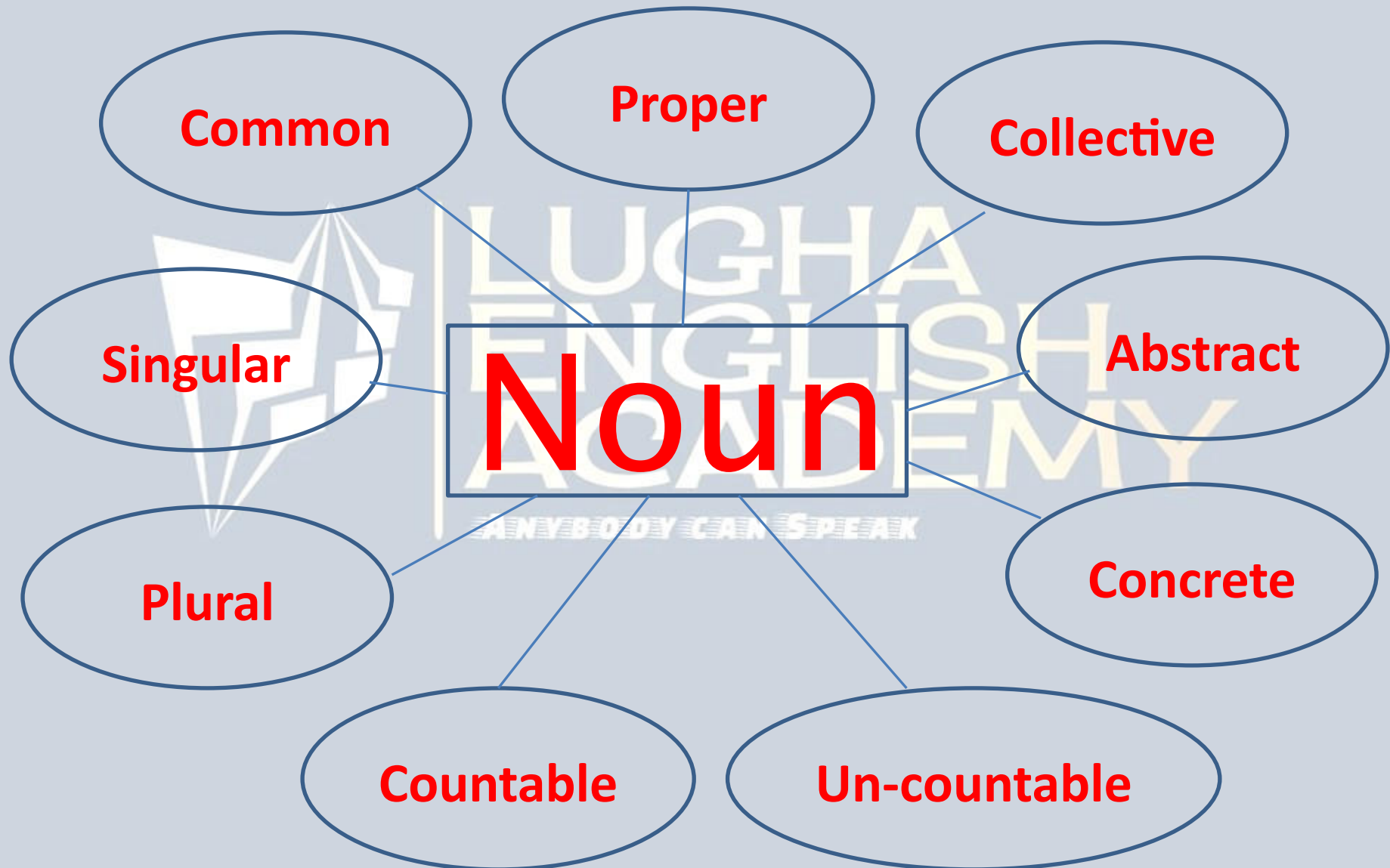




Kinds of Noun



Singular noun – A noun that names one person, animal, place or thing is called a singular noun.

