



Government of Tamilnadu

Department of Employment and Training

Course : TNPSC Group II Exam

Subject : General English

Topic : **Find the odd words (Verb, Noun, Adjective, Adverb) Parts of Speech**

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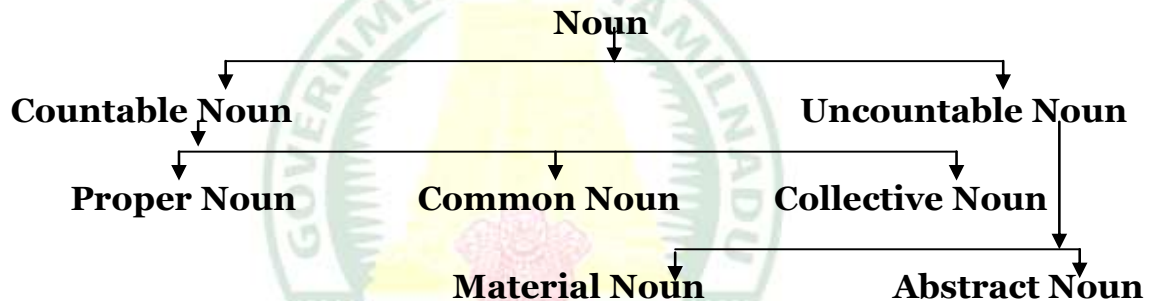
**Commissioner,
Department of Employment and Training.**

FIND THE ODD WORDS (VERB, NOUN, ADJECTIVE, ADVERB) PARTS OF SPEECH

NOUN

Noun : A Noun is the name of a person, place, thing, quality, condition and action.
As,

Person	Mukesh
Place	Patna
Thing	Pen
Quality	Honesty
Condition	Illness
Action	Movement



1. Countable Noun: The Nouns which can be counted. as, Veena, Girl, Class etc.

(a) **Proper Noun:** The Noun which denotes a proper person, place or thing. As,

Proper person	Binay, Ajit, Nilu
Proper place	Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi
Proper thing	Ramayana, Gita, Bible

(b) **Common Noun:** The Noun which denotes common persons, places or things.

As,	
Common person	Man, Woman
Common place	Town, School
Common things	Book, Table

(c) **Common Noun:** The Noun which denotes a group of persons or other creatures and collection of things, as,

◆.....◆ FIND THE ODD WORDS (VERB, NOUN, ADJECTIVE, ADVERB) PARTS OF SPEECH ◆.....◆

Group of Persons	A crew of sailors A team of players A class of students An army of soldiers
Collection of things	A fleet of ships A bunch of flowers A library of books

2. Uncountable Noun: The Nouns which cannot be counted. As, gold, water, oil, coffee, honesty etc.

(a) Material Noun: The Noun which denotes materials. as, copper, silver, tea, coffee, ghee etc.

(b) Abstract Noun: The Noun which denotes quality, condition or action. as, wisdom, humanity, pride, bravery, childhood etc.

Pronoun: means for-a-noun.

- ❖ A Pronoun is a word used instead of a Noun; as, Ram is a handsome boy. He is my student. Sita is a beautiful girl. She lives with her husband. A dog is a pet animal. It barks at night.
- ❖ Generally you know that a pronoun is used to stop the repetition of a noun. If we use a noun in a sentence again and again. The beauty of the sentence ends or The sentence is awkward (clumsy). This is the main reason that a pronoun is used instead of a noun.
- ❖ In the examples give above, 'Ram', 'Sita' and 'a dog' have been used as nouns. In the latter sentences you observe that The Pronouns – 'he', 'she' and 'it' have been used instead of the nouns – 'Ram', Sita' and 'a dog' respectively in the sentences given above.

Remember:

- ❖ In the example (1) given above, The word – 'Ram' is the noun of third person, singular number, masculine gender and nominative case.
- ❖ The Pronoun – 'he' has been used in the latter sentence according to the number, person, gender and case of the noun – 'Ram'.
- ❖ In the example (2) given above, The word – 'Sita' is the noun of third person, singular number, Feminine gender and nominative case.
- ❖ The Pronoun – 'she' has been used in the latter sentence according to the number, person, gender and case of the noun – 'Sita'.

