

4

CHAPTER

NOUNS

Definition:

> A Noun is a naming word. We can also say that a Noun is a word used as the name of a person, place or thing.

All that we can see, feel or think are Nouns.

E.g., Ali, Pakistan, paper, sadness etc.

We can see --> a taxi, a banana, a mouse, a mango, a girl, etc.

We can feel --> air, sorrow, happiness, pain, etc.

We can think --> psychology, physics, life, fortune, etc.

HOW TO CLARIFY

Example # 1:

Suppose we have a goat which is a common animal.

- A goat is a *Common Noun*.
- If we name our goat as 'Sony', it will be a *Proper Noun* for us.
- If our goat enters into a flock of goats, it will be a *Collective Noun*.
- If we cut the goat, mutton will be a *Material Noun*.
- As we cook mutton and find delicacy in taste, it is an *Abstract Noun*.

Example # 2:

- A Man is a *Common Noun*. [A name of a common person.]
- If his name is Peter, it will be a *Proper Noun* as it is the name of a particular man.
- If Peter, being a student, enters into a class, it will be a *Collective Noun*.
- If Peter goes through a forest and a tiger kills him, the flesh of his body will be a *Material Noun*.
- If you feel sorrow at his death, it will be an *Abstract Noun*.

(Nouns are underlined in the above sentences)

KINDS OF NOUNS

- Common Noun
 - Countable Noun
 - Uncountable Noun
- Proper Noun
- Abstract Noun
- Concrete Noun
- Collective Noun
- Possessive Noun
- Compound Noun
- Material Noun

1. Common Noun

Definition:

Common noun is used to refer to general things rather than specific examples. A common noun is not normally capitalized unless it is used as part of a proper name or is placed at the beginning of a sentence. Most of the nouns can be used in the plural. i.e. *book, college, bread, information*.

Some common noun examples are included in the following sentences.

- Be sure to pick a top university.
- Stack those boxes carefully.
- Would you like a cookie with your coffee?
- People are strange.
- My dog won't stop barking

KINDS OF COMMON NOUNS

Common nouns are grouped into two broad classes-countable nouns and uncountable nouns.

i. Countable Noun:

Definition:

A countable noun or count noun is the name of something that can be counted. It has a singular and a plural form. The singular form may be used with *a/an* or *one*. i.e. *book, college, pen, animal, plant*

Some countable noun examples are included in the following sentences.

- i. Megan took a lot of photographs when she went to the Grand Canyon.
- ii. Your book is on the kitchen table.
- iii. How many candles are on that birthday cake?
- iv. You have several paintings to study in art appreciation class.
- v. There's a big brown dog running around the neighborhood.

ii. **Uncountable Noun:**

Definition:

An **uncountable noun** or **non-count noun** means something that cannot be counted. It has no plural form. Uncountable nouns are also called **non count nouns** or **mass nouns**. i.e. *advice, information, furniture, milk, bread, machinery, equipment, poetry, music, scenery* etc.

Some uncountable noun examples are included in the following sentences.

- i. There is no more water in the pond.
- ii. I need to find information about Pulitzer Prize winners.
- iii. You seem to have a high level of intelligence.
- iv. Please take good care of your equipment.
- v. Let's get rid of the garbage.

vi. **Proper Noun**

Definition:

A **proper noun** or **proper name** is the name of a particular person, place or thing and is written with an initial capital letter. i.e. *Pakistan, Ahmad, Sunday, Christmas, Allama Iqbal*.

Some proper noun examples are included in the following sentences.

- i. *Agatha Christie* wrote many books.
- ii. *Cleopatra* is the cutest kitten ever.
- iii. Let's go to *San Francisco*.
- iv. *Mr. Bell* seems to understand what students need.
- v. I can see *Jupiter* tonight.

Sometimes proper nouns are used as common nouns; as,

- He was the Lukman (+ the wisestman) of his age.
- Kalidas is often called the Shakespeare (= the greatest dramatist) of India.

2. An Abstract Noun:

Definition:

Abstract nouns are those referring to ideas, concepts, emotions, and other *things* we can't physically interact with. We can't see, taste, touch, smell, or hear something named with an abstract

noun. i.e. *beauty, kindness, wisdom, goodness, freedom*

Some abstract noun examples are included in the following sentences.

- i. **Success** seems to come easily to certain people.
- ii. His **hatred** of people smoking indoors is legendary.
- iii. She has an incredible **love** for nature.
- iv. This is of great **importance**.
- v. He received an award for his **bravery**.

FORMATION OF ABSTRACT NOUNS

Abstract nouns are formed; as,

- i. From adjectives; as
Kindness -> from kind; honesty -> from honest
- ii. From verbs; as
Obedience -> from obey; growth -> from grow
- iii. From common nouns; as
Childhood -> from child; slavery -> from slave

3. A concrete noun

Definition:

Concrete nouns are words used for actual things we can touch, see, taste, feel, and hear - things you interact with every day. Notice that concrete nouns can also be countable, uncountable common, proper, and collective nouns. i.e. *book, bag, car, tree, butter*

Some concrete noun examples are included in the following sentences.

- i. Please remember to buy oranges.
- ii. Have a seat in that chair.
- iii. Happiness is like a soft bunny.
- iv. Watch out for that swarm of bees.
- v. Ahmad liked the stillness of the forest.

4. A collective noun

Definition

A collective noun is a word that refers to a group. It can be either singular or plural, but is usually used in the singular i.e. *audience, committee, set, group, class*.

Some collective noun examples are included in the following sentences.

- i. Our team is enjoying an unbroken winning streak.
- ii. There's a pack of hyenas outside.
- iii. Watch out for that swarm of bees.
- iv. We haven't lived until we've seen a herd of wild horses.
- v. Our class graduates two years from now.

5. Possessive Nouns

Possessive nouns convey ownership, and often consist of short phrases. To create the singular possessive form, most nouns just need an apostrophe and S added to the end.

Example: The cat's toy was missing.
The cat possesses the toy, and we denote this by use of -'s at the end of cat.

When a singular noun ends in the letter s or z, the same format often applies. This is a matter of style, however, and some style guides suggest leaving off the extra s.

Some possessive noun examples are included in the following sentences.

- i. I have been invited to the boss's house for dinner.
- ii. Mrs. Ali's coat is still hanging on the back of her chair.