Examples:

- * a house
- * a flower
- * a boy
- * a cat

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Plural noun – A noun that names more than one person, animal, place or thing is called a plural noun.

Examples:

* houses

* buses

* girls

* cows

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Write these nouns in plural

1. dish -

2. man -

3. worry -

4. toy -

5. chief -

6. knife -

7. club -

8. potato -

9. person -

10. child -

11. mouse -

12. flower -

13. life -

14. house -

15. eyelash -

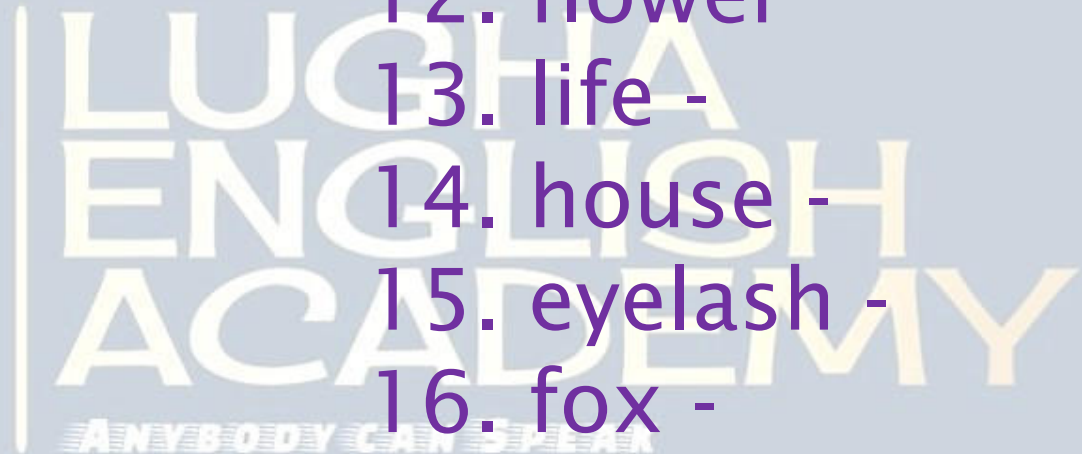
16. fox -

17. cherry -

18. orange -

19. man -

20. shelf -



Underline the singular and circle the plural nouns

1. Where is my note?
2. Your shoes are red in colour.
3. There is one girl, who is missing.
4. Clean your room.
5. The dogs are barking.
6. Put your clothes away.
7. Your books are uncovered.
8. The goat is lazy.
9. We will buy these tickets.
10. Children, please sit down.

Countable noun

- Most nouns in English are countable. We can put a number before them.

Examples:

- * 2 tables
- * 1 fridge
- * 3 chairs
- * 2 lamps (They have singular and plural

forms)



Countable noun

Singular

1 table

1 pen

1 hat

Plural

4 tables

3 pens

10 hats

Examples:

1. There is one fridge in the room.
2. There are four chairs in the hall.
3. I bought 12 crayons yesterday.
4. She has two dogs.
5. The bird flew away.

Countable noun

– we can use indefinite article a/an with countable nouns.

- countable nouns are also called “count-nouns”

- when a countable noun is singular, we must use a word like a/the/my/this with it.

eg : I want an orange

(not : I want orange)

eg : Where is my bottle?

(not : where is bottle?)

Countable noun

– when a countable noun is plural, we can use it alone.

eg : I like oranges

Bottles can break.

- We can use some, any, few, or many with countable nouns.

eg : I have got some dollars.

Have you got any pens?

I have got a few dollars.

I haven't got many pens.

Uncountable noun

– Some nouns are uncountable we cannot put number before them. They have no plural form.

Examples:

- * furniture
- * rice
- * butter
- * power
- * luggage
- * sugar
- * water (any liquids)
- * money

Examples:

1. This news is very important.
2. I love listening music.
3. Have you got any rice?

Uncountable noun – Unlike countable nouns, uncountable nouns are substances, concepts.

