

# CHAPTER 4: NOUNS

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*Definition:* A word that refers to a person, animal, place, or thing is called a **noun**.

*Explanation:* The word “thing” includes all objects (i) that we can see, hear, taste, touch, or smell, and (ii) that we can think of but cannot perceive by our senses.

In the following examples, the underlined words are nouns.

- a) J. K. Rowling is a famous author. (Person)
- b) Hogwarts was established around 990 AD. (Place)
- c) The Elder Wand was a magical object. (Thing that can be sensed)
- d) Honesty is the best policy. (Thing that can't be sensed)

## TYPES OF NOUNS

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### Common and Proper Nouns

**Common Noun:** It is the name given in common to a person, place, or thing. It denotes a type, category, or class of things, places, or persons. For example, girl, school, stick, etc.

**Proper Noun:** It is the name of a particular person, place, or thing. For example, Professor McGonagall (person), Hogwarts (place), Elder Wand (thing), etc.

*Note:* Proper nouns always start with a capital letter.

### Countable and Uncountable Nouns

**Countable Nouns:** These are the names of persons, places, or things that can be counted. For example, cats, cities, oranges, teachers, etc.

**Uncountable Nouns:** These are the names of things that cannot be counted. For example, gold, water, light, truth, etc.

### Singular and Plural Nouns

**Singular Noun:** A noun that denotes one person, place, or thing is known as a *singular noun*. For example, pencil, book, ground, student, etc.

**Plural Noun:** A noun that denotes more than one person, place, or thing is called a *plural noun*. For example, pencils, books, grounds, students, etc.

### Collective and Abstract Nouns

**Collective Noun:** A noun that shows a collection of persons or things taken together and spoken of as one whole is called a *collective noun*. For example,

- Family (collection of members)
- Army (collection of soldiers)
- Jury (group of judges)

**Abstract Noun:** It is the name of a quality, action, or state. Abstract nouns cannot be perceived by our five senses. For example, kindness, wisdom, theft, youth, death, etc.

### Nouns and Gender

**Masculine Noun:** A noun that denotes a male person or animal is called a *masculine noun*. For example, man, boy, son, lion, father, actor, king, etc.

**Feminine Noun:** A noun that denotes a female person or animal is called a *feminine noun*. For example, woman, girl, daughter, lioness, mother, actress, queen, etc.

**Common Gender Noun:** A noun that denotes either a male or a female is called a *common gender noun*. For example, students, children, professors, neighbors, etc.

**Neuter Gender Noun:** A noun that denotes a thing that is neither male nor female (i.e., a thing without life) is called a *neuter gender noun*. For example, Sorting Hat, Elder Wand, Hammer, etc.

## EXERCISES

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- A. Identify whether the underlined words are common nouns or proper nouns.
1. Miss Figg asked Harry to participate in the match.
  2. Uncle Vernon dropped him at school.
- B. Identify whether the underlined words are countable nouns or uncountable nouns.
1. Gryffindor scored more goals than the opponent team.
  2. Madam Rolanda Hooch asked her students to always speak the truth.
- C. Identify whether the underlined words are singular nouns or plural nouns.
1. Dudley had spent most of the holidays wandering the streets.
  2. Everyone was asked to reach the ground well before the time.
- D. Identify whether the underlined words are collective nouns or abstract nouns.
1. Uncle Vernon and Aunt Petunia were Harry's family.
  2. Lord Voldemort was aware of Hermione's wisdom.
- E. Identify whether the underlined words are masculine nouns or feminine nouns.
1. Neville Longbottom was a Gryffindor student.
  2. Ginny Weasley was the only girl in the Weasley family.

**ANSWER KEY**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| A | Identify whether the underlined words are common nouns or proper nouns.         |
| 1 | Proper, proper  |
| 2 | Common  |
| B | Identify whether the underlined words are countable nouns or uncountable nouns. |
| 1 | Countable, countable  |
| 2 | Countable, uncountable  |
| C | Identify whether the underlined words are singular nouns or plural nouns.       |
| 1 | Plural, plural  |
| 2 | Singular  |
| D | Identify whether the underlined words are collective nouns or abstract nouns.   |
| 1 | Collective  |
| 2 | Abstract  |
| E | Identify whether the underlined words are masculine nouns or feminine nouns.    |
| 1 | Masculine   |
| 2 | Feminine  |

## CHAPTER 26: ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

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**Active voice:** A verb is in *active voice* when its form shows that the person or thing denoted by the subject does something.

