



Hi, I am EeeBee



# Nouns

## Learning Outcomes

- Students will practice using nouns in sentences.
- They will be able to identify nouns in sentences.



## Lead in

Read the following passage and circle all the nouns in it.

Ancient India was ruled by many kings over the ages. Emperor Ashoka was the greatest of them. He was known as a powerful and brave warrior. But the war of Kalinga brought a complete change in him. He was deeply disturbed by the many lives lost in the war. The furious ruler Ashoka became a calm and peaceful emperor. From that time, he gave up violence and became a follower of the Buddha.

## Nouns

### Nouns

A **noun** is a part of speech used to name people, places, things, animals, events, actions, qualities and feelings.

### Kinds of Nouns

Nouns are of five kinds:

1. Common nouns
2. Proper nouns
3. Collective nouns
4. Material nouns
5. 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, state, river etc.

#### 2. Proper Nouns

Nouns that refer to the name of a particular person, place or thing are called **Proper Nouns**.

**Examples :** Mohit, Megha, Chennai, Assam, Brahmaputra etc.

#### 3. Collective Nouns

Nouns that refer to the name of a group of persons or things taken together are called **Collective Nouns**.

**Examples :** army, team, bunch, herd, flock etc.

#### 4. Material Nouns

Nouns that refer to the name of a material of which a thing is made are called **Material Nouns**.

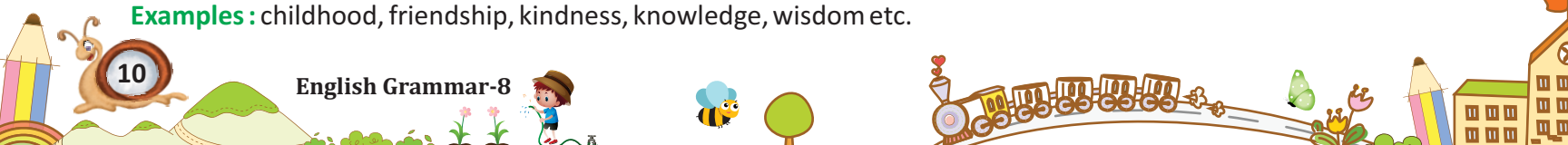
**Examples :** cotton, silk, wood, butter, iron etc.

#### 5. Abstract Nouns

Nouns that refer to qualities, concepts and feelings that we can only perceive or understand are called **Abstract Nouns**.

Abstract nouns have no physical or concrete existence.

**Examples :** childhood, friendship, kindness, knowledge, wisdom etc.





**A. Underline the nouns in the following sentences. Write their kinds. One has been done for you.**

1. Sonal is an intelligent girl.  
Sonal - proper noun - girl common noun
2. Our team played a match against them.
3. Childhood is the best part of life.
4. The river Ganga originates from Gangotri.
5. Our army fought bravely.

**Formation of Abstract Nouns**

Abstract nouns are usually formed from three types of words namely common nouns, verbs and adjectives by adding different suffixes like **-ship, -ment, -hood, -ness, -ism, -ty, -th, etc.**

➤ **Abstract nouns from Common Nouns**

common nouns	abstract nouns	common noun	abstract nouns
child	Childhood	boy	boyhood
slave	slavery	king	kingdom
friend	friendship	infant	infancy

➤ **Abstract nouns from Adjectives**

adjectives	abstract nouns	adjectives	abstract nouns
brave bravery	angry	anger	
courageous	courage	generous	generosity
jealous	jealousy	joyful	joy

➤ **Abstract nouns from Verbs**

verbs	abstract nouns	verbs	abstract nouns
appear	appearance	annoy	annoyance
believe	belief	inform	information
educate	education	energize	energy

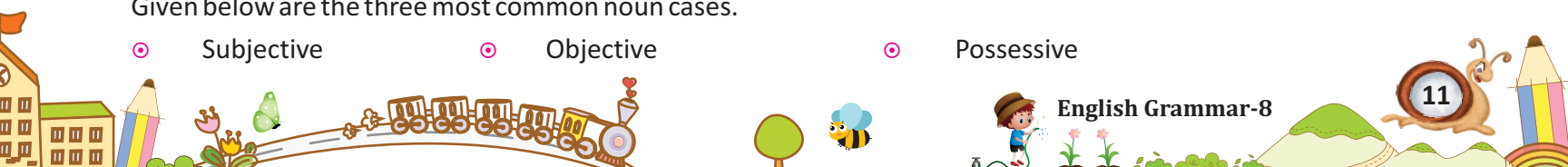
**B. Make abstract nouns from these common nouns, adjectives and verbs.**

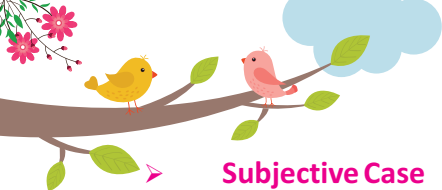
- |               |       |           |       |
|---------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1. happy      | _____ | 2. friend | _____ |
| 3. successful | _____ | 4. mother | _____ |
| 5. beautiful  | _____ | 6. boy    | _____ |

**Nouns : Case**

**The Case of a Noun** tells us how the noun stands in relation with other words, especially the verb, in the sentence. Given below are the three most common noun cases.

