



Learning Outcomes

- Students will understand the types of nouns (common, proper, abstract, collective, and concrete).
- They will identify and use nouns appropriately in sentences.
- They will enhance their vocabulary by recognizing plural forms and possessive cases of nouns.



Lead in

Under line the nouns.

(a)



Virat hits a four.

(b)



Prabhu Deva is dancing.

Noun

A **Noun** is the name of a person, place, thing or animal. A noun also refers to **materials, an idea, a thought, a quality, a state**, etc.

Kinds of Nouns

Nouns are mainly of four kinds.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Common nouns | 2. Proper nouns |
| 3. Collective nouns | 4. Abstract nouns |

1. Common Nouns

Nouns that refer to the name common to every member of a class or a kind are called **Common Nouns**.

Examples : boy, girl, city, river, state, country, etc.

2. Proper Nouns

Nouns that refer to the name of particular persons, places or things are called **Proper Nouns**.

Examples : Rohit Sharma, New Delhi, The Times of India, etc.

A. Underline the nouns in the following sentences. Write C under common nouns and P under proper nouns. One has been done for you.

1. Amitabh Bachchan is a great actor.
P C
2. Virat is a great sports person. C

3. Socrates was a great philosopher.
4. Kolkata is the capital of West Bengal.



3. Collective Nouns

Nouns that refer to a group of people, animals or things taken together are called **Collective Nouns**.

For examples :

a **flock** of birds/sheep

a **swarm** of bees

a **band** of musicians

a **bunch** of keys

an **army** of soldiers

a **class** of students

a **troupe** of artists

a **chest** of drawers

a **choir** of singers

a **colony** of ants

a **library** of books

a **tuft** of grass

B. Circle the correct collective nouns.

1. a patrol of policemen/thieves
2. a range of plains/mountains
3. a bunch of keys/rabbits
4. a bale of gold/cotton
5. a bundle of paper/sticks
6. a crowd of people/students
7. a board of musicians/directors
8. a bouquet of flowers/fruits



4. Abstract Nouns

Nouns that refer to the name of a quality, thought, state or action are called **Abstract Nouns**.

We cannot see or touch them. We can only feel them.

Formation of Abstract Nouns

➤ Abstract nouns from verbs.

| | | |
|------------|---|------------|
| choose | - | choice |
| sympathise | - | sympathy |
| know | - | knowledge |
| dedicate | - | dedication |
| obey | - | obedience |

➤ Abstract nouns from adjectives.

| | | |
|-----------|---|------------|
| different | - | difference |
| beautiful | - | beauty |
| needy | - | need |





brave - bravery
lengthy - length

➤ **Abstract nouns from common nouns.**

neighbour - neighbourhood
friend - friendship
leader - leadership
child - childhood
brother - brotherhood

➤ **Abstract nouns formed when a suffix is added to a word.**

| Suffix | Word | Abstract noun | Word | Abstract noun |
|---------|-----------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| -y | difficult | difficulty | discover | discovery |
| -ure | close | closure | fail | failure |
| -ty | certain | certainly | cruel | cruelty |
| -tude | gratify | gratitude | magnify | magnitude |
| -th | healthy | health | deep | depth |
| -ness | kind | kindness | happy | happiness |
| -ment | develop | development | enjoy | enjoyment |
| -ity | absurd | absurdity | capture | captivity |
| -ism | hero | heroism | individual | individualism |
| -ion | admire | admiration | abolish | abolition |
| -hood | child | childhood | brother | brotherhood |
| -ery/ry | ancestor | ancestry | brave | bravery |
| -ence | depend | dependence | compete | competence |
| -ance | appear | appearance | distant | distance |
| -dom | free | freedom | martyr | martyrdom |
| -age | marry | marriage | break | breakage |

C. Make abstract nouns from the following adjectives.

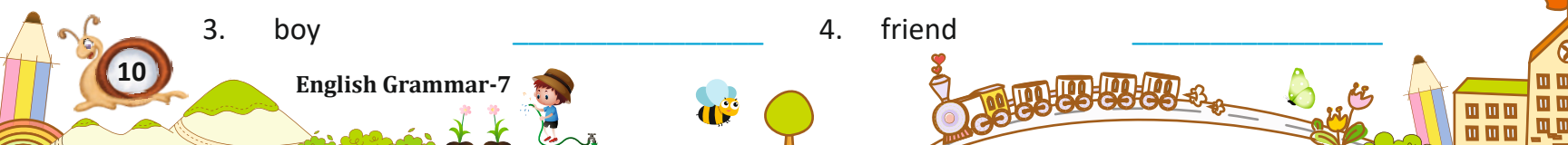
| Adjectives | Abstract Nouns | Adjectives | Abstract Nouns |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. greedy | _____ | 2. brave | _____ |
| 3. intelligent | _____ | 4. memorable | _____ |