Plural nouns ending in s take only an apostrophe to form a possessive.

- i. My nieces' prom dresses were exquisite.

7. Compound Nouns

Definition:

Compound nouns are nouns made up of two or more words. Some compound nouns are hyphenated, some are not, and some combine their words to form a single word. i.e. Mother-in-law, Board of members, Court-martial, Forget-me-not, Manservant, Pickpocket, Paper-clip

Some compound noun examples are included in the following sentences.
Compound nouns can be made with two nouns:

- i. Let's just wait at this bus stop.
- ii. I love watching fireflies on warm summer nights.
- iii. While you're at the store, please pick up some toothpaste, a six-pack of ginger ale, and some egg rolls.

Compound nouns can be made with an adjective and a noun:

- i. Let's watch the full moon come up over the mountain.
- ii. Please erase the blackboard for me.

Compound nouns can be made with a verb and a noun:

- i. Be sure to add bleach to the washing machine.

- ii. Let's be sure to stay somewhere with a swimming pool.

Compound nouns can be made with a noun and a verb:

- i. He always gets up before sunrise.
- ii. I really could use an updated hairstyle.

Compound nouns can be made with a verb and a preposition:

- i. Checkout is at noon.
- ii. Please remember to schedule your dog's annual check-up.

Compound nouns can be made with a noun and a prepositional phrase:

- i. My mother-in-law is the kindest person I know.

Compound nouns can be made with a preposition and a noun:

- i. Do you believe in past lives?
- ii. This city is vibrant, so it's hard to believe it has a thriving criminal underworld.

Compound nouns can be made with a noun and an adjective:

- iv. We need a truckful of mulch for the garden.

8. Material Noun

Material nouns refer to material or substance out of which things are made. i.e. gold, silver, iron etc.

Some compound noun examples are included in the following sentences.

- i. Cotton dresses are very cheap and comfortable.
- ii. My mom purchased a gold ring for me.
- iii. I drink milk in the silver
- iv. Taj Mahal is built using marbles.
Most of the industries use fibre.

EXERCISE 1

Identify the italicised nouns as proper nouns, concrete nouns or abstract nouns.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 1 | Murad needs an <i>umbrella</i> . | Concrete |
| 2 | I saw <i>Ali</i> yesterday. | Proper |
| 3 | We enjoyed the <i>beauty</i> of the garden. | Abstract |
| 4 | This is <i>Rabi's pen</i> . | _____ |
| 5 | He was afraid of <i>death</i> . | _____ |
| 6 | The city is on the <i>Ravi River</i> . | _____ |
| 7 | We had great <i>fun</i> . | _____ |

8. It's said *luck* made him rich. _____
9. He died in *Islamabad*. _____
10. My friend ordered a new *table*. _____
11. This *dictionary* is new. _____
12. She bought a *camera*. _____
13. *Pakistan* is my country. _____
14. *Hunger* made him steal. _____
15. We have bought a new *car*. _____
16. His business is in financial *difficulty*. _____
17. This *butter* is good. _____
18. I believe in human *goodness*. _____
19. Everyone *wants freedom*. _____
20. Her *honesty* is to be admired. _____

ANSWERS

- (4) *pen*: concrete noun
- (5) *death*: abstract noun
- (6) *Ravi River*, proper noun
- (7) *fun*: abstract noun
- (8) *luck*: abstract noun
- (9) *Islamabad*: proper noun
- (10) *table*: concrete noun
- (11) *dictionary*: concrete noun
- (12) *camera*: concrete noun
- (13) *Pakistan*: proper noun
- (14) *Hunger*, abstract noun
- (15) *car*: concrete noun
- (16) *difficulty*: abstract noun
- (17) *butter*: concrete noun
- (18) *goodness*: abstract noun
- (19) *freedom*: abstract noun
- (20) *honesty*: abstract noun

EXERCISE 2

Identify the italicised nouns as countable nouns or uncountable nouns

1. Your *advice* was very useful. Uncountable
2. These facts are well known. Countable
3. This *information* is not correct. _____
4. She doesn't like this *poem*. _____
5. I don't enjoy *poetry*. _____
6. *Education* broadens the mind. _____
7. She likes classical *music*. _____
8. *Milk* is good for your child. _____
9. This *machine* is new. _____

10. All this *machinery* has been imported from Canada. _____
11. All this *equipment* is new. _____
12. Where's your *luggage*? _____
13. Where are your *bags*? _____
14. There are plenty of *vehicles* on the main road now. _____
15. There isn't much *traffic* now. _____

ANSWERS

- (3) *information*: uncountable
- (4) *poem*: countable
- (5) *poetry*: uncountable
- (6) *Education*: uncountable
- (7) *music*, uncountable
- (8) *milk*: uncountable
- (10) *machine*: countable
- (10) *machinery*: uncountable
- (11) *equipment*: uncountable
- (12) *luggage*: uncountable
- (13) *bags*: countable
- (14) *vehicles*: countable
- (15) *traffic*: uncountable

4.8 Countable nouns may be used in the singular or the plural. We can use a/an or one before a singular countable noun

Singular	Plural
a boy, one boy	boys, two boys
a dish, one dish	dishes, two dishes
a city, one city	cities, two cities
an apple, one apple	apples, two apples
a European, one European	Europeans, two Europeans

USAGE

► **Uncountable nouns** have no plural. We cannot use a/an or one before an uncountable noun, But we can use *some, much, little, a large amount of, a lot of, lots of, plenty of, a good/great deal of, all, any, enough, no, the, this, that, my, our*, etc. before uncountable nouns.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Furniture | <i>some furniture</i> |
| | <i>much furniture</i> |
| | <i>enough furniture</i> |
| | <i>a lot of furniture</i> |
| | <i>all the furniture</i> |
| Information | <i>some information</i> |
| | <i>much information</i> |

- Money**
a lot of information
some money
much money
a large amount of money
a lot of money
plenty of money
- Advice**
some advice
a lot of/lots of advice
plenty of advice

Like *a/an* and *one*, the following words are not used before **uncountable nouns**.

- another both each either every*
few many several these those
two three etc.

The above words can be used before **countable nouns**.

There are other words like *a/an the, this, that, all, a lot of, plenty of, any, enough, no, my, our, his, her,* etc. which can occur before countable nouns.