- We don't use indefinite articles a/an with uncountable nouns.

- Uncountable nouns are mass nouns.

- We can use some, any, little, much with uncountable nouns

Examples:

- * I've got some money.
- * Have you got any milk?
- * I've got a little money.
- * I haven't got much rice.

Identify the countable and uncountable nouns

- 
- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Milk | 11. Money |
| 2. Room | 12. Oil |
| 3. Butter | 13. Salt |
| 4. Song | 14. Carrots |
| 5. Music | 15. Honey |
| 6. Pen | 16. Hair |
| 7. Minute | 17. Jam |
| 8. Tea | 18. Friends |
| 9. Child | 19. Fingers |
| 10. Key | 20. Time |

Identify the following as countable or uncountable

1. The noun water is _____
2. The noun weather is _____
3. The noun wool is _____
4. The noun advice is _____
5. The noun bread is _____
6. The noun information is _____
7. The noun grass is _____
8. The noun knowledge is _____
9. The noun salt is _____
10. The noun journey is _____



Mark with 'c' for countable and 'u' for uncountable nouns

1. The children are playing in the garden.
2. I don't like milk.
3. I prefer tea.
4. Scientists say that the environment is threatened by pollution.
5. My mother uses butter to prepare cakes.
6. We need some glue to fix this vase.
7. The waiters in this restaurant are very professional
8. There are lot of windows in our classroom.
9. My father drinks two big glasses of water every morning.

Mark with 'c' for countable and 'u' for uncountable nouns

10. Drivers must be careful, the road is slippery.
11. Some policemen are organizing road traffic to avoid any accidents.
12. I bought three bottles of mineral water for our picnic.
13. I would like some juice please !
14. Successful candidates will join the camp later this year.
15. Dehydrated babies must drink a lot of water.

Concrete noun – Concrete nouns are words that refer to objects that we can experience with our five senses by seeing, smelling, hearing, tasting and touching.

Examples:

Sight

*air
*cat
*dog
*suitcase
*Susan
*team

Hear

*chirp
*choir
*music
*noise
*sounds
*whistling

Taste

*cake
*medicine
*juice
*soup
*ketchup

Smell

*aroma
*flower
*perfume
*spray

Touch

*bags
*chair
*skin
*pennies
*wool

Concrete nouns identifies something material.

Concrete nouns are countable and uncountable noun.

Ex: **Sam** has nice **mobile**.

Ajay's voice is excellent.

Abstract noun

- immaterial
- uncountable.
- can only be thought of felt
- cannot be seen or touched.
- refers to qualities, actions or state of feeling.

Abstract nouns include:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| * acceptance | * idea |
| * anticipation | * love |
| * democracy | * happiness |

Examples

- * Rohith is a very intelligent boy.
- * Our **friendship** will last forever.
- * It's my **pleasure** to welcome you all.

