

NOUN:- A noun is the name of a person, place, animal or thing.

Kinds of Nouns:- Nouns are classified on the basis of people, things or class that they represent.

Common nouns:- are the names used for people, things, animals or ideas in general.

eg. Coach, florist, farmer, barber, manager, singer, etc.

Names of relatives are also Common nouns -

Father, mother, brother, sister, grandfather, uncle, aunt, son.

Names of fruits, vegetables, animals, stationery items, tools, etc are all Common nouns.

Names of places we often visit like the library, museum, auditorium, swimming pool, temple, church, mosque, office, school, etc are all Common nouns.

Proper nouns:- are the names given to special people, places and things. They always begin with a Capital letter.

Names of months, days of the week, festivals, countries, their states and capitals, famous buildings, names of the oceans, rivers and mountains are all proper nouns.

Collective nouns:- are the names of / given to a group of people, animals or things,

eg. A community of people, A bunch of bananas, A troop of monkeys.

Abstract nouns:- are the names that refer to something a person cannot physically interact with. They signify the quality or characteristic. They are derived from an adjective, a common noun or a verb.

Common abstract nouns:-

- Emotions/Feelings → Love, Hate, Anger, Peace, Pride, Sympathy.
- States/Attributes → Bravery, Loyalty, Honesty, Clarity, Success.
- Ideas/Concepts/Ideals → Beliefs, Dreams, Truth, Faith, Liberty
- Knowledge, Thought, Culture, Dedication
- Movements/Events → Progress, Education, Hospitality, Trouble, etc

Gender:- There are four types of gender nouns in English

1. Masculine gender nouns - are words for men, boys, and male animals.
2. Feminine gender nouns - are words for women, girls and female animals.
3. Common gender nouns - are words for both males and females.
4. Neuter gender nouns - are words for things that are not alive.

Noun Case:- The Case of a noun tells us about the position of that noun in a sentence.

Nominative Case:- A noun is said to be in the nominative case if it is the subject of a verb.

eg. → Achid is an intelligent boy.

Objective Case:- A noun is said to be in the objective case if it is the direct object of the verb or it is the object of preposition.

eg. → I met your sister.

Dative Case:- A noun is said to be in dative case if it is the indirect object of the verb. There should not be a preposition before the indirect object because in that case it will be the object of that preposition.

eg. → The teacher gave the students few exercises.

Possessive Case:- A noun is said to be in possessive case, if it denotes possession or ownership. Dative Case

eg. → Ayush's bag was lost.

Nouns as adjectives describe another noun that is placed next to them.

eg. → A sale horse runs in the race.

[Note:- Printed exercises are given below for assignment]

C. ✓ What are the people of the given countries called as?

1. India _____

2. Germany _____

3. Japan _____

4. Switzerland _____

5. Belgium _____

6. France _____

7. Sri Lanka _____

8. Chile _____

E. ✓ Fill in the blanks with appropriate collective nouns.

1. A _____ of cotton.
2. A _____ of bees.
3. A _____ of keys.
4. A _____ of sticks.
5. A _____ of goods.
6. A _____ of arrows.
7. A _____ of pirates.
8. A _____ of hounds.
9. A _____ of chickens.
10. A _____ of girls or women.
11. A _____ of birds.
12. A _____ of junk.
13. A _____ of bells.
14. A _____ of judges.
15. A _____ of camels.
16. A _____ of locusts.
17. A _____ of thieves.
18. An _____ of musicians.
19. A _____ of mountains.
20. A _____ of trustees.

K. Rewrite the following sentences by using the plural nouns correctly.

1. We get wools from sheep.

2. There is enough monies in my wallet.

3. The guest arrived in time for the party.

4. Please add a spoonfuls of sugar to my tea.

5. The company were locked out after the raids.

6. My brother plays billiard at international level.

7. Maya enjoys playing with tennises balls every evening.

8. The intelligences of gorilla have been established by many research.

9. There were many ants on the table where we laid our lunches in the lawns.

10. There has been a rise in the number of student taking admissions in vocational course.

11. The roads to the schools was blocked by the supporters of the winning political parties.

Write sentences using too, too much, too many and enough appropriately with the list of nouns given below.

cheese sugar pasta cars mountains tables shops time chocolate people

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____