- a chair the chair some chairs*
enough chairs a lot of chairs both chairs
plenty of books those books every boy
all the students this apple my country

The following are some common **uncountable nouns** in English.

<i>accommodation</i>	<i>advice</i>
<i>anger</i>	<i>applause</i>
<i>bedding</i>	<i>behaviour</i>
<i>blood</i>	<i>bread</i>
<i>butter</i>	<i>cement</i>
<i>cheese</i>	<i>clothing</i>
<i>coffee</i>	<i>cookery</i>
<i>cutlery</i>	<i>damage</i>
<i>dirt</i>	<i>dust</i>
<i>education</i>	<i>electricity</i>
<i>employment</i>	<i>equipment</i>
<i>evidence</i>	<i>fiction</i>
<i>food</i>	<i>fun</i>
<i>furniture</i>	<i>garbage</i>
<i>glass</i>	<i>gold</i>
<i>grass</i>	<i>greed</i>
<i>hair</i>	<i>happiness</i>
<i>hardware</i>	<i>harm</i>
<i>health</i>	<i>help</i>

<i>homework</i>	<i>honesty</i>
<i>honey</i>	<i>housework</i>
<i>importance</i>	<i>information</i>
<i>ink</i>	<i>jewellery / jewelry</i>
<i>junk</i>	<i>knowledge</i>
<i>laughter</i>	<i>leisure</i>
<i>lightning</i>	<i>luck</i>
<i>luggage</i>	<i>machinery</i>
<i>magic</i>	<i>mail</i>
<i>meat</i>	<i>milk</i>
<i>mischief</i>	<i>money</i>
<i>mud</i>	<i>music</i>
<i>news</i>	<i>nonsense</i>
<i>paper</i>	<i>patience</i>
<i>pay</i>	<i>peace</i>
<i>poetry</i>	<i>poverty</i>
<i>progress</i>	<i>rice</i>
<i>rubbish</i>	<i>salt</i>
<i>scenery</i>	<i>smoke</i>
<i>soap</i>	<i>software</i>
<i>soup</i>	<i>stationery</i>
<i>sugar</i>	<i>sunshine</i>
<i>tea</i>	<i>thunder</i>
<i>toothpaste</i>	<i>traffic</i>
<i>travel</i>	<i>vegetation</i>
<i>water</i>	<i>wealth</i>
<i>weather</i>	<i>wheat</i>
<i>wisdom</i>	<i>wood</i>
<i>wool</i>	<i>work</i>

EXERCISE 3

Identify the italicised nouns as countable nouns or uncountable noun

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------|
| 1 | He bought a new <i>chair</i> . | <u>Countable</u> |
| 2 | She has a lot of new <i>furniture</i> . | <u>Uncountable</u> |
| 3 | She eats plenty of <i>rice</i> . | _____ |
| 4 | The <i>damage</i> was not serious. | _____ |
| 5 | This is very expensive <i>cutlery</i> . | _____ |
| 6 | These <i>letters</i> are not for you. | _____ |
| 7 | This <i>mail</i> is for my sister. | _____ |
| 8 | There is good <i>news</i> for you. | _____ |

9. She enjoys her *work*. _____
10. This *shirt* is new. _____
11. You should bring a change of *clothing*. _____
12. This window is made of *glass*. _____
13. These wine *glasses* are expensive. _____
14. I have finished my *homework*. _____
15. The table is made of *wood*. _____
16. This girl has long dark *hair*. _____
17. How did he get the *job*? _____
18. She has bought an expensive *necklace*. _____
19. *Wealth* cannot give you happiness. _____
20. *Swimming* is fun. _____
21. Some of the *stationery* has been bought. _____
22. He has some rare *plants*. _____
23. Our country has made good *progress*. _____
24. This new *software* is extremely useful. _____
25. The maths teacher gave us an *assignment* yesterday. _____
26. Sana wears a lot of gold *jewellery*. _____
27. This is an enchanting *scene*. _____
28. The *scenery* is really enchanting. _____
29. She gave a nervous *laughter*. _____
30. Everyone shook with *laughter*. _____

ANSWERS

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (3) <i>rice</i> : uncountable | (4) <i>damage</i> : uncountable |
| (5) <i>cloth</i> : uncountable | (6) <i>letters</i> : countable |
| (7) <i>mail</i> : uncountable | (8) <i>news</i> : uncountable |
| (9) <i>work</i> : uncountable | (10) <i>shirt</i> : countable |
| (11) <i>clothing</i> : uncountable | (12) <i>glass</i> : uncountable |
| (13) <i>glasses</i> : countable | (14) <i>homework</i> : uncountable |
| (15) <i>wood</i> : uncountable | (16) <i>hair</i> : uncountable |
| (17) <i>job</i> : countable | (18) <i>necklace</i> : countable |
| (19) <i>wealth</i> : uncountable | (20) <i>fun</i> : uncountable |
| (21) <i>stationery</i> : uncountable | (22) <i>plants</i> : countable |
| (23) <i>progress</i> : uncountable | (24) <i>software</i> : uncountable |
| (25) <i>assignment</i> : countable | (26) <i>jewellery</i> : uncountable |
| (27) <i>scene</i> : countable | (28) <i>scenery</i> : uncountable |
| (29) <i>laugh</i> : countable | (30) <i>laughter</i> : uncountable |

EXERCISE 4

Underline the nouns and identify them as countable nouns or uncountable nouns.

- 1 I've read a new poem. Countable
- 2 She's bought some jewellery. Uncountable

- 3 She sang a beautiful song. Countable
- 4 She loves music. _____
- 5 Where is my suitcase? _____
- 6 Where is my luggage? _____
- 7 Her behaviour is exemplary. _____
- 8 A job like this is not easy to get. _____
- 9 Did you order the sofa? _____
- 10 I'm afraid of lightning. _____
- 11 How nice the weather is! _____
- 12 This is good for your health. _____
- 13 I can't put up with this nonsense. _____
- 14 Accommodation is not available here. _____
- 15 Can money make you happy? _____
- 16 The bread was really good. _____
- 17 Don't waste electricity. _____
- 18 There was wild applause when he came in. _____
- 19 Much of the crockery has been washed. _____
- 20 The garbage hasn't been removed yet. _____
- 21 They live in dire poverty. _____
- 22 They were covered with mud. _____
- 23 Please wash the dishes. _____
- 24 Air is indispensable to us. _____
- 25 He has lost a lot of blood. _____