- ⦿ Subjective                      ⦿ Objective                      ⦿ Possessive





## Subjective Case

Read the following sentences:

1. **Father** bought a new laptop yesterday.
2. **They** built a bridge.

In the first sentence, **Father** is the subject of the verb **bought**. It answers the question “Who bought a new laptop yesterday?”

Similarly in the second sentence, “**They** is the subject of the verb **built**.”

In a sentence when a noun or a pronoun is used as the subject of the verb, it is said to be in the **Subjective Case**.

## Objective Case

Now read the following sentences:

1. Robin painted a **picture**.
2. She ate an **orange**.

In sentence 1, **a picture** acts as the object of the verb **painted**.

In sentence 2, **an orange** acts as the object of the verb **ate**.

When a noun or a pronoun acts as the object of a verb, it is said to be in the **Objective Case**.

A noun or a pronoun which comes after a preposition is also said to be in the objective case. In such a case the noun or the pronoun acts as the object of the preposition and not the verb.

The book is on the **table**.

Here, **table** is in the objective case because it functions as the object of the preposition **on**.

### C. Write subjective or objective for the underlined nouns in the following sentences.

1. Madhu sang a melancholy song. \_\_\_\_\_
2. My father reads the newspaper daily. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Saina played badminton. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Subhankar painted a nice picture. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The parrot ate the chilly. \_\_\_\_\_



**Skills/Level**  
LISTENING & WRITING/B1



## Possessive Case

Read the following sentence:

This is **Prateek's bag**.

Prateek's bag means the bag belonging to Ruhi. Here the form of the noun Ruhi has been changed to show **Ownership or Possession**.

The noun **Prateek's** is therefore in the possessive case.

The possessive case in the singular is written as **noun + 's**

1. We heard a **lion's** roar in the forest.
2. **Sunita's** choice was the best of all.

The possessive case of plural noun that ends with an **s** is shown by adding an apostrophe after **s**.

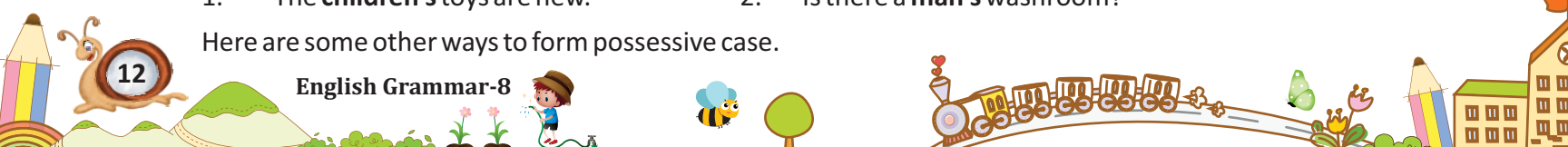
1. The girls' projects were praised.
2. All the cars' colour is either red or white.

The possessive case of plural nouns that do not ends with **s** is shown by adding **-s** after the noun.

## Examples :

1. The **children's** toys are new.
2. Is there a **man's** washroom?

Here are some other ways to form possessive case.



- Hyphenated and compound nouns form their possessive form by adding an apostrophe + s to the end of the noun.

#### Examples :

My father-in-law's sons are lazy.

- When two nouns have joint ownership, add an apostrophe + s to the last one.

Priya and Rani's father had bought them a new computer.

- When two nouns have different ownership add an apostrophe + s to both.

Rajeev's and Gulzar's coats are black and red.

#### D. Rewrite the following sentences using the apostrophes in appropriate places.

1. Rahuls father is a doctor.

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2. They study in a girls school.

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3. I cant find a salon here.

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4. Nehas umbrella is red.

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**Skills/Level**  
READING & WRITING/B2



### Points to Remember

- A **Noun** is a parts of speech used to name people, places, things, animals, events, actions, qualities and feelings.
- **Nouns** that refer to the name common to every member of a class or a kind are called common nouns.
- **Nouns** that refer to the name of a particular person, place or thing are called proper nouns.
- **Nouns** that refer to the name of a group of persons or things taken together are called collective nouns.
- **Nouns** that refer to the name of a material of which a thing is made are called material nouns.
- **Nouns** that refer to qualities, concepts and feelings that we can perceive or understand are called abstract nouns.



### My EeeBee Interactive Activities



Listening



Speaking



Reading



Writing



Grammar



Vocabulary

WRITE YOUR SCORE

Practice your LSRW Skills



on Communication Lab