FIND THE ODD WORDS (VERB, NOUN, ADJECTIVE, ADVERB) PARTS OF SPEECH

- ❖ In the example (3) given above, The word – ‘A dog’ is the noun of ‘third person’, ‘singular number’, ‘masculine gender’ and ‘nominative case’.
- ❖ The Pronoun – ‘it’ has been used in the latter sentence according to the number, person, gender and case of the noun – ‘a dog’.
- ❖ A pronoun is used according to the number, person, gender and case of a noun.

Kinds of Pronoun

1. **Personal Pronouns:** I, me, we, us, you, he, him, she, her, it, they, them.
2. **Possessive Pronouns:** Mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs.
3. **Demonstrative Pronouns:** This, That, These, Those, Such, The same.
4. **Distributive Pronouns:** Each, Either, Neither.
5. **Reciprocal pronouns:** Each other, one another.
6. **Reflexive Pronouns:** Myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves, oneself.
7. **Emphatic or Emphasizing Pronouns:** When The words – ‘myself’, ‘ourselves’, ‘yourself’, ‘yourselves’, ‘himself’, ‘herself’, ‘itself’, ‘themselves’ and ‘oneself’ are used to emphasis the subject of the sentence, then these are called Emphasis the subject of the sentence, then these are called Emphatic or Emphasizing Pronouns. Emphatic Pronouns are generally used just after the subject; as, He himself comes here.
8. **Indefinite Pronouns:** Everybody, somebody, Nobody, Anybody, Everyone, Someone, No one, Anyone, Everything, Something, Nothing, Anything, all, some, any, both, another, much, few, little.
9. **Relative Pronouns:** Who, whom, whose, which, that.
10. **Interrogative Pronouns:** When the pronouns – ‘who’, ‘whom’, ‘whose’, ‘which’ and ‘what’ are used to ask a question, These are called Interrogative pronouns.

Adjective: An Adjective is a word used to qualify a Noun or Pronoun. Or, Qualifying words are known as Adjectives.

As,

She is a beautiful woman.

Ajit is handsome and intelligent.

He has a big house.

It is a charming scenery.

He is rich.

In the sentences given above, The words – beautiful, handsome and intelligent, big, charming and rich have been used to qualify the nouns – woman, Ajit, house, scenery and the pronoun – ‘he’. So, these are Adjectives.

FIND THE ODD WORDS (VERB, NOUN, ADJECTIVE, ADVERB) PARTS OF SPEECH

Definition of the Kinds of Adjective

1. Adjectives of quality: The Adjectives which denote / show the colour, shape, size, kind, quality (merits-demerits), state/condition of a person or thing are called Adjectives of quality; as

Ram is a tall man. He is a foolish student.

She is a beautiful girl. I write with an old pen.

In the sentences given above, The Adjectives – tall, foolish, beautiful and old have been used before the nouns – man, student, girl and pen respectively – which qualifies them (the nouns – man, student, girl and pen); and also show the quality – tallness, foolishness, beauty and oldness of the nouns – man, student, girl and pen respectively.

Note: Adjective of quality answer the question: ‘of what kind?’

2. Adjectives of quantity: the Adjectives which denote/show the quantity of a thing are called Adjectives of quantity. They tell us how much of a thing is meant/intended.

A good deal of, A great deal of, A large amount of, A large quantity of, a lot of, lot of, plenty of, a part of, half of,..... etc; as,

Mukesh has enough money. He has lost all his wealth.

She has a lot of coffee. There is a little water in the glass.

In the sentences given above, The Adjectives – enough, all, a lot of and a little have been used before the nouns – money, wealth, coffee and water respectively which show/denote their quantity.

Note: Adjectives of quantity answer the question: ‘How much?’

3. Adjectives of Number: The Adjectives which show / denote the number of persons or things are called Adjectives of number. They show how many or ‘In what order persons or things are meant/taken or stand’; as,

I have three rooms.

The two sisters have left for London.

There are forty students in the class.