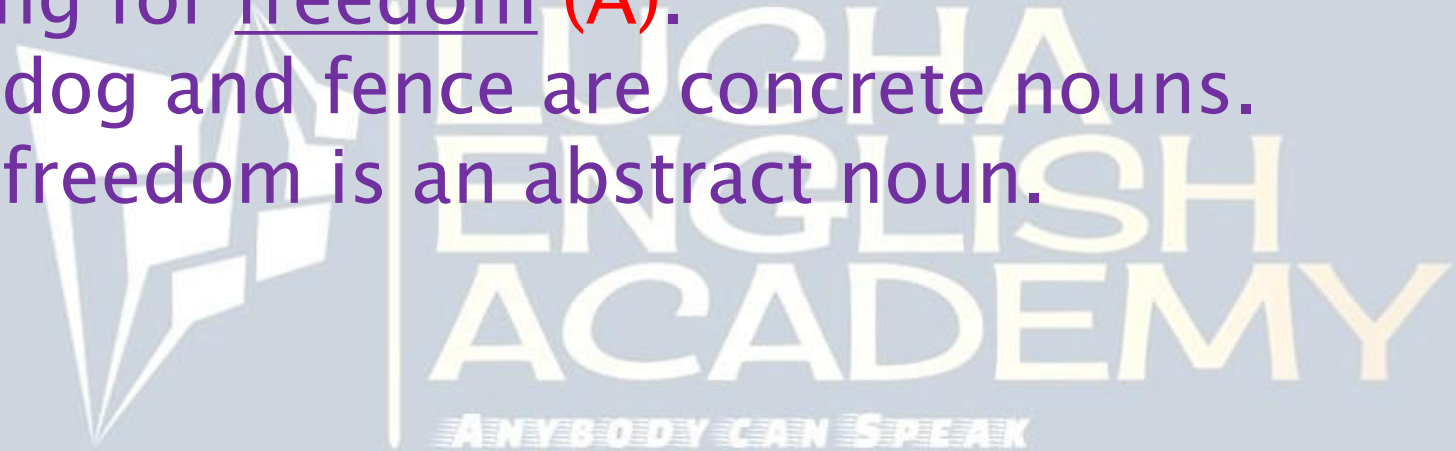
Concrete and Abstract nouns

Examples

* The lonely dog (C) pushed at the fence (C),
longing for freedom (A).

dog and fence are concrete nouns.

freedom is an abstract noun.



Concrete and Abstract nouns

Read the story and list the concrete and abstract nouns.



Pick out the concrete and abstract noun

- 
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. cobbler | 11. bed |
| 2. sadness | 12. keyboard |
| 3. liberty | 13. dream |
| 4. butter | 14. confidence |
| 5. intelligence | 15. bottle |
| 6. door | 16. trust |
| 7. phone | 17. beauty |
| 8. freedom | 18. laptop |
| 9. mirror | 19. loyalty |
| 10. creativity | 20. picture |

Circle the concrete noun and underline the abstract noun

1. Banu is a beautiful girl.
2. Ram is a very emotional person.
3. He got an idea to create his project.
4. Hari was sympathetic towards that man.
5. Dogs are very loyal to their human friends.
6. I felt pain when dentist took my teeth out.
7. I fell in love with that little child.
8. I trust on my child.
9. After dinner, Catherine went our for a walk.
10. Puppy jumped on the table and ate the cake.

Choose the correct answer

1. What is a concrete noun?

- a. Any noun that describes a type of building.
- b. Any noun that describes something harder than concrete.
- c. Any noun that can be recognized through any of the five senses.

2. What is an abstract noun?

- a. Any noun that can be counted.
- b. Any noun that cannot be counted.
- c. Any noun that cannot be recognized through the senses.

Choose the correct answer

3. The dog ran to his owner.

- a) concrete b) abstract

4. The dog ran into the cave.

- a) concrete b) abstract

5. The student showed great courage during his speech.

- a) concrete b) abstract

6. During the exploration, the team discovered a new type of lizard.

- a) concrete b) abstract

7. Humming birds

- a) concrete b) abstract

Choose the correct answer

8. Shy

- a) concrete b) abstract

9. Friendship

- a) concrete b) abstract

10. Bravery

- a) concrete b) abstract

11. Equipment

- a) concrete b) abstract

12. Astronuts

- a) concrete b) abstract



Collective noun – a word for a group of specific items, animals or people.

Group of ships -> fleet

Group of cows -> herd

Group of lions -> pride

Group of players -> team

Group of ants -> colony

Group of birds -> flocks

Group of singers -> choir

Cakes -> batches

Milk -> bottle

Rice -> bowl of rice

Collective noun – a word for a group of specific items, animals or people.

Tea -> cup of tea

Group of sticks -> bundle

Group of musician-> band

Group of dancers -> troupe

Group of people -> crowd

Group of sailor -> crew

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Collective noun – Examples in a sentence (people)

1. A crowd of people.
2. A choir of singers.
3. A team of players.
4. A band of musicians.
5. A panel of experts.
6. A board of directors.
7. A gang of thieves.
8. A class of students.
9. A patrol of policemen.

