

NOUNS

Now it's the details.

CONCRETE AND ABSTRACT

- A **concrete noun** names an object that occupies space or can be recognized by any of the senses.
 - Salt, whisper, thunder, sand, scent
- An **abstract noun** names an idea, a quality or a characteristic.
 - Confusion, love, grief

SINGULAR AND PLURAL

- A **singular noun** names one person, place, thing, or idea.
 - Boy, branch, story, hoof, woman
- A **plural noun** names more than one.
 - Boys, branches, stories, hooves, women

PRACTICE

- Write the plural form of each noun.
 - Reason
 - Picture
 - Melon
 - Person
 - Glass
 - Keyboard
 - Jury
 - Democracy
 - Ratio
 - Child

POSSESSIVE NOUNS

The possessive form of a noun can show possession. For instance, if we want to say “the chair of Lynn,” we can say “Lynn’s chair.”

To form the possessive of a singular noun, even one that ends in *s*, add an apostrophe and an *s*.

EX: Susie’s calculator

Morris’s strobe light

- To form the possessive of a plural noun that ends in *s*, add just an apostrophe:
 - The Wilsons' newspaper
 - The boys' headaches

- To form the possessive of a plural noun that doesn't end in *s*, add an apostrophe and an *s*.
 - The women's shop
 - The sheep's noses

PRACTICE

Rewrite each phrase below, using the possessive form of the noun in parenthesis.

1. The (tomato) color
2. The (restaurant) prices
3. The (professor) lecture
4. The (post office) location
5. The (sun) temperature
6. The (men) business cards
7. The (books) covers
8. The (secretaries) computers
9. The (trees) leaves
10. The (meetings) agendas

COMPOUND NOUNS

- A **compound noun** is a noun made up of two or more words. Compound nouns may be open, hyphenated, or closed.
 - Music box, press secretary, public defender
 - Great-grandfather, good-bye, sister-in-law
 - Bedroom, headache, mailbox

COMMON AND PROPER NOUNS

- A **common noun** is the general - not the particular - name of a person, place, thing or idea.
 - author, city, company, time period
- A **proper noun** is the name of a particular person, place, thing, or idea.
 - James Baldwin, Chicago, Ford Motor Company, Jazz Age

PRACTICE

Identify each noun by writing *common* or *proper*. If a noun is common, also write *concrete* or *abstract* to further identify it.

1. The Rocky Mountains in Colorado are majestic.
2. Cats are frequently accused of mischief.
3. A spirit of goodwill pervades the Olympics.
4. John eats tomatoes in the summer.
5. Henry met my aunts in Paris.

COLLECTIVE NOUNS

- A collective noun is singular in name but names a group.
 - family, class, crew, band, committee, troop, jury, flock, swarm, audience
- A collective nouns is sometimes considered singular and sometimes plural. If you're talking about a group acting together, it's singular. If you're talking about individual members of the group, it's plural.
 - The **band travels** in an old bus.
 - The **band are going** to assemble here at noon.

PRACTICE

- Write each collective noun. Label it *S* for singular and *P* for plural.
1. The committee is concluding its report.
 2. The jury sits to the left of the judge.
 3. During periods of heavy rain, the traffic police wear their rain gear.
 4. The orchestra is opening the concert with an overture.
 5. The herd grazes on government grassland.
 6. The audience were told to find their seats.
 7. Each winter the family goes skiing in Utah.
 8. The band are wearing their uniforms.
 9. The volleyball team received medallions last week.
 10. The crowd cheers when the team enters the field.

- **NOW YOU KNOW NOUNS.**
- **TURN IN YOUR NOTES!**