ANSWERS

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| (4) <u>music</u> : uncountable | (5) <u>suitcase</u> : countable |
| (6) <u>luggage</u> : uncountable | (7) <u>behaviour</u> : uncountable |
| (8) <u>job</u> : countable | (9) <u>sofa</u> : countable |
| (10) <u>lightning</u> : uncountable | (11) <u>weather</u> : uncountable |
| (12) <u>health</u> : uncountable | (13) <u>nonsense</u> : uncountable |
| (14) <u>Accommodation</u> : uncountable | |
| (15) <u>money</u> : uncountable | (16) <u>bread</u> : uncountable |
| (17) <u>electricity</u> : uncountable | (18) <u>applause</u> : uncountable |
| (19) <u>crockery</u> : uncountable | (20) <u>garbage</u> : uncountable |
| (21) <u>poverty</u> : uncountable | (22) <u>mud</u> : uncountable |
| (23) <u>dishes</u> : countable | (24) <u>Air</u> : uncountable |
| (25) <u>blood</u> : uncountable | |

- > Some nouns can be **countable** or **uncountable** according to meaning. Study the following examples.
- > Abuse is an uncountable noun when it means 'cruel or violent treatment'; 'insulting language'.
The media report cases of child abuse / sexual abuse.
I can't stand the abuse he is hurling at me.
- > Abuse can be used as a countable noun when it

means 'a wrong, bad or illegal practice.'

This is clearly an abuse of power.

There are complaints about human rights abuses in Iraq.

- > **Advice** meaning 'opinion,' 'suggestion' or 'recommendation' is uncountable.

He needs some pieces of advice.

But in business correspondence, **advice** means 'an official document or letter.' In this sense **advice** is countable.

We are awaiting advices from our overseas office.

- > **Business** is uncountable when it means 'work or occupation'; 'buying and selling.'

My nephew is in Japan on business.

Our company is doing a lot of business with China.

When **business** means 'a shop or factory that produces or sells goods or services,' it is countable.

Shahid is running a textile business.

- > **Cloth** is usually an uncountable noun and it means 'material made from cotton, wool, etc.'

This is cotton cloth.

- > **Cloth** is countable when it means 'a piece of cloth for

cleaning or drying things or covering a table.'

She wiped the plates with a wet cloth.

Sana has bought a beautiful tablecloth.

The plural form **clothes** means 'the things that we wear such as trousers, shirts, blouses, saris, etc.'

She has ordered new clothes for the party.

- > **Clothes** is always plural. It has no singular form. (The

form **clothe** is a verb, not a noun.)

She always wears clean clothes.

We cannot use **clothes** with a number. We can say *some clothes*, but not *two clothes*, *three clothes*, etc. We can say *two or three pieces/articles/items of clothing*.

- > **Clothing** means 'clothes in general' or 'a particular type of clothes' (e.g. *outdoor clothing*).

- > **Clothing** is an uncountable noun.

Food and clothing are among the basic necessities of life.

If we want to express the plural sense, we can use *garments* or *articles / items / pieces of clothing*.

- > **Coffee** meaning 'the drink made from coffee powder and boiling water' is uncountable.

My wife doesn't drink coffee.

- > **Coffee** also means 'a cup of coffee.' Then it is

countable.

I would like a coffee.

How many coffees shall we order?

- > **Damage** meaning 'harm or injury' is uncountable.

The fire caused extensive damage to the building.

The plural form **damages** means 'money claimed or paid as compensation for loss or injury.'

The victim was awarded Rs 2,50,000 (₹) damages.

They are planning to sue for damages.

- > **Glass** is uncountable when it means 'the hard, usually transparent, substance used for making bottles, windows, etc.'

This is a rare glass bowl.

We heard the sound of breaking glass.

- > **Glass** is a countable noun when it means 'a container for drinks,' 'the contents of a glass' or '(old-fashioned) a looking glass or mirror.'

I poured the wine into a glass.

The boy drank two glasses of milk.

There's something on your face, look in the glass.

The plural form **glasses** means 'spectacles/specs.'

The girl wears glasses.

I must order a new pair of glasses.

- > **Iron** meaning 'the hard metal used to make steel' is uncountable.

Iron is a useful metal.

When it means 'a device for smoothing clothes,' it is countable.

This is an electric iron.

The plural form **irons** means 'chains.'

The dangerous prisoners were kept in irons.

- > **Paper** meaning 'the material used for writing, printing and drawing on' is uncountable.

I want a sheet of paper.

When it means 'a newspaper,' 'a piece of writing on a subject' or 'a set of examination questions,' it is countable.

This is a daily paper.

His paper on stylistics was good.

The maths paper was difficult.

- > **Play** is uncountable when it means 'amusement' or 'the playing of a game.'

The children were at play on the beach.

There was some foul play yesterday.

When it means 'drama,' it is countable.

We put on a Shakespeare play last week.
 She's a writer of popular television plays.
 Play is not used to mean 'game.'
 We had a game of chess/tennis/ cricket.
 > Sugar meaning 'the substance used to sweeten food and drinks' is uncountable.
 He doesn't take sugar in his coffee.
 When it means 'an amount of sugar,' it is countable.
 How many sugars (= spoonfuls of sugar) do you want?
 > Wit meaning 'the ability to use words in a clever or humorous way' is uncountable.
 He is noted for his quick wit.
 She impresses everyone with her wit and charm.
 > Wit meaning 'a witty person' is countable.
 Dr. Allama Iqbal was a celebrated wit.
 The plural form wits means 'the ability to think quickly and make sensible decisions.'
 He used his quick wits and solved the problem.
 It was really a battle of wits.
 > Wood is uncountable when it means 'the hard material that the trunk and branches of a tree are made of.'
 These tables are made of wood.
 > Wood is countable when it means 'a forest.'
 It was a large wood.
 Yesterday I took a walk in the woods behind the Zoo.
 > Work is usually uncountable. It means 'mental or physical activity.'
 She has plenty of work at home.
 He is looking for work.
 > Work also means 'a literary, musical or artistic production.'
 Do you have a copy of the complete works of Shakespeare?
 The plural form works means 'factory' or 'factories.'
 This is a new steelworks.
 There are several rubber works here.
 > Some uncountable nouns can be used with a/an when they occur after an adjective or when a/an means 'a type of.'