There are forty students in the class.

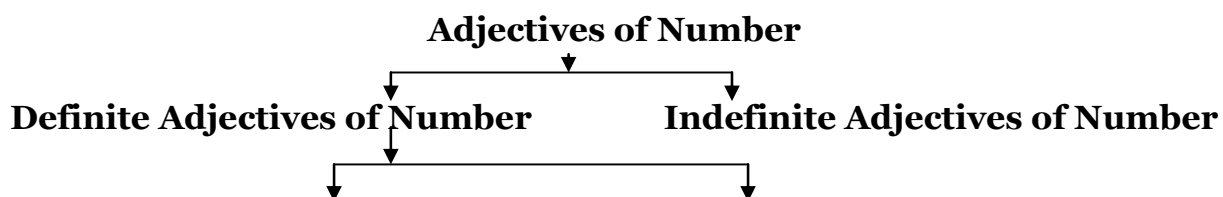
Binay is the second son of Mr. Maneshwar Thakur.

Many criminals were killed.

In the sentences given above, The Adjectives – Three, two, forty, second and many have been used before the nouns- rooms, sisters, students, son and criminals respectively which show/denote their number (=definite/Indefinite), order (=sequence).

Note: Adjectives of number answer the question: ‘How many?’ or ‘In what order?’

◆.....◆
FIND THE ODD WORDS (VERB, NOUN, ADJECTIVE, ADVERB) PARTS OF SPEECH
◆.....◆



Cardinal Adjectives Ordinal Adjectives

I. Definite Adjectives of Number of Definite Numeral Adjectives:

The Adjectives which show/denote the definite (=certain) number or order (= sequence) of persons or things are called Definite Adjectives of number; is,

I have two brothers.

Pt. Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India.

In the sentences given above, The Adjectives – ‘two’ and ‘first’ have been used before the nouns – ‘brothers’ and ‘Prime Minister’ respectively which show/denote their definite number or order.

1. Cardinal Adjectives: Definite number showing / denoting Adjectives are called Cardinal Adjectives, such as-one, two, three, four, five, six, seven..... etc; as,

He has four pens.

She has two toys.

Have you two sisters?

Sudhir Babu has only one daughter.

2. Ordinal Adjectives: Definite order showing / denoting Adjectives are called Ordinal Adjectives; such as ___ Next, last, first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth etc. as, The first chapter of this book is Syntax.

Who will be the next Chief Minister of Bihar?

II. Indefinite Number of Adjectives or Indefinite Numeral Adjectives:

Indefinite number showing/denoting Adjectives are called Indefinite number of Adjectives; such as – may, few, most, no, none, whole, various, some, all sufficient, enough, several etc; as,

Some books are torn.

Many students are laborious.

I have few pens.

Most boys are gentle.

3. Proper Adjectives: The Adjectives which are formed from proper nouns are called Proper Adjectives, such as -

FIND THE ODD WORDS (VERB, NOUN, ADJECTIVE, ADVERB) PARTS OF SPEECH

Remember:

Proper Nouns	Proper Adjectives	Proper Nouns	Proper Adjectives
China	Chinese	Nepal	Nepalese
Switzerland	Swiss	Portugal	Portuguese
Israel	Israeli	Pakistan	Pakistani
Africa	African	Australia	Australian
Canada	Canadian	Germany	German
Greece	Greek	India	Indian
Italy	Italian	Russia	Russian
Asia	Asian	England	English
France	French	Holland	Dutch
Brazil	Brazilian	Britain	British, etc.

Note: Proper Nouns or Proper Adjectives are always written in capital letter. In other words, The first letter of a proper noun or Proper Adjective is capital.

4. Possessive Adjectives: Ownership denoting Adjectives (such as – my, our, your, his, her, its, their) are called Possessive Adjectives. These are always used before nouns; as,

This is your pen. That is my car.
 These are our chairs. These are his books.

In the sentences given above, The Adjectives – your, my, our and his have been before the nouns – pen, car, chairs, and books respectively which denotes relationship or possession with them (=the nouns – pen, car, chairs and books)

In other words, Relationship or Possession expressing Adjectives are called Possessive Adjectives.

