by the infinitive with ‘to’.
  - You ought to keep up your promise.
  - He used to teach French.
- The negative is formed by putting ‘not’ after the auxiliary.
  - Students must not wear heavy Jewellery with uniform.
  - She couldn’t walk as she fell down recently.

Can is used to express

(a) Ability – I can speak English fluently.
(b) Permission – can I smoke in the campus? You can go home now.
(c) Possibility – malaria can be dangerous.

Could is the past tense of cab. It is used to express:

(a) Ability in the past – I could easily run fast those days.
(b) A polite request in the present; in the form of a question – Could I see the manager for a minute?

May is used for all persons in the present and future. It is followed by the infinitive without ‘to’. May is used to
(a) Seek or grant permission – May I go home in the afternoon?
(b) Express possibility – It may rain in the afternoon.
(c) Express a wish or prayer – May God bless you.
(d) Express a purpose – He goes to gym so that he may be trim.

**Might** is the past tense of May. It is used to express

(a) A doubtful possibility – He might go to a movie.
(b) Permission in the present tense – Might I ask a doubt?
(c) To show permission – He told me I might use his car.
(d) Purpose – He left office early so that he might go for a function.
(e) Suggestion – you might visit the big temple which is on your way to college.

Notice the difference between **May** and **Might**.

You may put the lights on. (Giving permission)
You might put the lights on. (Suggesting)

**Might** is used as the past tense of **May**.

My mother said, “You may go to movie at three.
My mother told me that I might go to the movie at three-o-clock.

**Shall** is used to express the future when the subject is I or We.

I shall be sixteen next year.

Shall is used to express:

(a) Certainty– If you sing well, you shall be the winner.
(b) Assurance – Take the medicine regularly and you shall be well.
(c) Promise – If you win the match, you shall have a holiday.
(d) Threat – If you do not pass in the exam, you shall be retained in the same class.
(e) Command – All students shall reach the prayer hall by 4.00p.m.

When shall is used in questions, it asks the will or the desire of the person addressed.

Shall I go with you for the movie?
Shall we go to the market?
Should is the past tense of shall. Should is used to express:

(a) Duty or moral obligation
   We should take care of our parents during oldage.
(b) Advice or instruction or opinion.
   You should lock the door when you leave home.
(c) High degree probability
   The team should win the trophy for all the efforts taken.

Should is used as the past tense of shall. Should have expresses a past unfulfilled duty or a sensible action which was not performed. You should have worn a grand dress for the party.

Must refers to the present or the future tense. It is used to express:

(a) Obligation or necessity – We must obey our parents.
(b) Compulsion – You must finish your assignment by tomorrow.
(c) Possibility – She should have reached home by now.

Ought is used nearly in the same sense as should. It is followed by the infinitive ‘to’. It is

(a) Used to express duty or moral binding – You ought to send money to your parents.
(b) An inference – The train ought to be arriving late, hence the platform is crowded.
(c) Possibility – He has done well in the interview. He ought to get the job.

Tips to understand the functioning of Modals:

Modals are usually used in statements to express the following:

- Ability – can, could
- Advice – had better, ought to, should certainly or
- Intention – shall, will, would
- Necessity – must, need to
- Obligation – ought to, should
- Permission – can, may
- Possibility – could, may, might
- Willingness – shall, will, would

Modals are used in questions for various purposes, such as the following:

- To find out about a person’s ability – can/can’t/could/couldn’t (for the past)
- To get suggestions or advice – shall/should/shouldn’t/ought to/ought not to
To find if something is the right thing to do – must/mustn’t/should/shouldn’t/ought to/ought not to
To offer help – can/can’t/could/couldn’t/may/shall/will/won’t/would
To get an opinion – will/would/won’t/wouldn’t
To express uncertainty – could/might/should

May is normally used with the subjects I and we in questions. The modal shan’t is not used in questions.
Unit 9 – Lesson 16

Assignment

Write two examples of each type of compounds you have learnt.

Examples

**Noun and verb compounds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sun</th>
<th>+</th>
<th>set</th>
<th>–</th>
<th>Sunset</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rain</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>fall</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Rainfall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>work</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Woodwork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Way</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>Lay</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Waylay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasure</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>Hunt</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Treasure hunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hood</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>Wink</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Hoodwink</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Noun and Gerunds**

| Cock | + | Fighting | - | Cockfighting |
| Match | + | Fixing | - | Match fixing |
| Thanks | + | Giving | - | Thanks giving |
| Site | + | Seeing | - | Site seeing |
| Sooth | + | Saying | - | Soothsaying |

**Gerund and Noun**

| Working | + | Day | - | Working day |
| Cleaning | + | Powder | - | Cleaning powder |
| Swimming | + | Suit | - | Swimming suit |
| Washing | + | Machine | - | Washing machine |
| Turning | + | Point | - | Turning point |
| Walking | + | Stick | - | Walking stick |
### Noun to noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Preposition</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>New Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>Teacher</td>
<td>Class teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>Cup</td>
<td>Tea cup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>Mill</td>
<td>Wind mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>Winner</td>
<td>Bread winner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>Box</td>
<td>Letter box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>Stabilizer</td>
<td>Voltage stabilizer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Noun and adjective

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>New Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jerm</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>germ free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home</td>
<td>Sick</td>
<td>Home sick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Blood red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Sea blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litter</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Litter free</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Prepositions and Noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preposition</th>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>New Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Out</td>
<td>Patient</td>
<td></td>
<td>Out patient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In</td>
<td>Door</td>
<td></td>
<td>In door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out</td>
<td>Door</td>
<td></td>
<td>Out door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over</td>
<td>Load</td>
<td></td>
<td>Over load</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up</td>
<td>Hill</td>
<td></td>
<td>Up hill</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>