Examples:

- (i) She had a good education.
- (ii) Nasir couldn't give his children a college education.
- (iii) Ahmad has a good knowledge of computer graphics.

- (iv) You have been a great help to me.
- (v) It was a relief to know that you had got the money.
- (vi) It's a pity that you can't come to the party.
- (vii) What a shame she couldn't meet him.

> Some uncountable nouns have equivalent countable nouns. Study the following examples.

Uncountable Noun	Equivalent Countable Noun
employment	job, position (formal), post (formal)
homework	assignment
humour	joke
laughter	laugh
machinery	machine
magic	trick
money	coin, note
music	song, tune
pay	fee(s), salary, wage(s)
play	game
poetry	poem
scenery	scene, view, sight
traffic	vehicle
travel	journey, trip
work	job, task

EXERCISE 5

Complete each sentence with an appropriate item given in brackets.

- Example: She went to the shop to buy some _____ (sugar, sugars)
 She went to the shop to buy some sugar.
- 1 I need your valuable. (advice, advices)
 - 2 There was a stream of _____ from the drunk driver. (abuse, abuses)
 - 3 I'm going home on _____. (urgent business, all urgent business)
 - 4 Owners of small _____ are meeting to discuss their problems. (business, businesses)
 - 5 I bought two metres of _____ for a shirt. (cloth, cloths)
 - 6 They have bought five _____. (clothes, items of clothing)
 - 7 She always wears smart _____. (cloths, clothes)
 - 8 She doesn't do any _____ in the kitchen. (work, works)

Chapter 4: NOUNS

- 9 It's not easy to find _____ here. (work, a work)
 10 The explosion caused serious _____ to the hospital _____. (damage, damages)
 11 The doctor advised her to wear _____. (glass, glasses)
 12 I want to write a letter. Please give me a _____. (paper, piece of paper)
 13 Let's have a _____ of tennis. (play, game)
 14 She doesn't seem to like _____. (a travel, travel)
 15 All the furniture is made of _____. (wood, woods)

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| (1) advice | (2) abuse | (3) urgent business |
| (4) businesses | (5) cloth | (6) items of clothing |
| (7) clothes | (8) work | (9) work |
| (10) damage | (11) glasses | (12) piece of paper |
| (13) game | (14) travel | (15) wood |

EXERCISE 6

Complete each sentence choosing an appropriate item from the brackets.

Examples:

- a) We had _____ fun at the party. (a few, many, some)
We had some fun at the party.
- b) We enjoyed _____ good songs there. (much, a lot of, little)
We enjoyed a lot of good songs there.
 She has ordered _____ furniture. (several, a lot of, a few)
 I don't have _____ money. (few, many, much)
 They bought _____ new chairs last week. (some, little, much)
 _____ the money has been wasted. (some, all, little)
 She bought _____ apples the other day. (much, a few, little)
 They've already wasted _____ time. (many, a great deal of, a few)
 She gets _____ mail every day. (a lot of, few, several)
 There's _____ water in the jug. (few, many, some)
 _____ students came to attend the function. (much, several, every)
- c) The boss gets _____ letters every day.

(much, a lot of, little)

11. Our teacher gives us _____ homework. (plenty of, a few, many)
 12. Their teacher sometimes gives them _____ assignments. (much, little, a number of)
 13. He needs _____ warm clothing for the trip. (many, some, several)
 14. I've always liked _____ songs. (that, this, these)
 15. He has bought _____ clothes for the children. (much, little, enough)

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------------|
| (1) a lot of | (2) much | (3) some |
| (4) all | (5) a few | (6) a great deal of |
| (7) a lot of | (10) some | (9) several |
| (10) a lot of | (11) plenty of | (12) a number of |
| (13) some | (16) these | (15) enough |

EXERCISE 7

Complete each sentence with an appropriate item from the brackets.

1. She doesn't wear _____ jewellery. (much, a few, many)
 2. They've bought _____ rings, bangles and brooches. (much, a few, little)
 3. There's _____ milk in the bottle. (few, many, little)
 4. At this time of night there's _____ traffic on the main road. (any, all, no)
 5. I've already put _____ sugar in my coffee. (few, some, many)
 6. They installed all the new _____ last week. (equipment, equipments)
 7. She enjoys novels as well as _____. (poems, poem, poetries)
 8. I have _____ luggage. (a, many, some)
 9. He's looking for a new _____. (work, job, jobs)
 10. Did you buy _____ bread? (a, an, some)
 11. When I went there, I heard a loud _____. (laughter, laugh)
 12. Here is _____ news for you. (a, some, any)
 13. We've already spent a large _____ of money. (number, amount)
 14. All the _____ are new and expensive.

- 15 This is really an unforgettable _____ (cloth, clothing, clothes)
- 16 Kerala is famous for its beautiful natural _____ (scenery, scene)
- 17 There's heavy _____ at this time. (vehicles, traffic)
- 18 Very few people enjoy modern _____. (poem, poetry)
- 19 It's a _____ that requires speed and accuracy. (work, job)
- 20 He has practised _____ for a long time. (trick magic)
- 21 It was just a _____. (humour, joke)
- 22 He has got a _____ abroad. (job, employment)
- 23 All these _____ have to be repaired. (machinery, machines)
- 24 She is on a _____ of Rs 84,000 a year. (pay, salary)

ANSWERS

- (1) much (2) a few (3) little
 (4) no (5) some (6) equipment
 (7) poems (8) some (9) job
 (10) some (11) laugh (12) some
 (13) amount (14) clothes (15) scene
 (16) scenery (17) traffic (18) poetry
 (19) job (20) magic (21) joke
 (22) job (23) machines (24) salary

