

NOUNS

Week 4-6

WHAT IS A NOUN? (W1)

A NOUN is a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea.

A NOUN that names any person, place, thing or idea is called a
COMMON NOUN
girl, boy, queen, country, cape

A NOUN that names a specific person, place, thing or idea is a
PROPER NOUN.

Sally, George, Queen Elizabeth, Canada, Cape of Good Hope

Proper nouns begin with a capital letter for each important word in the noun.

ABSTRACT AND CONCRETE (W1)

A noun that names something that can be seen, smelled, heard, tasted, or touched is called a **CONCRETE NOUN**.

Uncle Joe

village

vegetables

A noun that names something that can **NOT** be seen, smelled, heard, tasted, or touched is called a **ABSTRACT NOUN**. These are nouns that name an idea, quality, or feeling.

belief

beauty

disappointment

COLLECTIVE AND COMPOUND (W1)

A noun that names or refers to a group of people, animals, or things is called a
COLLECTIVE NOUN.

crowd, audience, class, committee, band, cluster, family

Two or more words used as a single noun are called a **COMPUND NOUN.**

They can be written as one word, two words, or hyphenated words.

One word: newspaper, grandfather, Newfoundland

Two words: New Year's Day, Hong Kong, truck driver

Hyphenated words: Marie-Dolores, son-in-law, make-up

SINGULAR AND PLURAL (W1)

A noun that names only one person, place, thing or idea is called a
SINGULAR NOUN.

One *goat* is in the *barn*.

A noun that names more than one person, place, thing or idea is called a
PLURAL NOUN.

Many *goats* are in those *barns*.

Add –s to many singular nouns to make them plural.

rose-roses, boy-boys, puddle-puddles, hen-hens

Add –es to nouns ending in s, x, z, ss, ch, or sh.

bus-buses, box-boxes, bunch-bunches, wish-wishes

NOUNS ENDING IN “Y” (W1)

If a noun ends in a “y” the rules are a little different.

If the noun ends in a vowel and then y add –s.

toy-toys, monkey-monkeys

If the noun ends in a consonant and then y change the y to an i and add –es.

family-families, city-cities, baby-babies

**NOUNS ENDING IN “F” OR
“FE” (W1)**

For nouns ending in f or fe.

Change the f to a v and add –es to some.

life-lives, calf-calves, leaf-leaves

Just add –s to others.

cliff-cliffs

You just have to memorize which one is which.

NOUNS ENDING IN “O” (W1)

For nouns ending in a vowel and then an o, add –s.

rodeo-rodeos, radio-radios, studio-studios

For nouns ending in a consonant and an o, add –s to some:

solo-solos, piano-pianos

Add –es to others.

hero-heroes, echo-echoes, tomato-tomatoes

You just have to memorize which one is which.

MORE PLURAL NOUNS (W1)

Some nouns have special plural forms. Since these words follow no spelling pattern, they must be memorized.

child-children, man-men, woman-women, foot-feet,
tooth-teeth, goose-geese, ox-oxen, mouse-mice

Other nouns are the same in both the singular and plural forms.

trout

deer

moose

sheep

SINGULAR POSSESSIVE NOUNS (W2)

A noun that shows ownership is called a POSSESSIVE NOUN.
Add an apostrophe and an –s ('s) to a singular noun to make it possessive.

This football belongs to Bob. This is Bob's football.
These poems by Wes are funny. Wes's poems are funny.

PLURAL POSSESSIVE NOUNS (W2)

Sometimes you may want to show ownership by more than one person.

When a plural noun ends in –s, add an apostrophe (').

The pumpkins are owned by the boys.

The pumpkins are the boys'.

When a plural noun does not end in –s, add an apostrophe and an -s ('s).

The antlers of both deer are long.

The deer's antlers are long.

USING EXACT NOUNS (W3)

When you write, it is important to use exact nouns. Using exact nouns will make your writing clearer and easier to understand.

I love my pet.

I love my dog Maggie.