Collective noun – Examples in a sentence (animals)

1. A herd of deer.
2. A pack of wolves.
3. A stud of horses.

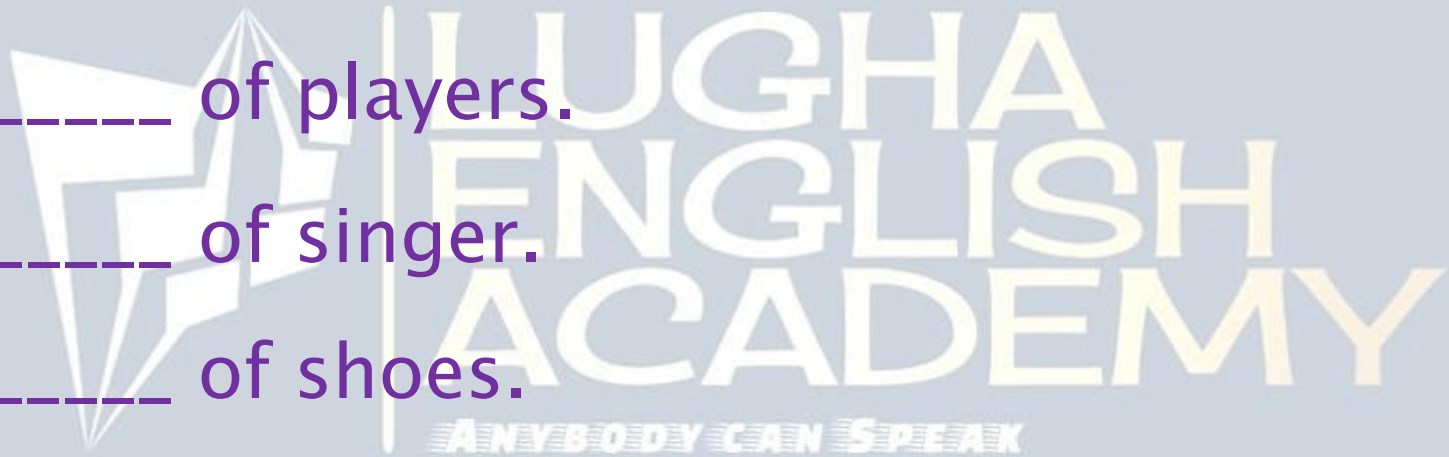
Collective noun – Examples in a sentence (things)

4. A bunch of keys.
5. A galaxy of stars.
6. A pack of cards.
7. A range of mountains.
8. A pair of shoes.

Fill up with the correct collective noun

[choir deck herd team pair class cup]

1. A _____ of cows.
2. A _____ of players.
3. A _____ of singer.
4. A _____ of shoes.
5. A _____ of cards.
6. A _____ of students.
7. A _____ of tea.



Using collective nouns in a sentence

[class flock team band army audience pack]

1. The players celebrate their winning games with pizza and ice-cream.

2. The soldiers need new supplies.

3. The people watching the show are excited to see the play.

4. The students hope that there will be no homework.

5. The musicians enjoy performing for their fans.

6. The birds fly to the next tree.

7. The wolves work together to find food and shelter.

Circle the collective nouns

1. A pride of lion went to hunt.
2. A herd of cows walked to the barn.
3. A hive of bees attacked the boy.
4. I bought a loaf of bread from the bakery.
5. That bunch of grapes were sour.
6. I need a cup of coffee.
7. To travel north, a range of mountains must be climbed.
8. He saved a colony of ants from the flood.

Additional worksheets



Mark with 'c' for countable and 'u' for uncountable nouns.

1. The cat chased three mice around the yard.
2. I have lots of homework to finish tonight.
3. Uncle John loves drinking coffee.
4. Would you like a slice of cake?
5. Do you have enough information to write your report?
6. Listening to good music makes your worries go away.
7. These books will help you in your research.