5. Distributive Adjectives: One or Each of the two or more than two persons or things denoting Adjectives are called Distributive Adjectives.

In other words, when the distribution expressing (=denoting) words – each, every, either and neither are used before nouns, These are called Distributive Adjectives. When the distribution expression (=denoting / showing) words – each, either and neither are not used before nouns, These are called distributive pronouns; as,

Each girl has a book. Every man is emotional.
 Either book is yours. Neither boy is handsome.

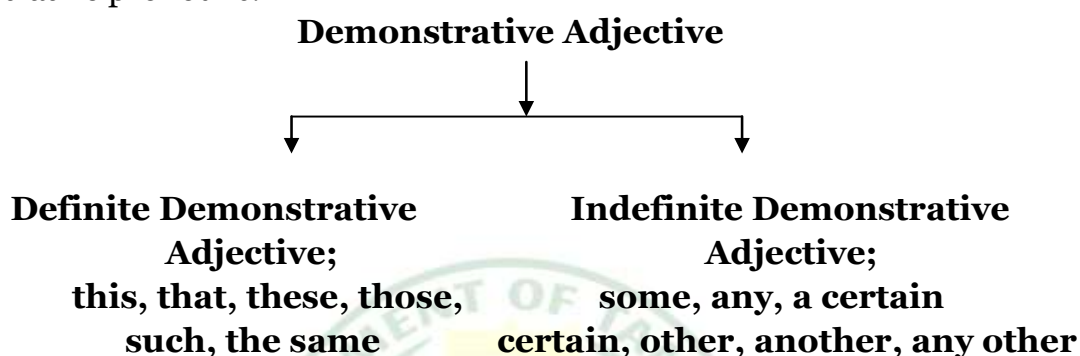
In the sentences given above, The Adjectives – each, every either and neither have been used before the nouns – girl, man, book and boy respectively which denote each or one.

FIND THE ODD WORDS (VERB, NOUN, ADJECTIVE, ADVERB) PARTS OF SPEECH

6. Demonstrative Adjectives: Demonstrating or pointing out persons or things denoting (=expressing) Adjectives are called Demonstrative Adjectives.

In other words, when pointing out persons or things expressing (=denoting) words such as-this, that, these, those..... and another are not used before nouns are called demonstrative pronouns.

When pointing out persons or things expressing (=denoting) words such as – this, that, these, those..... and another are not used before nouns are called demonstrative pronouns.



(i). Definite Demonstrative Adjectives: Demonstrating or pointing out definite (certain) persons or things expressing (denoting) Adjectives such as – This, that, these, those, such and the same are called Definite demonstrative Adjectives; as,

This book is red.

That pen is black.

These books are red.

Those pens are black.

This boy is honest.

That girl is ugly.

These boys are honest.

Those girls are ugly.

In the sentences given above, The demonstrative Adjectives – This, that, these and those have been used before the nouns – book, pen, books, pens, boy, girl, boys and girls respectively which point out/demonstrate the definite persons or things.

(ii). Indefinite Demonstrative Adjectives: Demonstrating or pointing out Indefinite (uncertain) persons or things expressing (denoting) Adjectives such as – Some, any, a certain, certain, any other, other and another are called Indefinite demonstrative Adjective; There are used in particular sense; as,

Some Mr. Jha is looking for you.

(= Any / unknown Mr. Jha is looking for you.)

You met a certain woman yesterday evening.

(= You met an unknown woman yesterday evening.)

FIND THE ODD WORDS (VERB, NOUN, ADJECTIVE, ADVERB) PARTS OF SPEECH

7. Interrogative Adjectives: The Adjectives which are used to ask a question are called Interrogative Adjectives such as – What, which and whose; these are used before nouns; as,

Which pen is yours?

Whose notebook is this?

What book do you want to read?

In the sentences given above, The Adjectives – which, whose and what have been used before the nouns – pen, notebook and book respectively to ask questions. So, these are Interrogative Adjectives.

When the words – what, which and whose are not used before nouns, these are called Interrogative pronouns.