D. Form abstract nouns from the following verbs.

| Verbs | Abstract Nouns | Verbs | Abstract Nouns |
|------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. believe | _____ | 2. laugh | _____ |
| 3. appear | _____ | 4. please | _____ |

E. Form abstract nouns from the following common nouns.

| Common Nouns | Abstract Nouns | Common Nouns | Abstract Nouns |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. man | _____ | 2. brother | _____ |
| 3. boy | _____ | 4. friend | _____ |





- F. Here is a list of abstract nouns. Their opposites are given in the box. Write the opposite of the abstract nouns choosing from the box.

| Abstract Nouns | Opposites | Abstract Nouns | Opposites |
|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. success | _____ | 2. knowledge | _____ |
| 3. victory | _____ | 4. beauty | _____ |

defeat, ignorance, ugliness, failure

- G. Fill in the blanks with the abstract noun form of the words given in the bracket.



Skills/Level
WRITING/A1



- Madam Curie's greatest _____ (achieve) was the _____ (discover) of radium.
- His greatest _____ (able) was the _____ (strong) of his convictions.
- The soldiers showed their _____ (brave).

Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Countable Nouns

- A noun that we can count is called a **Countable Noun**.
- Most nouns are countable nouns.
- Nouns like book, pen, friend, learner, doctor, class, bunch can be counted. These are called countable nouns.

Uncountable Nouns

- A noun that we cannot count is called an **Uncountable Noun**.
Nouns like, water, sugar, rice, wind, salt are examples of uncountable nouns.
- Proper nouns like Delhi, Virat Kohli, India name particular places or persons. There is only one of their kind. So they are called uncountable nouns.
- Abstract nouns like boyhood, happiness, kindness, wisdom are uncountable nouns because they express ideas, qualities or feelings.
- Material nouns like iron, water, cotton, milk are uncountable nouns.
- In some cases, abstract nouns may also have a plural form: vacancies, memories, etc.
- Cake is an uncountable noun but a piece of cake is countable noun. Salt is uncountable noun but a pinch of salt is countable.



Grammar Byte

- A **Countable Noun** has a plural form but an **Uncountable Noun** does not.
- We can say dogs, books, potatoes, buses, classes, bunches, flocks but cannot think of rices, sugars, oils, friendships, etc.





Read and compare the following sentences.

I drink juice everyday.

(**juice** is an uncountable)

I drank a glass of juice in the morning.

(**glass** is a countable)



Grammar Byte

- To make plural from singular, **Countables** may be used with words as *a, an, one, two, few, many, a few, etc.*
- We cannot use these words with **Uncountable Nouns**. We cannot say *a water, an oil, a few happiness, etc.*
- We use words like *little, a little, much, etc.* with **Uncountables**.

Nouns : Number

Nouns have two number - singular and plural.

- A noun which refers to one person, place, thing or animal is said to be **Singular** in **Number**.

Example : boy, girl, book, cat, tomato etc.

- A noun which refers to more than one person, place, thing or animal is said to be **Plural** in **Number**.

Example : boys, girls, books, cats, tomatoes, etc.

Formation of Plural Nouns

- By adding **-s** to singular nouns.

Singular

bat

doll

Plural

bats

dolls

Singular

boy

dog

Plural

boys

dogs - goats

- Nouns ending in hissing sounds (**-s, sh, -ss, -ch, -sh, -x**) form their plural by adding **-es** to the singular nouns.

Singular

box

glass

bus

Plural

boxes

glasses

buses

Singular

brush

watch

dish

Plural

brushes

watches

dishes

- Nouns ending in **-y** and preceded by a consonant, form their plural by changing **-y** to **-ies**.