**Passive voice:** A verb is in the *passive voice* when its form shows that something is done to the person or thing denoted by the subject.

Compare the following two sentences.

- a. *Witches surrounded the Quidditch stadium.*
- b. *The Quidditch stadium was surrounded by witches.*

These two sentences express the same meaning. But in the first sentence, the form of the verb shows that the subject (witches) does something (surround). Hence, the verb “surrounded” is said to be in the *active voice*.

In the second sentence, the form of the verb shows that something is done to the subject (Quidditch stadium). Hence, the verb “surrounded” is said to be in the *passive voice*.

## **RULES FOR CHANGING ACTIVE VOICE INTO PASSIVE VOICE**

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The following rules must be followed while changing active voice into passive voice:

1. The object of the verb in the active voice becomes the subject of the verb in the passive voice.
2. The tense of the verb in the active voice is changed as follows:
  - a) Simple into Continuous
  - b) Perfect into Perfect Continuous
  - c) “Being” added to Continuous
3. The third form (past participle) of the verb is always used.
4. The word “by” is commonly used to indicate the doer of the action.
5. The following types of sentences cannot be converted into passive voice:
  - a) Sentences with all three perfect continuous tenses
  - b) Sentences with the future continuous tense
  - c) Sentences without an object

*Refer to the following table for active-to-passive voice conversion examples for all tenses*

| <b>Tense</b>       | <b>Active Voice</b>                       | <b>Passive Voice</b>                              |
|--------------------|---|---|
| Simple Present     | Fred and George play Quidditch.           | Quidditch is played by Fred and George.           |
|                    | Harry plays Quidditch.                    | Quidditch is played by Harry.                     |
|                    | Does Harry play Quidditch?                | Is Quidditch played by Harry?                     |
|                    | Doesn't Harry play Quidditch?             | Isn't Quidditch played by Harry?                  |
|                    | Do Fred and George play Quidditch?        | Is Quidditch played by Fred and George?           |
|                    | Don't Fred and George play Quidditch?     | Isn't Quidditch played by Fred and George?        |
| Present Continuous | Harry is playing Quidditch.               | Quidditch is being played by Harry.               |
|                    | They are playing Quidditch.               | Quidditch is being played by them.                |
|                    | We are playing Quidditch.                 | Quidditch is being played by us.                  |
|                    | Are they playing Quidditch?               | Is Quidditch being played by them?                |
|                    | Aren't they playing Quidditch?            | Isn't Quidditch being played by them?             |
|                    | Are they playing Quidditch and Soccer?    | Are Quidditch and Soccer being played by them?    |
|                    | Aren't they playing Quidditch and Soccer? | Aren't Quidditch and Soccer being played by them? |
|                    | What is Harry playing?                    | What is being played by Harry?                    |



| <b>Tense</b>               | <b>Active Voice</b>                 | <b>Passive Voice</b>                         |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Present Perfect            | Harry has played Quidditch.         | Quidditch has been played by Harry.          |
|                            | I have played Quidditch.            | Quidditch has been played by me.             |
|                            | I have played Quidditch and Soccer. | Quidditch and Soccer have been played by me. |
|                            | Has Harry played Quidditch?         | Has Quidditch been played by Harry?          |
|                            | Have they played Quidditch?         | Has Quidditch been played by them?           |
| Present Perfect Continuous | Harry has been playing Quidditch.   | Not Applicable                               |
| Simple Past                | Harry played Quidditch.             | Quidditch was played by Harry.               |
|                            | They played Quidditch.              | Quidditch was played by them.                |
|                            | They played Quidditch and Soccer.   | Quidditch and Soccer were played by them.    |
|                            | Did Harry play Quidditch?           | Was Quidditch played by Harry?               |
|                            | Who played Quidditch?               | By whom was Quidditch played?                |

| <b>Tense</b>    | <b>Active Voice</b>                                | <b>Passive Voice</b>                                       |
|-----------------|--|--|
| Past Continuous | Harry was playing Quidditch.                       | Quidditch was being played by Harry.                       |
|                 | Harry was playing Quidditch and Soccer.            | Quidditch and Soccer were being played by Harry.           |
|                 | We were playing Quidditch and soccer.              | Quidditch and soccer were being played by us.              |
|                 | Was Harry playing Quidditch?                       | Was Quidditch being played by Harry?                       |
|                 | Were Fred and George playing Quidditch?            | Was Quidditch being played by Fred and George?             |
|                 | Were Fred and George playing Quidditch and soccer? | Were Quidditch and soccer being played by Fred and George? |
|                 | Who were playing Quidditch?                        | By whom was Quidditch being played?                        |
| Past Perfect    | Harry had played Quidditch.                        | Quidditch had been played by Harry.                        |
|                 | He had played Quidditch and soccer.                | Quidditch and soccer had been played by him.               |
|                 | Had Harry played Quidditch?                        | Had Quidditch been played by Harry?                        |
|                 | Had they played Quidditch?                         | Had Quidditch been played by them?                         |