8. Emphasizing Adjectives: When the words – own and very are used before nouns to emphasize them (the nouns), these are called Emphasizing Adjectives; as,

He saw his beloved on the road with his own eyes.

She killed her husband before his very eyes.

In the sentence given above, The words – own and very have been used before the nouns – eyes and eyes to emphasize the nouns. So, these are emphasizing Adjectives.

Verb: A Verb is a word used for saying the action done by some person or thing.

Look at these sentences:

1. Aditi laughs.
2. The dog is dead.
3. The boys are eating food.
4. Aditya goes to school.
5. The policeman arrested the thief.

The words – ‘laughs’, ‘is’, ‘are’, ‘goes’ and ‘arrested’ have been used in the sentences given above which says the action of – Aditi, the dog, the boys, Aditya and the Policeman respectively. Therefore, these words are verbs.

A verb may tell us:

(i) What a person or thing does; as,

1. Ramita sings.
2. Boys run quickly.

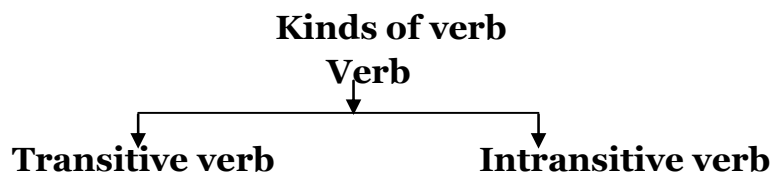
(ii) What is done to person or thing; as,

1. The chair is broken.
2. Binay is punished.

(iii) What a person or thing is; as,

1. The dog is dead.
2. Glass is brittle.

FIND THE ODD WORDS (VERB, NOUN, ADJECTIVE, ADVERB) PARTS OF SPEECH



I. Transitive and Intransitive verb

1. Transitive verb: A verb which requires an object after it to complete its sense is called a Transitive verb; as,

1. The man killed a snake.
2. The boy opened the window.
3. Aditi made a doll.

In the sentences given above, The object – a snake, the window and a doll have been used after the verbs – killed, opened and made respectively which are clarifying the meaning of the used verbs – killed, opened and made. Therefore, these are Transitive verbs.

2. Intransitive verb: A verb which does not require an object to complete its sense, but makes good sense by itself, is called an intransitive verb; as,

1. The man died
2. The girl smiled
3. The sun shines

In the sentences given above, The verbs – died, smiled and ‘shines’ have been used which are clarifying their meaning without objects. Therefore, These are Intransitive verbs.

Note: (i) When the Interrogative word – ‘what’ or ‘whom’ is used to ask a question from the sentence, we get something as an answer. That is an object and the verb is transitive.

Adverb: An adverb qualifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

An adverb is also used to qualify a preposition, a conjunction, a noun, a pronoun and a sentence besides a verb, an adjective and an adverb.

Look at these sentences:

As, He walks slowly.

V Adv.

You run fast.

V Adv.

In the sentences given above, The words – ‘slowly’ and ‘fast’ are qualifying the verbs – ‘walks’ and ‘runs’ respectively. Therefore, The words – ‘slowly and fast’ are adverbs.

He is very good.

She is extremely beautiful.

FIND THE ODD WORDS (VERB, NOUN, ADJECTIVE, ADVERB) PARTS OF SPEECH

In the sentences given above, The words – ‘very’ and ‘extremely’ are adverbs.

I write very carefully.

The horse runs very fast.

Kinds of Adverb:

1. Adverbs of Time
2. Adverbs of Place
3. Adverbs of Number / Frequency
4. Adverbs of Quantity / range / extent / degree
5. Adverbs of Manner
6. Adverbs of Reason
7. Adverbs of Affirmation or Negation
8. Interrogative Adverbs

1. Adverbs of Time: The adverbs which express time are called Adverbs of time; such as,

Today, tomorrow, yesterday, last night, last day, last week, last month, last year, next day, next week, next month, next year, late, lately, now, just now, just, ago, daily, already, early, soon, the day after tomorrow, the day before yesterday, at present, presently, shortly, recently, immediately, instantly, before, since etc.

