



# NOUNS

There are eight (8) parts of speech:

**Nouns**, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections



**WHAT IS A NOUN?**

**Discuss with your partner.**

## WHAT IS A NOUN?

- **Nouns** are words that name a person, place, thing, or idea.
- Everything that you can see, you can name.
- Look around the room. What do you see? Share with your partner.
- Each of the people, places, or objects you named is a noun.



# REMEMBER!

NOUNS ARE WORDS THAT NAME PEOPLE,  
PLACES, THINGS, AND IDEAS!

People	Places	Things	Ideas
teacher	school	pen	wisdom
student	gym	computer	love
girl	house	bird	fear



# IS THERE AN EASY WAY TO FIND A NOUN IN A SENTENCE?

- Yes! Sometimes!
- Look for the following words: **a, an, the**
- **A , an, and the** are special words called articles. They are noun signals. They can often tip you off that there's a noun coming up in the sentence.



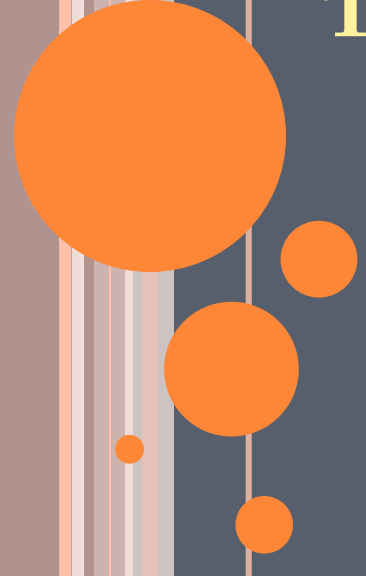
# ARTICLES

- The nouns could be the very next word after the article.
  - Ex. **The** clown ate **an** apple.
- Or it could be one or more words later.
  - **The** funny clown ate **the** big, red apple.





## TYPES OF NOUNS



Common and proper,  
concrete and abstract,  
collective, compound,  
singular and plural,  
and possessive

# COMMON NOUNS AND PROPER NOUNS

- A common noun names any old, regular, ordinary person, place, thing, or idea.
  - **NOTHING SPECIFIC!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!**
- Examples: superhero, dog, school





## COMMON AND PROPER NOUNS

- A proper noun names a very specific, very particular person, place, thing, or idea.
- A proper noun **ALWAYS** begins with a capital letter.
- Spiderman, Marley, Castaic Middle School



# EXAMPLES OF COMMON AND PROPER NOUNS

- **Common**

- woman
- boy
- superhero
- dog
- horse
- cat
- mountain
- river
- city
- school

- **Proper**

- Harriet Tubman
- Christopher
- Spiderman
- Marley
- Black Beauty
- Cheshire Cat
- Mount Everest
- Mississippi
- Santa Clarita
- Castaic Middle School



# CONCRETE AND ABSTRACT NOUNS

- A concrete noun names a person, place, or thing you can actually see, touch, taste, hear, or smell.

<b>radio</b>	<b>spaghetti</b>	<b>fire</b>	<b>perfume</b>
<b>muffin</b>	<b>cloud</b>	<b>desk</b>	<b>candy</b>
<b>paper</b>	<b>painting</b>	<b>birds</b>	<b>pens</b>



# COMMON AND ABSTRACT NOUNS

- An abstract noun names an idea, feeling, emotion, or quality. You can't actually pick them up, hear them, taste them, smell them, or even see them in the real world.

<b>beauty</b>	<b>freedom</b>	<b>happiness</b>	<b>ability</b>
<b>kindness</b>	<b>sadness</b>	<b>pain</b>	<b>anger</b>
<b>nature</b>	<b>speed</b>	<b>hope</b>	<b>love</b>

- You can see that someone is angry. You might be able to see what makes her angry, but you can't really see anger.



# COLLECTIVE NOUNS

- Singular nouns that refer to a group of things as one whole

- People

<b>audience</b>	<b>crowd</b>	<b>family</b>	<b>class</b>
<b>group</b>	<b>staff</b>	<b>band</b>	<b>committee</b>

- Animals

<b>flock</b>	<b>pack</b>	<b>gaggle</b>	<b>herd</b>
<b>colony</b>	<b>pride</b>	<b>litter</b>	<b>swarm</b>

- Things

<b>bunch</b>	<b>bundle</b>	<b>stack</b>	<b>bouquet</b>
<b>set</b>	<b>clump</b>	<b>fleet</b>	<b>group</b>



# COMPOUND NOUNS

- A compound noun is made up of two or more smaller words used together as one word.

