

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL & COLLEGE, PRAYAGRAJ
WORKSHEET NO. 3
Session-2020-2021
Class 8 (A, B, C, D, E)
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Note to Parents: Parents to ensure that the student refers to the topic 'Kinds of Nouns (Noun Case)' from any Grammar Book.

Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions.

TOPIC: NOUN CASE

A. Noun Case

NOUN-CASES is another topic which comes under **NOUN**. The **CASE** of a noun tells us about the position of that noun in a sentence. There are four cases of the nouns:

1. Subjective or Nominative Case
2. Accusative or Objective Case
3. Genitive or Possessive Case
4. Dative Case

1. **Subjective or Nominative Case:** When a noun (or pronoun) is used as (a) the subject of a verb or (b) the complement of a being verb, it is said to be in the *subjective* or *nominative case*. We can ask the question *what* or *who* to get the subjective or nominative case.

Examples:

- a. John threw a stone. The noun **John** is the Subject. It is the answer to the question, "Who threw a stone?"

The group of words **threw a stone** is the Predicate. The Predicate contains the word threw. What did John **throw**? – **A stone**. Stone is the object which John threw. The noun stone is therefore called the **Object**.

- b. The horse kicked the boy. The noun **horse** is the Subject. It is the answer to the question, "Who kicked the boy?"

The noun boy is the Object. It is the answer to the question, "Whom did the horse kick?"

2. **Accusative or Objective Case:** When a noun (or pronoun) is used as (a) the object of a verb or (b) the object of a preposition, it is said to be in the *Accusative* or *Objective Case*. We can ask the question *what* or *whom* to get the accusative or objective case.

Examples:

- a. The book is on the desk. The noun **desk** is in the Accusative Case, governed by the preposition **on**.
- b. Read the following sentences.

Hari broke the **window**. (Object)

The **window** was broken. (Subject)

It will be seen that nouns in English have the same form for the Nominative and the Accusative. The Nominative generally comes **before** the verb, and the Accusative after the verb. Hence they are distinguished by the **order** of words, or by the sense.

c. Compare-

Rama gave a **ball**.

Rama gave **Hari** a **ball**.

In each of these sentences the noun **ball** is the object of gave.

In the second sentence we are told that **Hari** was the person to whom Rama gave a ball.

The noun **Hari** is called the **Indirect Object** of the verb gave.

The noun **ball**, the ordinary Object, is called the **Direct Object**.

It will be noticed that the position of the Indirect Object is immediately after the verb and before the Direct Object.

We see that the Indirect Object of a verb denotes the person to whom something is given, or for whom something is done.

3. Possessive or Genitive Case: When a Noun (or Pronoun) denotes the possessor or owner of anything, it is said to be in the *Possessive* or *Genitive Case*.

Examples:

a. Examine the sentence:-

This is Rama's umbrella.

Rama's umbrella = the umbrella **belonging to** Rama.

The form of the noun Rama is changed to Rama's to show ownership of possession. The Noun Rama's is therefore said to be in the **Possessive (or Genitive) Case**

The Possessive answers the question, '**Whose?**'

Whose umbrella? - Rama's.

b. The Possessive Case does not always denote possession. It is used to denote authorship, origin, kind, etc. as,

Shakespeare's plays = the plays written by Shakespeare.

A mother's love = the love felt by a mother.

A children's playground = a playground for children.

A week's holiday = a holiday which lasts a week.

Formation of the Possessive Case

(1) When the noun is Singular, the Possessive Case is formed by adding 's to the noun; as,

The boy's book; the king's crown.

Note: The letter s is omitted in a few words where too many hissing sounds would come together; as,
For conscience' sake; for goodness' sake;
for Jesus' sake.

(2) When the noun is Plural, and ends in s, the Possessive Case is formed by adding only an apostrophe; as,

Boys' school; girls' school; horses' tails.

(3) When the noun is Plural but does not end in s, the Possessive sign is formed by adding 's; as,

Men's club; children's books.

c. When a noun or a title consists of several words, the Possessive sign is attached only to the last word; as,

The King of Bhutan's visit.

The Prime Minister of Mauritius's speech.

d. When two nouns are in apposition, the possessive sign is put to the latter only; as,

That is Tagore the poet's house.

e. Also when two nouns are closely connected, the possessive is put to the latter; as,

Karim and Salim's bakery.