Look at these sentences:

He saw me yesterday.

I have seen her before.

She comes here daily.

Vikas will soon return.

Binay arrived late.

In the sentences given above, The words – Yesterday, before, daily, soon and late have been used as adverbs to qualify the verbs – saw, seen, comes, return and arrived respectively which denote (express) time. Therefore, these are adverbs of time.

2. Adverbs of Place: The adverbs which express place are called adverbs of place. Such as

Here, there, hither, thither up, within, in, out, away, down, everywhere, somewhere, nowhere, anywhere, without, above, below, far, near, backward, inside, outside, outdoors, indoors, ... etc.

Look at these sentences:

He was sitting here.

Mr. Thakur lived there.

My brother-in-law is out.

There is air everywhere.

FIND THE ODD WORDS (VERB, NOUN, ADJECTIVE, ADVERB) PARTS OF SPEECH

Hope looks above, doubt looks below.

She looked up.

The horses galloped away.

Walk backward.

In the sentences given above, The words – here, there, out, everywhere, above, below, up, away and backward have been used to qualify the verbs – sitting, lived, is, is looks, looked, galloped and walk respectively which denote (express) place – Therefore, these are adverbs of place.

Note: Generally the words – above, below, up, down, within, without and in are used as prepositions; as,

1. Come in

Adv

2. He lives in this apartment.

Prep

In example (1), the word – ‘in’ has been used as an adverb.

In example (2), the word – ‘in’ has been used as a preposition.

3. Adverbs of Number: The adverbs which express the frequency or number of ‘to be an action’ are called Adverbs of numbers. Such as – once, twice, thrice, again, seldom, always, never, often, scarcely, hardly, rarely, frequently, firstly, secondly, thirdly... etc.

Look at these sentences:

He has not seen her once.

The postman called again.

She seldom dances.

We always try to do our best.

Every person often make mistakes.

He frequently comes unprepared.

In the sentences given above, the words – once, again, seldom, always, often and frequently have been used as adverbs to qualify the verbs – seen, called, dances, try, makes and comes respectively which denote (= express) number or frequency. Therefore, these are adverbs of number or frequency.

4. Adverbs of Quantity: The adverbs which express the quantity, area or extent of an adjective or an adverb are called Adverbs of quantity. Such as –

Too, very, quite, enough, rather, fairly, entirely, altogether, almost, partly, nearly, fully, so, well, wholly, partially, far ... etc.

Look at these sentences:

He was too careless.

She was very tired.

FIND THE ODD WORDS (VERB, NOUN, ADJECTIVE, ADVERB) PARTS OF SPEECH

His grandfather is entirely deaf.

He is rather busy.

She is fully prepared.

You are altogether mistaken.

You are partly right.

I am nearly exhausted.

The mango is almost ripe.

He is quite wrong.

In the sentences given above, the words – too, very, entirely, rather, fully, altogether, partly, nearly, almost and quite have been used as adverbs to qualify the adjectives – careless, tired, deaf, busy, prepared, mistaken, right, exhausted, ripe and wrong respectively which denote (= express) quantity. Therefore, these are adverbs of quantity.

5. Adverbs of Manner: The adverbs which express the method of 'to be an action' are called Adverbs of manner; such as,

Fast, hard, slowly, bravely, foolishly, wisely, loudly, soundly, badly, carefully, fluently, beautiful, clearly, lovingly, faithfully, seriously, so, agreeably, certainly, well, doubtfully, firm, conveniently, ... etc.

Note: Generally Adverbs of manner end with 'ly'.

Look at these sentences:

The horse ran fast.

He works hard.

Mr. Thakur walks slowly.

They fought bravely.

My sister-in-law behaved foolishly.

Aditi acted wisely.

Aditya laughs loudly.

The child sleeps soundly.

This book is well written.

He should not do so.

In the sentences given above, The words – fast, hard, slowly, bravely, foolishly, wisely, loudly, soundly, well and so have been used as adverbs to qualify the verbs – ran, works, walks, fought, behaved, acted, laughs, sleeps, written and do respectively which denote (= express) the method of 'to be an action'. Therefore, these are adverbs of manner.

