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.
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

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.
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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>box</td>
<td>owner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chair</td>
<td>chairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lamps</td>
<td>wagons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ax</td>
<td>houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sketch</td>
<td>pencils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>star</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>baby</td>
<td>story</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lady</td>
<td>duty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>city</td>
<td>cherry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berry</td>
<td>theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pony</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
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:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>son-in-law</td>
<td>sons-in-law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daughter-in-law</td>
<td>daughters-in-law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maid of honor</td>
<td>maids of honor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secretary of state</td>
<td>secretaries of state</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
A possessive noun shows ownership. Plural and singular possessives are formed in several different ways:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Noun</th>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular: snake</td>
<td>Add apostrophe -s.</td>
<td>the snake’s scales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular ending in -s: Carlos</td>
<td>Add apostrophe -s.</td>
<td>Carlos’s jacket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural that ends in -s: birds</td>
<td>Add apostrophe.</td>
<td>The birds’ nest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural not ending in -s: people</td>
<td>Add apostrophe -s.</td>
<td>the people’s decision</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:

“Rikki-tikki-tavi” is a story in *The Jungle 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)
Darzee’s cries tell the mongoose that the cobras have killed a baby bird.