## Examples:

- A single compound word:
  - **toothbrush, watermelon**
- Two or more separate words:
  - **sleeping bag, dining room**
- Hyphenated word:
  - **runner-up, great-aunt**



# SINGULAR AND PLURAL NOUNS

- Singular means one of something.
  - **pencil, story, fox**
- Plural means more than one
  - **pencils, stories, foxes**



# HOW TO MAKE A NOUN PLURAL

1. Add **-s** to most nouns

2. Nouns that end with **s, ch, sh, x, or z**, add **-es**

## **Example:**

1. pencil (singular)
2. pencils (plural)

## **Examples:**

- dress/dresses
- church/ churches
- fox/ foxes
- buzz/buzzes





# HOW TO MAKE A NOUN PLURAL

3. Nouns that end with **f** or **fe**,  
change the **f** to a **v**  
and add **-es**.

## **Examples:**

- **knife/knives**
- **half/halves**
- **leaf/leaves**

4. Nouns that end with **o**, add **-s** or **-es**

## **Examples:**

- **piano/pianos**
- **hero/heroes**



# HOW TO MAKE A NOUN PLURAL

5. Nouns that end with a **consonant** and **y**, change the **y** to **-i** and add **-es**

## Examples:

- dictionary/dictionaries
- penny/pennies

(Nouns that end with a **vowel** and **y**, add **-s**)

## Examples:

- toy/toys
- key/keys



# IRREGULAR NOUNS

- When irregular nouns become plural, they **change their spellings** or **they may stay the same**.

man	men
woman	women
child	children
foot	feet
tooth	teeth
mouse	mice

species	species
moose	moose
sheep	sheep
deer	deer
fish	fish
trout	trout

**\*\*Some animals and fish do not change form for plurals.**



# POSSESSIVE NOUNS

- A possessive noun tells who or what owns (possesses) something.
- Mrs. Rupel's pen is red.
  - (The pen belongs to Mrs. Rupel)
- Mrs. Steinman's book is on the shelf.
  - (The book belongs to Mrs. Steinman)



# HOW TO MAKE NOUNS POSSESSIVE

## 1. Add 's to a singular noun

### **Example:**

- student/student's
- class/class's
- The student's backpack was blue.

## 2. If the word already ends in -s and is plural in meaning, just add an apostrophe ( ' ).

### **Example:**

- girls/ girls'
- students/students'
- The girls' project is due tomorrow.
- The students' lockers will be cleaned out on Friday.



# HOW TO MAKE A POSSESSIVE NOUN WITH AN IRREGULAR PLURAL NOUN

3. If a plural noun does not end in **-s**, the possessive is formed by adding **'s**.

## **Examples:**

- children/children's, men/men's, women/women's



# REMEMBER! DON'T CONFUSE THE TWO!

- Plural nouns mean that there is more than one person, place, thing, or idea.
- The **boys** were friends.
- The **dogs** went to the park.
- Possessive nouns are nouns that show ownership.
- The **boys'** toys were strewn all over the room.
- The **dog's** collar came off during the walk.





# THE NOUN JOBS

Subject, predicate noun, direct object, indirect object, and objects of a preposition



# NOUNS AND THEIR JOBS

- Nouns have different jobs that they do in a sentence.
- Subjects
- Predicate nouns
- Direct objects
- Indirect objects
- Object of a preposition



# NOUNS AS THE SUBJECT

- Nouns can be the subject of a sentence.
- The subject tells whom or what the sentence is about.
- Examples:
  - The students ate lunch in the cafeteria.
  - Dogs are supposed to be man's best friend.
  - The nice teacher smiled everyday.



# PREDICATE NOUNS

- A predicate noun follows a linking verb and renames the subject.
  - Linking verbs: is, am, are, was, were, be, being, been, smells, tastes, feels, looks
- Examples:
  - Callie is a calico cat.
  - Mr. Brodeur is a math teacher at CMS.
  - Rebecca is an artist.



WRITE THE NOUN THAT IS THE SUBJECT OF THE SENTENCE. WRITE THE PREDICATE NOUN.

1. Nancy was the goalie for Monday's game.
2. My sister is the captain of the team.
3. Her team is the Cougar's.
4. Robert was president of our class last year.
5. New York City is a city known for its sports teams.



# NOUNS AS DIRECT OBJECTS

- A direct object completes the action of the verb.
- Examples:
  - Bob threw me the baseball.
    1. Find the verb
    2. Ask verb + what?
    3. Answer = baseball



# NOUNS AS INDIRECT OBJECT

- An indirect object tells to whom or what an action is done.
- Example:
  - Aunt Connie baked Sam some cookies.
    1. Find the verb
    2. Ask verb + what?
    3. Answer = cookies
    4. Ask to or for whom? Baked for whom? Answer:  
Sam



# NOUNS AS OBJECTS OF A PREPOSITION

- Nouns that follow a **preposition**.
  - Prepositions show a relationship between two things.
    - Location: **on, under, in**
    - Timing: **before, after, during**
    - Direction: **from, toward, to**
- Examples:
  - **through** the tunnel      **over** the rainbow
  - **under** the table      **on** the floor
  - **in** the classroom      **at** the beach



WRITE THE DIRECT OBJECT, THE INDIRECT OBJECT, AND/OR THE OBJECT OF THE PREPOSITION IN EACH SENTENCE.

1. **Dan** will show the visitor the location of the lockers.
2. The **accident** taught the swimmers an important lesson.
3. Our **coach** told the players the rules of the game.
4. My **uncle** bought our family season tickets for the baseball game.
5. The **bicycle** in the garage has had a flat tire for two weeks.

