

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

Kinds of NOUNS

Nouns are classified according to the person, place, or things they name.

1. Proper nouns: - Name a specific person, place or thing.
eg. → Seema, Middle East, Malaysia etc.

2. Common nouns: - Name everything else, things that are usually not capitalised.
eg. → girl, Queen, Country, city etc.

3. Collective nouns: - Name groups of persons, animals or items
eg. → Jury, team, class, herd etc.

4. Abstract nouns: - refer to qualities, relationships, conditions, ideas, theories, states of being, fields of enquiry and the like.

eg. Justice, warmth, grief, peace etc.

Forming Abstract Nouns: - Most abstract nouns are formed by adding noun-forming suffixes, -ness, -ity, -tion etc to adjectives or verbs

eg. → Happiness, Circulation, Serenity etc.

Countable and Uncountable Nouns: - Countable nouns name anything that can be counted.
eg. → Pen, Chair, book

Uncountable nouns:- Name something that can't be counted and cannot be pluralised.
eg → water, air, energy, blood, etc.

Noun - Case:- Noun case refers to the position of the noun in a given sentence. Nouns can be in the subjective, possessive, and objective case.

eg → (a) The English professor is tall. (Subjective Case)

(b) He chose the English professor. (Objective Case)

(c) The English professor's car is green in colour. (Possessive Case)

Nouns - Usage:- Nouns may be used to name something or someone or to modify another name.

Attributive nouns:- modify another noun and function as an adjective without changing the meaning of the sentence.

eg → Our son was expelled from nursery school.

Predicate nouns:- follow a form of the verb to be. They rename the subject of a sentence. Example → Ranveer is a writer.

Appositive nouns:- are nouns or noun phrases that rename another noun right beside it.

eg → Chetan, the messiest eater at the table, spilled the milk.

Verbal nouns:- are derived from a verb usually by adding the suffix - ing and they exhibit the ordinary properties of a noun. They are also called gerunds.

eg → Swimming is a good exercise.

Compound nouns:- are single words made up of two nouns or an adjective and a noun. They are written as (grapefruit, juice, sister-in-law)

A. ✓ List the proper nouns and common nouns in the following sentences.

1. Rainfall is essential for crops.

2. My friend enjoys eating water melons.

3. Two friends water-skied on the Dal Lake.

4. The address on the envelope clearly read Agra.

5. Mary was so excited that she ran all the way home.

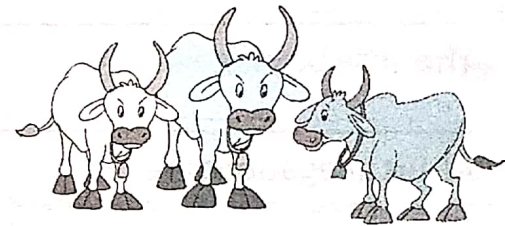
6. The journal by Hemingway was found after his death.

7. The teacher asked the student to write a report on Global Warming.

8. The twins, who are from the large city of Delhi, are vacationing in Canada.

B. Underline the collective nouns and tick the correct verbs that go along with it.

1. The jury (was, were) in their place.
2. The new class (was, were) in the field.
3. The crew (is, are) at work on the bridge.
4. A herd of cattle (stand, stands) near the gate.
5. A school of fishes (was, were) beside the boat.
6. The flock (fly, flies) high over these mountains.
7. Shalini's family (is, are) going away on Saturday.
8. The band from High School (is, are) one of the best.
9. The team (was putting, were putting) on their shirts.
10. Wait! The choir (is singing, are singing) the last hymn.
11. The crowd, angry with the umpire, (is, are) on their feet.
12. The group of children (shout, shouts) at each newcomer.



D. ✓ Rewrite the following sentences using the highlighted words as abstract nouns.

1. You are a brave boy.

2. She is always cheerful.

3. The little boy is gentle.

4. All his allegations are false.

5. Why are you angry with me?

6. It is not fair to cheat anybody.

7. A hungry man can commit any crime.

8. You are strong enough to carry the box.

9. The cruel man beat his son mercilessly.

10. The thief entered into the room through the open window.



Underline the noun and write CN for countable noun and UN for uncountable noun in the box. Write an appropriate determiner in each blank to complete the sentence.

1. _____ side won.
2. I've got _____ problems.
3. _____ apples are rotten.
4. I need _____ time to fix this.
5. Give me _____ example.
6. _____ mammals live on land.
7. _____ boy has no friends at all.
8. _____ furniture is made of wood.
9. _____ question carries one mark.
10. Have you got _____ pens for everyone?
11. Is there _____ milk in the fridge?
12. There's _____ hope that he will survive.
13. There were _____ people at the concert.
14. _____ of the music they played attracted me.

