

8 Types of Nouns

UNIT 1: Conventions

Noun Activator

Watch School House Rocks- A
Noun is a Person, Place, or Thing

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qk4N5kkifGQ>

Nouns

- A **noun** is a word or word group that is used to name a person, place, a thing, or an idea.
 - Examples:
 - Persons: teacher, Mrs. Cilento, mother
 - Places: school, Woodbridge, mall
 - Things: lamp, book, desk
 - Ideas: love, courage, freedom

Types of Nouns

1. Proper nouns name a particular person, place, thing, or idea and begin with a capital letter.

– Examples:

- Person: George Washington
- Place: United States of America
- Thing: *Shrek 3*
- Ideas: Love
- _____ (your example)

2. Common nouns name any one of a group of persons, places, things, ideas and is generally not capitalized.

– Examples:

- Person: president
- Place: country
- Thing: movie
- Ideas: religion
- _____ (your example)

Let's Practice!

- Underline each noun in the sentence. Double-underline the noun if it is a proper noun.

Underline ALL nouns in the sentences

Let's Practice!

1. When a volcano erupted in the Sunda Strait of Indonesia, the whole world felt the effects.
2. The noise from the eruption of Krakatoa could be heard at great distances.
3. The force of the blast could be felt as far away as Hawaii.
4. A cloud of ash circled the globe and created spectacular sunsets.

3. Concrete nouns name a person, place, or thing that can be perceived by one or more of the senses.

– Examples:

- photographs
- music
- sand
- Washington Monument
- _____ (your example)

4. Abstract nouns name an idea, a feeling, a quality, or a characteristic.

– Examples:

- love
- fun
- wisdom
- bravery
- _____ (your example)

Concrete and Abstract Nouns

Which type is it?

A parade began at 7 o'clock to celebrate the Fourth of July.

Lynn wept in sorrow over the loss of her dog.

5. A collective noun is a word that names a group.

– Examples:

- alumni
- faculty
- committee
- team
- _____ (your example)

Collective Nouns

Underline the collective nouns:

1. The crowd sounds like a herd of elephants.
2. The staff includes professionals and nonprofessionals.
3. The group of students is standing in line.

Collective Nouns

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2. The staff includes professionals and nonprofessionals.
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6. Compound nouns are formed by joining two simple nouns together.

– Examples:

- boy + friend= boyfriend
- ice + land= Iceland
- brother + in + law= brother-in-law
- grass + hopper= grasshopper
- _____ (your example)

7. Singular and Plural Nouns

Singular noun names one person, place, thing or idea.

Examples:

My pencil is broken.

May I borrow a piece of paper?

A plural noun names more than one person, place, thing or idea.

Examples:

My pencils are broken.

My papers are scattered around the floor.

Singular and Plural Nouns

Rule #1:

The plural of nouns is usually formed by adding *s* to a singular noun.

Examples:

lamp – lamps

cat – cats

fork – forks

flower – flowers

Pen - pens

Singular and Plural Nouns

Rule #2:

Nouns ending in *s*, *z*, *x*, *sh*, and *ch* form the plural by adding *es*.

Examples:

moss – mosses

dish – dishes

church – churches

box – boxes

Singular and Plural Nouns

Tell if the following nouns are singular (s) or plural (p)

box

owner

trees

chair

chairs

tables

lamps

wagons

star

ax

houses

bush

sketch

pencils

days

Singular and Plural Nouns

Rule #3:

Nouns ending in y preceded by a consonant are formed into a plural by changing y to *ies*.

Examples:

lady – ladies

city – cities

army - armies

Singular and Plural Nouns

Write the plural of the following words:

baby

story

berry

lady

duty

theory

city

cherry

pony

Singular and Plural Nouns

Rule #4

Nouns ending in y preceded by a vowel form their plurals by adding s.

Examples:

boy – boys

day - days

Singular and Plural Nouns

Write the plural of the following words:

day

essay

turkey

toy

valley

chimney

Singular and Plural Nouns

Rule #5:

Most nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant are formed into a plural by adding *es*.

Examples:

Hero – heroes

Grotto - grottoes

Although some may add *s* or *es*.

Examples:

halo, tornado

and some add *s* only:

Examples: solo, piano, albino, lasso

Singular and Plural Nouns

Rule #6

Some nouns ending in *f* or *fe* are made plural by changing *f* or *fe* to *ves*.

Examples:

leaf – leaves

wife – wives

half – halves

life – lives

Singular and Plural Nouns

Rule #6, Cont'd.

Exceptions: Some nouns ending in *f* or *fe* form their plurals by adding *s*.

Examples:

chief – chiefs

roof – roofs

safe - safes

Singular and Plural Nouns

Special Note: There are some **irregular plurals** such as:

Man - men

Woman - women

Ox - oxen

Mouse - mice

Goose - geese

Your Example: _____

Singular and Plural Nouns

Special Note: Some nouns have **no singular**, such as:

scissors

measles

tongs

tweezers

trousers

Your Example: _____

Singular and Plural Nouns

Special Note: Some nouns are **always singular**. Some of these nouns may also be used in the plural.

Examples:

gold, silver, wheat, gallows, news

Singular and Plural Nouns

Special Note: If compound nouns are plural, form the plural with the first word.

Examples:

Singular

son-in-law

daughter-in-law

maid of honor

secretary of state

Plural

son^s-in-law

daughters^s-in-law

maids^s of honor

secretaries^{ies} of state

8. Possessive Nouns

A possessive noun shows ownership. It uses an apostrophe (') or an apostrophe plus an —s on the end.

Examples:

The boys' basketball team is walking down the hall.

I borrowed my sister's shirt.

Possessive Nouns

A possessive noun shows ownership. Plural and singular possessives are formed in several different ways:

Type of Noun	Rule	Example
Singular: snake	Add apostrophe -s.	the snake's scales
Singular ending in -s: Carlos	Add apostrophe -s.	Carlos's jacket
Plural that ends in -s: birds	Add apostrophe.	The birds' nest
Plural not ending in -s: people	Add apostrophe -s.	the people's decision

Nouns Summarizer

- Watch BrainPop!
 - Nouns
 - Take BrainPop! quiz at the end

Independent Practice

Practice A:

Underline the nouns in each sentence. Write C above each common noun and P above each proper noun.

1. “Rikki-tikki-tavi” is a story in *The Jungle Book* by Rudyard Kipling.

Independent Practice

Practice A:

P

C

P

“Rikki-tikki-tavi” is a story in *The Jungle*

P

Book by Rudyard Kipling.

Independent Practice

Practice B:

Use the noun or nouns in parentheses to answer each question with a complete sentence. When appropriate, form possessive nouns.

1. Whose cries tell the mongoose that the cobras have killed a baby bird? (Darzee)

Independent Practice

Practice B:

Darzee's cries tell the mongoose that the

cobras have killed a baby bird.