| <b>Tense</b>              | <b>Active Voice</b>                      | <b>Passive Voice</b>                       |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| Past Perfect Continuous   | Harry had been playing Quidditch.        | Not Applicable                             |
|                           | Had Harry been playing Quidditch?        | Not Applicable                             |
| Simple Future             | Harry will play Quidditch.               | Quidditch will be played by Harry.         |
|                           | I will play Quidditch and soccer.        | Quidditch and soccer will be played by me. |
|                           | Will Harry play Quidditch?               | Will Quidditch be played by Harry?         |
|                           | Won't Harry play Quidditch?              | Won't Quidditch be played by Harry?        |
| Future Continuous         | Harry will be playing Quidditch          | Not Applicable                             |
| Future Perfect            | Harry will have played Quidditch         | Quidditch will have been played by Harry   |
|                           | She will have played Quidditch           | Quidditch will have been played by her     |
|                           | Will Harry have played Quidditch?        | Will Quidditch have been played by Harry?  |
| Future Perfect Continuous | Harry would have been playing Quidditch  | Not Applicable                             |
|                           | Would Harry have been playing Quidditch? | Not Applicable                             |

**EXERCISES**

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Convert the following sentences from active to passive.

- a. Harry collects the coins.
- b. Professor Albus Dumbledore gave a letter to Professor Snape.
- c. Slytherins were attacking a Gryffindor prefect.
- d. Delphi accompanied them.
- e. Fred and George had pranked everyone in the common room.
- f. Harry and Ron killed a Troll.
- g. Lupin will support us in any case.
- h. They were catching the ball.
- i. Lord Voldemort has attacked many muggle families.
- j. Hermione was hitting Ron with a stick.

## ANSWER KEY

|    |  |
|----|--|
|    | Convert the following sentences from active to passive.              |
| a. | The coins are collected by Harry.                                    |
| b. | A letter was given to Professor Snape by Professor Albus Dumbledore. |
| c. | A Gryffindor prefect was being attacked by Slytherins.               |
| d. | They were accompanied by Delphi.                                     |
| e. | Everyone in the common room had been pranked by Fred and George.     |
| f. | A Troll was killed by Harry and Ron.                                 |
| g. | We will be supported by Lupin in any case.                           |
| h. | The ball was being caught by them.                                   |
| i. | Many muggle families have been attacked by Lord Voldemort.           |
| j. | Ron was being hit by Hermione with a stick.                          |

## MIXED BAG EXERCISE

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1. The Wand chooses the Wizard. – Convert to passive voice
2. The Wand chooses the Wizard. – Identify the tense
3. The Wand chooses the Wizard. – Identify the noun and the verb
4. Ollivander said, “The Wand chooses the Wizard.” – Convert to indirect speech
5. The Wand chooses the Wizard. – Change it to simple past and simple future statements
6. The Wand chooses the Wizard. – Identify the type of sentence
7. The Wand chooses the Wizard. – Identify the subject
8. It is our choices Harry that show what we truly are far more than our abilities. – Add appropriate punctuation.
9. Ask the question for which the following are the answers:
  - a. The Wand chooses the Wizard.
  - b. Gryffindor won the game by 10 points.
  - c. I think Gryffindor is going to win the house cup this year.

- d. Hufflepuff has never produced a Triwizard champion before.
  - e. Godric Gryffindor, Salazar Slytherin, Rowena Ravenclaw, and Helga Hufflepuff were the founders of Hogwarts.
10. Professor Flitwick is a good teacher. Write this sentence in comparative degree by comparing Professor Flitwick with Professor McGonagall and in superlative degree by comparing against all Hogwarts professors.
11. Fill in the blanks:
- a. I don't feel ----- (like/at/to) eating anything.
  - b. "Get ---. (up/for/against). It's very late" screamed Hermione.
  - c. "Whom are you writing ---- (to/about/on)?" Harry asked Fred.
  - d. "Why, dear boy, we don't send wizards to Azkaban just for ----- (blow) up their aunts."
  - e. "He can run ----- (fast) than Severus Snape confronted with shampoo."
  - f. When Ron opened his eye, he ---- (see) a strange sight.
  - g. Hermione ---- (wake) up early every morning and completes her assignment.
  - h. I ----- (didn't hear/haven't heard) from Sirius in a long time.
  - i. Harry ----- (didn't hear/haven't heard/hadn't heard) from Sirius in a long time.
  - j. Dumbledore ---- (want) to talk to you.