William and Mary's reign.

f. Each of two or more connected nouns implying separate possession must take the possessive sign; as,

Raja Rao's and R.K. Narayan's novels.

Goldsmith's and Cowper's poems.

Use of the Possessive Case

g. The Possessive Case is now used chiefly with the names of living thing; as,

The Governor's bodyguard; the lion's mane.

So we must say:

The leg of the table [not, the table's leg].

The cover of the book [not, the book's cover].

h. But the Possessive is used with the names of personified (the act of giving a human quality or characteristics to something which is not human) objects; as,

India's heroes; Nature's laws; Fortune's favourite; at duty's call; at death's door.

i. The Possessive is also used with nouns denoting time, space or weight; as,

A day's march; a week's holiday; in a year's time.

j. The following phrases are also in common use:-

for mercy's sake; to his heart's content; at his wit's end.

k. The possessive of a proper name or of a noun denoting a trade, profession, or relationship may be used to denote a building or place of business (church, house, school, college, shop, hospital, the theatre, etc.); as,

She has gone to the baker's (= baker's shop).

Tonight I am dining at my uncle's (= uncle's house).

Can you tell me the way to St .Paul's (= St. Paul's church)?

4. **Dative Case:** A Noun (or Pronoun) is in the *Dative Case* when it forms the **Indirect Object** of a Verb. We ask the question *to whom* or *for whom* to get the Dative Case.

Examples:

a. Look carefully at the following sentences: -

He gave Sheila a pen.

He bought John a watch.

He told her a story.

To whom did he give a pen? To Sheila.

For whom did he buy a watch? For John.

To whom did he tell a story? To her.

The words Sheila, John, her which are *Indirect Objects* are said to be in the **Dative Case**.

DO AS DIRECTED

- Q. I.**
- Alice is thinking of leaving the country. Here Alice is a _____ case.
 - I supported team A in the match. Here team A is _____ case.
 - John's sister has been hospitalized. Here John's is _____ case.
 - The teacher gave the students few exercises. Here "students" is in _____ case.
 - Sita is a good girl. (Circle the nominative case)
 - The painter paints the portraits. The painter is in Accusative case. (True/False)
 - The policeman looked at the bag. (Identify the object of a preposition)
 - The vendors sell mangoes. Here "mangoes" is in Dative case. (True/False)
 - The tree fell on my car. (Underline the nominative case)
 - This is your pencil. Here yours is in Possessive case. (True/False)

Q. II. Write Yes or No whether the underlined are in Objective Case?

- Neetu broke the glass. _____
- Lynne owns this website. _____
- Mark's birthday is in June. _____
- Dad prepared the dinner. _____

e. I baked him a cake. _____

Q. III. Correct the following sentences if necessary.

- a. The table's leg was broken.
- b. She got a job in the children section of the library.
- c. Thank you for sending me a copy of his book.
- d. Rhea gave me a puppy.
- e. Wordsworth and Shelley's poems are very interesting to read.

Q. IV. Use the Possessive Case according to the example.

Car / Tim

Answer: Tim's car

- a. Book / Phil _____
- b. Toys / those children _____
- c. Marcus / foot _____
- d. Eyes / the cats _____
- e. That man / keys _____

Q. V. Choose the correct option.

- a. She is a singer. (Which word is a Direct Object?)
 - i. She
 - ii. Is
 - iii. singer
 - iv. None of the above
- b. Lisa, are you coming to the picnic? (Which word is in Subjective Case?)
 - i. Lisa
 - ii. you
 - iii. picnic
 - iv. coming
- c. This is Aric's laptop. (Which word is in possessive case?)
 - i. This
 - ii. Aric's
 - iii. Laptop
 - iv. All of the above
- d. This is one of my policies. (Which word is in Dative case?)
 - i. This
 - ii. one
 - iii. policies
 - iv. None of the above
- e. The cat is on the roof. (The word roof is in which case?)

- i. Subjective
- ii. Objective
- iii. Possessive
- iv. Dative

Q. VI. Essay Writing.

Write an essay in about 200-250 words on the following topic:

Memories of Childhood

THE END