4.15 Many uncountable nouns have equivalent countable phrases or expressions.

Uncountable Noun	Noun Countable Phrase
abuse	a stream / torrent / volley of abuse
advice	a bit / piece / word of advice
applause	a burst / round of applause
bedding	a bundle / roll of bedding
bread	a loaf / piece / slice of bread
cheese	a lump / piece / slice of cheese
chocolate	a bar of chocolate
clothing	an article / item / a piece of clothing
coffee	a cup of coffee
dust	a cloud / layer / speck of dust
equipment	a piece of equipment
evidence	a piece of evidence

furniture	an article / item / a piece of furniture
glass	a pane / piece / sheet of glass
homework	a piece of homework
information	a bit / an item / a piece of information
ink	a drop / bottle of ink
jewellery/ jewelry	an article / a piece of jewellery
laughter	a burst / gale / peal / shriek of laughter
lightning	a flash a / lightning
luck	a bit / piece / stroke of luck
luggage	a bit / piece of luggage
machinery	a piece of machinery
meat	a piece / slice of meat
milk	a bottle / carton / glass / packet of milk
money	an amount / a sum of money
Music	a piece of music
news	an item / a piece of news
paper	a piece / sheet / slip of paper
rice	a bowl of rice
rubbish	a heap / load / pile of rubbish
scenery	a bit / piece of scenery
smoke	a cloud / stream / wisp of smoke
soap	a bar / cake of soap
soup	a bowl / tin of soup
sugar	a kilo / lump / packet / spoonful of sugar
tea	a cup of tea
thunder	a clap / peal / roll / rumble of thunder
toothpaste	a tube of toothpaste
traffic	a stream of traffic
wood	A piece / plank of wood
wool	a boll of wool
Work	a piece of work

EXERCISE 8

Complete each sentence with an appropriate expression from the box. Plural forms are to be used in some sentences.

Examples:

- (a) A large _____ money has been spent.

A large amount of money has been spent.

(b) We saw some _____ of paper on the floor.

We saw some pieces of paper on the floor.

bit of	piece of	slice of	item of	drop of
cup of	bowl of	glass of	bottle of	bar of
cake of	word of	some of	plenty of	lot of
great deal of	streams of	round of	roll of	article of
sheet of	loaf of	roar of	peal of	clap of
flash of	crash of	amount of	sum of	pile of
game of	item of	stroke of	bursts of	tube of

- Please handle it with care. It is a delicate _____ equipment.
- Would you like a _____ tea?
- This is a _____ good luck.
- I'd like to give you a _____ advice.
- There was a _____ applause when she entered the hall.
- I'd like a _____ bread.
- She bought a _____ soap.
- There were _____ traffic on the highway.
- We took several _____ of clothing.
- A few _____ luggage were left in the room.
- This is a _____ scenery that I can't forget.
- I have a _____ good news for you.
- There was a _____ lightning.
- We heard a loud _____ thunder.
- She has always wanted such _____ jewellery.
- Walk carefully. There are _____ glass all over the place.
- There's a _____ milk in the fridge.
- We heard loud _____ laughter from the hall.
- I have a _____ work to do here.
- I've got a _____ homework to finish.

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) piece of | (2) cup of | (3) stroke of |
| (4) piece of | (5) round of | (6) loaf of/slice of |
| (7) bar of/cake of | (8) streams of | (9) items of/articles of |
| (10) pieces of | (13) piece of/bit of | (12) piece of |
| (13) flash of | (14) clap of/peal of | |
| (15) article of/ item of | (16) pieces of | |

(17) bottle of

(18) bursts of/peals of

(19) piece of

(20) lot of

EXERCISE 9

Correct the errors in the following sentences.

- Did the fire cause a damage to the building?
- Shall I carry your luggages?
- My sister has got long hairs.
- We went there to enjoy the sceneries.
- We had a good weather on our trip.
- They have checked all those machineries.
- I need some informations on programming.
- Cricket is now a popular game in Pakistan.
- Did you have a good travel?
- When did you order the stationeries?
- You can now have a lot of new educational softwares.
- They have sold their old furnitures.
- She bought three clothes yesterday.
- We went there just for a fun.
- Did you get a mail yesterday?

ANSWERS

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| (1) ... cause damage... | (2) ...your luggage |
| (3) ...long hair | (4) ...the scenery |
| (5) We had good weather | (6) ...all those machines |
| (7) ...information... | (8) ...a popular game... |
| (9) ...a good journey/trip | (10) ...stationery |
| (11) ...software | (12) ...old furniture |
| (13) ...three articles of clothing | (14) ...for fun |
| (15) ...any mail/some mail/any letter/a letter | |

Nouns-The Number

- The plural of most nouns is formed by adding 's' to the singular.

Book, books	pen, pens	girl, girls
Ring, rings	boy, boys	glass, glasses
- Nouns that end in *-ch, -sh, -s, -ss, -x,* and *-z* add *-es*.

match, matches	dish, dishes	bus, buses
glass, glasses	quiz, quizzes	
- Some nouns ending in *-o* or *-oo* add *-so*.

dynamo, dynamos	photo, photos	zoo, zoos
piano, pianos	kangaroo, kangaroos	
memento, mementos		

- > A few such nouns add -es.
mango, mangoes hero, heroes
potato, potatoes
- > Some nouns add either -s or -es.
mosquito, mosquitoes or mosquitos
zero, zeros or zeroes
- > Proper nouns ending in -o add -s.
Romeo, Romeos Nero, Neros
- > Nouns ending in 'vowel + y' add -so
way, ways hey, keys
- > Nouns ending in 'consonant + y' drop y and add -ies.
baby, babies city, cities country, countries
Also: soliloquy, soliloquies
colloquy, colloquies
obloquy, obloquies
- > Proper nouns ending in -y simply add -s.
Kennedy, Kennedys the two Germanys
the three Marys in my class
- > Nouns ending in -i add -s
Taxi, taxis Kiwi, Kiwis
- > Nouns ending in -f, ff or -fe add -s.
chief; chiefs cuff; cuffs safe, safes
Some nouns drop the -f or -fe and add -ues.
thief; thieves knife, knives leaf; leaves
wife, wives wolf, wolves life, lives
But the plural of still life is still lifes.
Some nouns ending in -f add -s or -ves.
hoof, hoofs or hooves scarf, scarfs or scarves
turf, turfs or turves
wharf, wharfs or wharves
- > Some plurals are irregular.
foot, feet tooth, teeth
louse, lice man, men
child, children ox, oxen
- > There are some 'foreign plurals in English, plurals of nouns borrowed from other languages.
(a) alumnus, alumni bacillus, bacilli
stimulus, stimuli radius, radii
cactus, cacti / cactuses colossus, colossi / colossuses
octopus, octopi / octopuses
syllabus, syllabuses / (less frequent) syllabi
Note these regular plurals:
campus, campuses prospectus, prospectuses