Choose the right noun:

1. She has a lot of friends. (C / U)
2. There is some milk in the fridge. (C / U)
3. He bought three apples at the store. (C / U)
4. We need to buy more bread. (C / U)
5. The cat is sleeping on the couch. (C / U)
6. I need some more information. (C / U)
7. She found a coin on the ground. (C / U)
8. There is water in the bottle. (C / U)

Underline the abstract noun and concrete noun:

1. Mother Teresa is known for compassion towards the poor.
2. We should maintain silence near hospitals.
3. Countries and its neighbors should live in peace.
4. After the floods, the village was in a state of gloom.
5. The magnificence of the Himalayas cannot be described in words.
6. After his illness, Samir has become very weak.

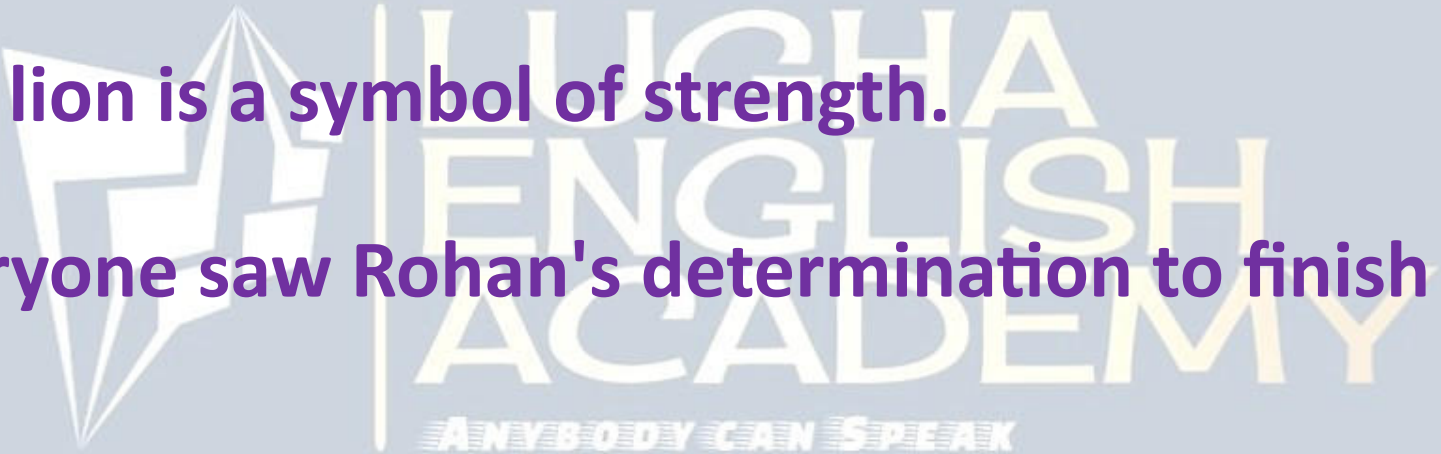
Underline the abstract noun and concrete noun:

7. Happiness lies within you.

8. The lion is a symbol of strength.

9. Everyone saw Rohan's determination to finish the race.

10. When Joshua broke his arm, he felt intense pain.



Underline the collective nouns

1. The child got lost amidst the crowd of people.
2. The shepherd looks after his herd of sheep.
3. Meena has lost the bunch of keys.
4. The crew of sailors boarded the ship.
5. The audience listened to the music spellbound.
6. A mob destroyed the company's new office.
7. The fleet of ships was waiting at the port.
8. It was difficult for the committee to come to a decision.

Using collective nouns in a sentence

1. A swarm of bees buzzed around the blooming flowers.
2. The colony of penguins huddled together to keep warm.
3. At dusk, a cloud of bats emerged from the cave.
4. We saw a pod of dolphins swimming near the boat.
5. The litter of puppies played together in the yard.
6. The hen sat on a clutch of eggs in the nest.

[litter, pod, clutch, swarm, colony, cloud]