6. Adverbs of Reason: The adverbs which express the sense of reason are called Adverbs of Reason; such as,
Hence, therefore, consequently.

FIND THE ODD WORDS (VERB, NOUN, ADJECTIVE, ADVERB) PARTS OF SPEECH

Look at these sentences:

Rambabu Thakur was hence unable to refute the charge.

She was therefore fined.

I therefore left school.

Consequently she was sent to New York.

In the sentences given above, the words – hence, therefore and consequently have been used as adverbs to qualify the words – unable, fined, left and she respectively which denote (=express) the sense of Reason. Therefore, these are adverbs of reason.

7. Adverbs of Affirmation or Negation: The adverbs which express the sense of affirmation or negation are called Adverbs of Affirmation or Negation; such as, Not, surely, certainly, indeed, by no means, not at all, yes, no, probably etc.

Look at these sentences:

She did not come after all.

Surely he is right.

She is certainly alive.

I do not know her.

Probably he will go.

In the sentences given above, The words – not, surely, certainly, not and probably have been used as adverbs to qualify the words – come, he, alive, know and he respectively which denote (=express) the sense of affirmation or negation. Therefore, These are adverbs of affirmation or negation.

Note: (i) Generally ‘Yes’ and ‘No’ are used as substitutes of affirmative and negative sentences. Therefore, these are also called substitute adverbs; such as,

Q. Have you learnt the lesson?

Ans. Yes, (**Here ‘Yes’ means ‘I have learnt’.**)

Q. Have you learnt the lesson?

Ans. No. (**=Here ‘No’ means ‘I have learnt’.**)

(ii) Generally ‘No’ is used as an adjective.

8. Interrogative Adverbs: The adverbs which are used to ask a question are called Interrogative adverbs. Such as –

When, how long, where, whence, whither, how often, how many times, how much, how far, in what degree, how, in what way, why, wherefore ... etc.

FIND THE ODD WORDS (VERB, NOUN, ADJECTIVE, ADVERB) PARTS OF SPEECH

PREPOSITION

Pre + position = **Preposition**

‘Pre’ means ‘before’ while ‘position’ means place.

Preposition: A preposition is a word use before a noun or pronoun to show its relation with the other words of the sentence; as,

1. The book is **on** the table.
2. The pen is **in** the inkpot.
3. The cat is **under** the table.
4. The book is **between** the inkpot and the chair.
5. The boy is **behind** the hut.

In the sentences given above, The words – on, in under, between and behind have been used before the nouns – the table, the inkpot, the table, the inkpot, the hut respectively which show their relation with the other words – the book, the pen, the cat, the book, the boy of the sentences. Therefore, the words – on, in, under, between and behind are prepositions.

Conjunction: A conjunction is a word which joins two or more than two words, phrases, clauses or sentences.

Look at these sentences:

Veena and Sweta went to market.

Mukesh gave me a book and an inkpot.

I went to see him but he was not there.

Give me tea or coffee.

In the sentences given above, the words – and, but, or, have been used to join

Veena and Sweta, a book and an inkpot, I went to see him but he was not there and ‘tea or coffee’. Therefore, the words – and, but, or are conjunctions. These are also called connective words.

Interjection

An interjection shows the emotion or feeling. These words or phrase can stand alone or be placed before or after a sentence. Many times an interjection is followed by a punctuation mark, often an exclamation point.

Examples: Ahh, that feels wonderful!

Ouch! My cut hurts!

Wow! I won the lottery!

Alas! We lost the match!

FIND THE ODD WORDS (VERB, NOUN, ADJECTIVE, ADVERB) PARTS OF SPEECH

- 1) neat, long, grey, **boat**
- 2) yellow, large, old, **write**
- 3) run, read, write, **blue**
- 4) take, make, **lake**, shake
- 5) often, usually, cheerfully, **religion**
- 6) belief, **short**, freedom, history,
- 7) gang, **well**, swarm, herd
- 8) birth, trust, **go**, peace.
- 9) **give**, snow, frost, dew.
- 10) well, fast, brief, **edible**.