- virus, viruses surplus, surpluses
bonus, bonuses chorus, choruses
circus, circuses
- (b) bacterium, bacteria
curriculum, curricula / curriculums
memorandum, memoranda / memorandums
But: album; albums museum, museums
stadium, stadiums / stadia
gymnasium, gymnasiums
ultimatum, ultimatums
- (c) criterion, criteria phenomenon, phenomena
But: proton, protons neutron, neutrons
- (d) crisis, crises thesis, theses
synopsis, synopses
- (e) alumna, alumnae larva, larvae
formula, formulae / formulas
vertebra, vertebrae
antenna, antennae (sensory organs of insects)
aerial (radio, radar or television aerials)
- (f) index, indices rindices
appendix, appendixes / appendices
- (g) beau, beaux / beaux bureau, bureaux / bureaux
chateau, chateaux plateau, plateaux / plateaus
tableau, tableaux
- (h) chassis, chassis
- (i) genus, genera
- (j) Cyclops, Cyclops / Cyclopes / Cyclopes
- > Some nouns have the same form in the singular and plural.
(a) one sheep, two sheep one deer, two deer
one swine, two swine one bison, two bison
one moose, two moose one salmon, two salmon
one trout, two trout
- (b) one aircraft, two aircraft
one offspring, two offspring
one series, two series
one species, two species
- (c) Other nouns which do not change in the plural:
gallows crossroads
innings headquarters
whereabouts works (factory/factories)
Burmese Chinese
Japanese Portuguese

Vietnamese

Swiss

> There are some special plurals.

antelope, antelope / antelopes

gazelle, gazelle / gazelles

giraffe, giraffe / giraffes

buffalo, buffalo / buffalo (e)s

> Some nouns ending in -s are always plural.

amends

annals

arrears

auspices

belongings

binoculars

clothes

compasses

congratulations

earnings

glasses (spectacles)

goods

handcuffs

Jeans

outskirts

pants

pincers

pliers

proceeds

riches

scissors

shorts

surroundings

thanks

tidings

tights

tropics

trousers

tweezers

ooluables

> Some nouns ending in -s are plural in form but singular in meaning and use.

news

billiards

measles

mumps

Athens

Naples

the Philippines the United Nations

the United States

Names of subjects ending in -ics are usually singular.

Acoustics

Dramatics

Economics

Electronics

Phonetics

Linguistics

Physics

Mathematics

> Some nouns are singular in form but plural in meaning and use.

cattle

clergy

folk

laity

livestock

people

police

vermin

> Compound nouns usually add -s to the last part.

bedroom, bedrooms

boyfriend, boyfriends

breakdown; breakdown is weekend, weekends

check-up, check-ups lay-by, lay-bys

> In some compounds the first element adds -s.

Attorney General, Attorneys General/Attorney

Generals commander-in-chief, commanders-in-

chief court martial, courts martial! court martials

Poet Laureate, Poets Laureate / Poet Laureates

man-of-war, men-of-war

looker-on, lookers-on

passer-by, passers-by

runner-up, runners-up

father-in-law, fathers-in-law

mother-in-law, mothers-in-law

[Note Forms like father-in-laws, mother-in-laws, sister-in-laws, etc. are sometimes used.]

> In a few compounds both the elements are made plural.

manservant, menservants

woman doctor, women doctors

But: man-eater, man-eaters

man-hour, man-hours

> Years and abbreviations usually add a small -s to form the plural number,

the 1990s

VIPs PhDs CDs

> The words dozen, score, hundred, thousand, million, crore, billion, etc. remain singular when they are used after numerals,

two dozen

three score

live hundred

three thousand

EXERCISE 10

Supply the plural form of each noun.

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 | tree | <u>trees</u> |
| 2 | mass | <u>masses</u> |
| 3 | lorry | <u>lorries</u> |
| 4 | church | _____ |
| 5 | potato | _____ |
| 6 | piano | _____ |
| 7 | series | _____ |
| 8 | alkali | _____ |
| 9 | looker-on | _____ |
| 10 | buzz | _____ |
| 11 | Journey | _____ |
| 12 | radio | _____ |
| 13 | memo | _____ |
| 14 | lens | _____ |
| 15 | cello | _____ |
| 16 | editor-in-chief | _____ |
| 17 | summons | _____ |
| 18 | spy | _____ |
| 19 | guy | _____ |
| 20 | sandwich | _____ |

ANSWERS

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| (4) churches | (5) potatoes |
| (6) pianos | (7) series |
| (8) alkalis/alkalies | (9) lookers-on |

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| (10) buzzes | (11) journeys |
| (12.) radios | (13) memos |
| (14) lenses | (15) cellos |
| (16) editors-in-chief | (17) summonses |
| (18) spies | (19) guys |
| (20) sandwiches | |

EXERCISE 11

Rewrite each sentence with the plural of the noun in brackets.

- Examples:
- (a) Are the _____ playing? (child)
Are the children playing?
- (b) These _____ are expensive. (dish)
These dishes are expensive.
- 1 The _____ are late today. (bus)
- 2 Our _____ begin next week. (class)
- 3 All the _____ have been sold. (ox)
- 4 The _____ are quiet after the elections. (campus)
- 5 There are some _____ in the ruling party. (crisis)
- 6 The _____ were brought yesterday. (safe)
- 7 These _____ are very sweet. (mango)
- 8 All the _____ were eating grass. (deer)
9. The _____ were mailed yesterday. (prospectus)
- 10 The _____ were held in the afternoon. (quiz)
- 11 The _____ were closed yesterday. (studio)
- 12 The _____ were grazing on the hillside. (sheep)
- 13 There are no _____ of recovering the money. (means)
- 14 The _____ need to be sharpened. (knife)
- 15 The farmer caught a number of _____. (mouse)
- 16 The _____ were drawing water. (woman)
- 17 Three _____ were ordered yesterday. (shelf)
- 18 _____ are places where animals of many kinds are kept. (zoo)
- 19 Both his _____ were magnificent. (innings)
- 20 The new _____ have arrived. (video)

ANSWERS

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| (1) buses/busses | (2) classes |
| (3) oxen | (4) campuses |
| (5) crises | (6) safes |
| (7) mangoes | (8) deer |
| (9) prospectuses | (10) quizzes |
| (11) studios | (12) sheep |
| (13) means | (14) knives |
| (15) mice | (16) women |
| (17) shelves | (18) Zoos |