Singular

baby

story

Plural

babies

stories

Singular

fairy

cry

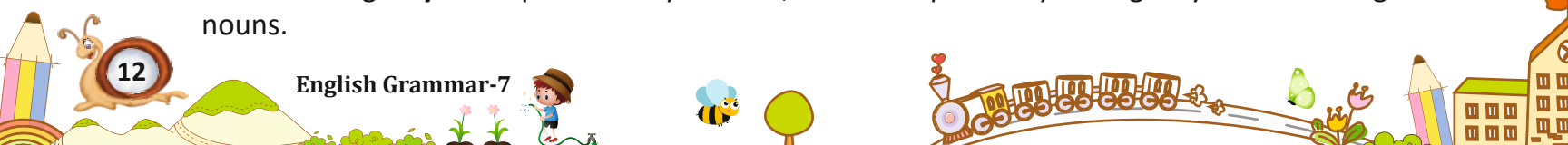
Plural

fairies

cries

Exception

- Nouns ending in **-y** and is preceded by a **vowel**, form their plurals by adding only **-s** to their singular nouns.





| Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| toy | toys | joy | joys |
| boy | boys | day | days |

- Nouns ending in **-f** form their plurals by changing **-f** to **-ves**.

| Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
|----------|---------------|----------|---------------|
| life | lives | wife | wives |
| leaf | leaves | calf | calves |

- Some nouns ending in **-f** take only **-s** to form their plurals

| Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| gulf | gulfs | proof | proofs |
| chief | chiefs | roof | roofs |

- Nouns ending in **-o** having a consonant before '**o**' generally form their plural by adding **-es** to the singular nouns.

| Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
|----------|------------------|----------|------------------|
| hero | heroes | veto | veto es |
| potato | potato es | tomato | tomato es |

- Some nouns are changed into plurals by changing inside vowels.

| Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| goose | geese | mouse | mice |
| tooth | teeth | foot | feet |
| man | men | woman | women |

- Some nouns are changed into plurals by adding **-en** or **-ren** to their singular nouns.

| Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
|----------|--------------|----------|------------------|
| ox | ox en | child | child ren |

- Some nouns are same in singular as well as plural.

| Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| sheep | sheep | cattle | cattle |
| fish | fish | deer | deer |

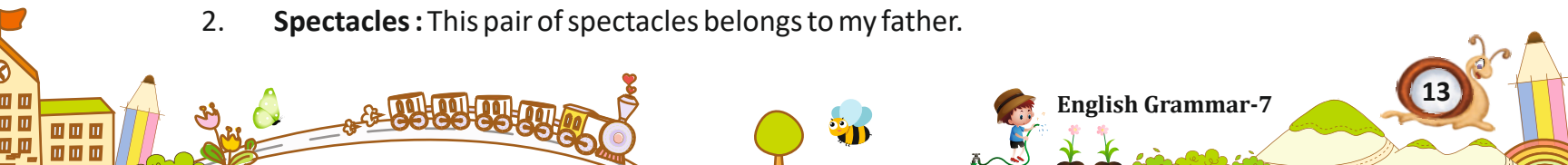
- Compound nouns form their plurals in several ways.

| Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| step-son | step-sons | step-daughter | step-daughters |
| step-father | step-fathers | step-mother | step-mothers |
| mother-in-law | mothers-in-law | daughter-in-law | daughters-in-law |
| father-in-law | fathers-in-law | son-in-law | sons-in-law |

- Some nouns are always in the plural form. Names of instruments or objects which have two parts forming a kind of pair, are used in the plural.

Examples :

1. **Trousers** : There is a pair of trousers in the almirah.
2. **Spectacles** : This pair of spectacles belongs to my father.





Spot the Error

Scissors : *These scissors are sharp. (✗)*

- Names of some certain games, diseases, sciences or branches of knowledge which end in -s, are also singular.

Examples :

- Mathematics is a tough subject.
 - Politics is full of hypocrisy.
- Some nouns are always in singular.
- News** : This news is not true.
 - Furniture** : The furniture of her house is quite new.
 - Innings** : Virat played a good innings.
 - Summons** : He has received a summons from MCD.

H. Circle the correct word given in the brackets.

- The _____ (furniture/furnitures) in his room is new.
- _____ (Alm/Alms) were given to the poor.
- The hunter shot many _____ (deer/deers).
- She gave me a lot of _____ (information/informations).



Skills/Level
WRITING/A2



Nouns : Gender

A word that identifies a male, female, common or non-living thing is called **Gender**.

Kinds of Gender

Nouns have four genders :—

- Masculine Gender
- Feminine Gender
- Common Gender
- Neuter Gender

1. Masculine Gender :—

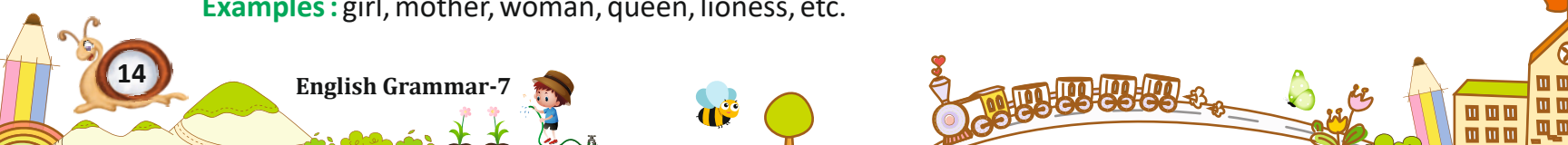
Nouns that refer to males are called **Masculine Gender**.