- k. All students --- (hand/handed/have handed) in their work.
- l. I --- (will be teaching/have been teaching/am teaching) divination for 10 years.
- m. Which school ---- (are/did/had) they from?
- n. I --- (play/am playing) football on Sundays.
- o. Does he ---- (know/knows/known) Hagrid?
- p. Harry --- (is/will be/am) seventeen tomorrow.
- q. Hedwig --- (come/came/comes) back five hours ago.
- r. I don't enjoy --- (dance/to dance/dancing) very much.
- s. Professor Slughorn asked his guests ---- (arrive/to arrive/arriving) half an hour early.
- t. What ---- (were you doing/you were doing/you did) when the owl arrived?
- u. Harry --- (stays/is staying/was staying) with his friends at Grimmauld place at the moment.
- v. The lights --- (go) out as soon as Dumbledore ---- (press) the deluminator.
- w. Ron – (see) many pictures of pyramids before he went to Egypt.
- x. Two muggles are reported to --- gone missing.
- y. Pay attention while I speak ---- (unless, so that, or) you will not make mistakes.
- z. --- (Not/Whether/Just as) only is Chocolate frog delicious, --- (but/so) it can be fun.



12. Identify nouns, verbs, and adjectives:
- A strong Gryffindor plays against a weak Hufflepuff today.
  - Turn this stupid, fat rat yellow!
  - Hermione packed all their things in a beaded handbag.
  - What you fear the most is fear itself.
  - Put the portkey on the ground.
13. Identify adverbs:
- Neville is a very careless boy.
  - The match is going to end soon.
  - Lupin fought valiantly.
  - How far is Hogsmeade?
  - Surely, Dumbledore is mistaken.
14. Complete with the right question word (How, What, When, Which, Where, Whose, Why, Who):
- old are you?
  - is your best friend?
  - team will win the match today?
  - will the match start?
  - are the owls expected to arrive?
  - are there so many owls flying today?
  - is that cat not moving?

- h. --- is taking Hagrid so long?
  - i. --- school are you from?
  - j. --- broom is this?
15. Unscramble the jumbled words:
- a. In me front Dumbledore insult of never
  - b. Everything isn't fame clearly
  - c. I'm do good some to world in the hoping
  - d. But we caution curiosity exercise should with
  - e. Music magic all do we beyond here a
16. Answer the following questions (write complete sentences):
- a. Which house does Harry Potter belong to?
  - b. What subject does Professor Flitwick teach?
  - c. What did Professor Snape teach before he became "Defence against the Dark Arts" teacher?
  - d. What was Snape doing when Dumbledore was interviewing Trelawney?
  - e. Why did Slughorn refuse Dumbledore's offer to teach at Hogwarts?
  - f. Who was Harry's best friend at school?
  - g. What were Hermione's parents?
  - h. What form does Harry's Patronus take?
  - i. When is a Quidditch match complete?
  - j. What had Harry been told about his parents' death?

17. Identify and correct the error:
- a. Many peoples attended the funeral of Dumbledore.
  - b. Hermione alone seemed able to resisting the soporific power of Binns's voice.
  - c. Only one person have survived the curse and he is sitting in front of me.
  - d. She expects you to have coolest friends than us.
  - e. I have not ate anything today.
  - f. Only a true Gryffindor could have pulled the sword outside to the hat.
  - g. Hearing voices no one else can able to hear isn't a good sign, even in the wizarding world.
  - h. You know, Minister, I disagree with Dumbledore on many counts, and you cannot deny he's got style.
  - i. Ron fell asleep while he listened to Professor Trelawney.
  - j. The students were not interested in the lesson because it was bored.
18. Given below are some dialogues of Hagrid. Rewrite them in proper English.
- a. Don't think on it, Hermione.
  - b. When I firs' met you, you reminded me o' me a bit.
  - c. There's a storm coming, Harry. And we all best be ready.
  - d. No good sittin' worryin' abou' it.
  - e. Six years to the day we met, Harry.