FORMATION OF POSSESSIVE CASE

- The possessive ending for singular nouns and plural nouns not ending in -s is 's (apostrophe and s).
the boy's name the girl's umbrella
the chef's skills children's books
women's rights
- For plural nouns ending in -s, the possessive ending is apostrophe alone (').
the boys' names a girls' school
a women's college a two weeks' holiday
- For a singular name ending in -s, the possessive ending is either 's or s'.
Thomas's/Thomas' parents
Charles's/Charles' wife
Jaines's/James son
Keats's/Keats' poetry
Dickens 's / Dickens' novels
- For longer names of classical origin ending in -s, the possessive ending is usually an apostrophe alone.
Socrates' wife Archimedes' law
Moses' Laio's Jesus' / Jesus's teachings
Sophocles' plays Euripides' plays
- In the phrase for ... sake an apostrophe is used with a singular noun ending in the 's' sound.
for goodness' sake for peace' sake
- In a compound denoting one idea, the possessive ending is added to the last element.
the commander-in-chief's orders
my sister-in-law's wedding
Beaumont and Fletcher's plays
But: Keats's and Shelley's poems or Keats's poems and Shelley's poems
- The possessive case or genitive case expressed by 's / s' is called the s-genitive, which is typically used with animate objects. There is also the of-genitive, usually used with inanimate nouns and abstract nouns.
the legs of a chair
the branches of a tree
the heat of the sun
the roof of a house
the surface of the water
the first floor of the building
- Sometimes both forms of the possessive can be used.
the boy's name / the name of the boy
India's foreign policy / the foreign policy of India
a woman's life / the life of a woman
the earth's gravity / the gravity of the earth
the country's problems / the problems of the country

Chapter 4: NOUNS

the government's decision/the decision of the government

- The of-genitive is preferred when the noun is qualified by a phrase or clause.

This is the wife of the man we met this morning.

The economic policy of the government that took yesterday.

- The s-genitive is now common in mass-media style and in colloquial usage.

- There is a construction called **group genitive**, in which the possessive is added to larger groups of words.

the President of China's visit

the prince of Wales's wedding

the Speaker of the Parliament House ruling

everybody else's convenience

in a week or two's time

an hour and a half's discussion

- Sometimes the of-genitive and the genitive ending are combined. This construction is called the **double genitive**.

a friend of mine (one of my friends)

a colleague of yours (one of your colleagues)

some friends of my wife's

a play of Shakespeare's

- Sometimes the double genitive has a slightly different pattern.

this stupid idea of yours

that foolish son of his

this sacred land of ours

- A noun is sometimes omitted after an s-genitive.

Your bag is better than Maria's.

My car is smaller than Ahmad's.

This construction is called the **elliptic genitive**.

This is frequently used to denote houses, shops and well-known institutions.

The meeting took place at my uncle's (my uncle's house).

Yesterday we went to the Ali's (Ali's house).

EXERCISE 12

Give the s-genitive of each of the following.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | The son of the professor | <u>The professor's son</u> |
| 2 | The foreign policy of Pakistan | <u>Pakistan's foreign policy</u> |
| 3 | A hostel for ladies | _____ |
| 4 | A hospital for children | _____ |

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|-------|
| 5 | The disciples of Jesus | _____ |
| 6 | The poetry of Bridges | _____ |
| 7 | The poetry of Burns | _____ |
| 8 | The export policy of Pakistan | _____ |
| 9 | The columns of <i>The Dawn</i> | _____ |
| 10 | The organizations of the students | _____ |
| 11 | The wife of the Prime Minister | _____ |
| 12 | The books of someone else | _____ |
| 13 | The philosophy of Hobbes | _____ |
| 14 | The heroes of the nation | _____ |
| 15 | The property of my brother-in-law | _____ |
| 16 | The house of my aunt | _____ |
| 17 | The theory of Darwin | _____ |
| 18 | The autobiography of Davies | _____ |
| 19 | In the time of a week or two | _____ |
| 20 | A walk for seven minutes | _____ |

ANSWERS

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| (3) A ladies' hostel | (4) A childrens hospital |
| (5) Jesus' disciples (Jesus's is sometimes used.) | |
| (6) Bridges'/Bridges's poetry | |
| (7) Burns'/Burns's poetry | |
| (8) India's export policy | (9) The Times' columns |
| (10) The students' organizations | |
| (11) The Prime Minister's wife | |
| (12) Someone else s books | |
| (13) Hobbes'/Hobbes's philosophy | |
| (14) The nation's heroes | |
| (15) My brother-in-law's property | |
| (16) My aunt's house | |
| (17) Darwin's dieory | |
| (18) Davies'/Davies's autobiography | |
| (19) In a week or two's time | (20) A seven minutes' walk |

EXERCISE 13

Complete each sentence with the possessive form of the noun in brackets.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | The <u>girl's</u> bag is new. (girl) |
| 2 | The <u>girls'</u> bags arc new. (girls) |
| 3 | A _____ tail is long. (monkey) |
| 4 | Sana is a _____ name. (woman) |

- 5 The _____ names are Asha, Samia, Aiman and Sana. (women)
- 6 Do you enjoy _____ poetry? (Eliot)
- 7 I can't understand _____ poetry. (Hopkins)
- 8 Is this a _____ college? (men)
- 9 The _____ names are here. (students)
- 10 These are my _____ sisters. (wife)
- 11 Ancy went to her _____ house. (aunt)
- 12 This is my _____ husband. (daughter)
- 13 The _____ toys are here. (children)
- 14 My _____ names are Samia and Bushra (granddaughters)
- 15 Did you read _____ paper. (yesterday)
- 16 The work will be finished in two _____ time. (months)
- 17 I had to spend a _____ salary on it. (month)
- 18 It's only a five _____ walk. (minutes)
- 19 Are these old _____ tales? (wives)
- 20 There is no substitute for a _____ love. (mother)

ANSWERS

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| (3) monkey's | (4) woman's |
| (5) women's | (6) Eliot's |
| (7) Hopkins'/Hopkins's | (8) men's |
| (9) students' | (10) wife's |
| (11) aunt's | (12) daughter's |
| (13) children's | (14) granddaughters' |
| (15) yesterday's | (16) months' |
| (17) month's | (18) minutes' |
| (19) wives' | (20) mother's |