Examples : boy, father, man, king, lion, etc.

2. Feminine Gender :—

Nouns that refer to females are called **Feminine Gender**.

Examples : girl, mother, woman, queen, lioness, etc.





3. Common Gender

Nouns that refer to both male and female are called **Common Gender**.

Examples : doctor, friend, teacher, cousin, etc.

4. Neuter Gender

Nouns that refer neither to male nor to female are called **Neuter Gender**.

Examples : book, pen, stone, chair, table, etc.

Formation of the Feminine Gender

Feminine gender can be formed from the masculine gender in the following ways:

➤ By using an entirely different word.

| Masculine | Feminine | Masculine | Feminine |
|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| son | daughter | horse | mare |
| father | mother | brother | sister |
| man | woman | husband | wife |
| stallion | mare | boy | girl |

➤ By adding -ess to the masculine gender.

| Masculine | Feminine | Masculine | Feminine |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| author | authoress | count | countess |
| lion | lioness | priest | priestess |

➤ By adding -ess for dropping the vowel of the masculine ending.

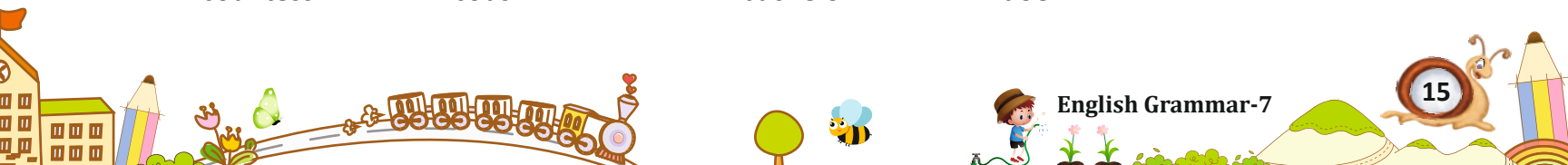
| Masculine | Feminine | Masculine | Feminine |
|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| duke | duchess | emperor | empress |
| actor | actress | tiger | tigress |

➤ By placing a word before or after the masculine gender.

| Masculine | Feminine | Masculine | Feminine |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| grandfather | grandmother | landlord | landlady |
| peacock | peahen | washerman | washerwoman |

J. Here is a list of nouns. Classify them into their respective category.

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|----------|--------|
| box | bride | teacher | huntress | pen |
| author | queen | uncle | nephew | pencil |
| father | lady | female | chalk | priest |
| actor | tigress | friend | prince | witch |
| parent | computer | student | infant | |
| laptop | book | candidate | ball | |
| mobile | doctor | watch | orphan | |
| stone | horse | peahen | he-goat | |
| countess | cousin | bachelor | doe | |





| Masculine | Feminine | Common | Neuter |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 1. _____ | 1. _____ | 1. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 2. _____ | 2. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 3. _____ | 3. _____ | 3. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 4. _____ | 4. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 5. _____ | 5. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 6. _____ | 6. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 7. _____ | 7. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 8. _____ | 8. _____ | 8. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 9. _____ | 9. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 10. _____ | 10. _____ | 10. _____ |



Points to Remember

- A noun is the name of person, place, thing or animal. A noun also refers to **Materials**. A noun can name **an idea, a thought, a quality, a state, etc.**
- Nouns that refer to the name common to every number of a class or a kind are called **Common nouns**.
- Nouns that refer to the name of particular person, places, things or animal are called **Proper nouns**.
- Nouns that refer to a group of people, animals or things taken together and spoken of as one are called **Collective nouns**.
- Nouns that refer to the name of a quality, thought, state or action are called **Abstract nouns**.
- Nouns have two numbers— **Singular and Plural**.
- A noun that we can count is called a countable noun and a noun that we cannot count is called an **Uncountable noun**.
- Nouns have four genders— **Masculine, Feminine, Common and Neuter**.



My EeeBee Interactive Activities



Listening



Speaking



Reading



Writing



Grammar



Vocabulary

WRITE YOUR SCORE

Practice your LSRW Skills



on Communication Lab

