



Nouns



Let's Do

Read this passage. Underline the nouns as you read.

One day, Anita was in the garden. She was looking at a colony of ants. A swarm of bees was buzzing over the flowers. Just then, a flock of sparrows flew over her head. They dropped something. Anita caught the tiny thing. It was a little doll wearing the same dress as Anita. How surprised Anita was!

The doll said, "My name is Anima. I come from a place called Wishville. Thank you for saving me from that fall. I can grant you a wish for this." Anita couldn't believe her luck! She said, "Please do all my homework!"



Write whether the underlined nouns are common, proper or collective nouns. Also write whether they are singular or plural. One has been done for you.

common noun	proper noun	collective noun
day: singular		

Let's Learn



A **noun** is the name of a **person**, **place**, **animal** or **thing**.



Nouns can be **common**, **proper** and **collective**. People, places or things in general are **common nouns**. Any particular name of a person, a place or a thing is a **proper noun**. A noun, which refers to a **group** of things, animals, birds and people, is a **collective noun**.

Examples of common nouns are: *rivers, books, countries, days*

Examples of proper nouns are: *Yamuna, Gulliver's Travels, India, Wednesday*

Examples of collective nouns are: a *flock* of birds, a *pack* of cards, a *herd* of sheep

Remember

Nouns can also be singular and plural. When there is one of anything, it is singular. When there is more than one of something, it is plural.

Let's Practise

1. Now, fill in the blanks to complete Anita's story. One has been done for you.

- Anima started doing the homework but there was one **problem** (problems/problem)
- She didn't know all the (answers/answer)
- So, Anima would ask (anita/Anita) to get books from the library and read to her.
- Sometimes, Anima couldn't work out Maths or Geography (answers/answers)
- (anita/Anita) had to help her.
- After two (month/months), the (flocks/flock) of sparrows returned.
- Anima had to go away with the (sparrowes/sparrows)
- Anita was sad but her teacher, Mrs (jadeja/Jadeja) was happy because Anita never stopped doing her (homeworks/homework) after that.



2. Identify the collective nouns from the words underlined in the following sentences.

- Many boys said they would join the navy after completing their studies.
- They are my friends from my class this year.
- We form a group when we decide to go for picnics or treks.
- We have formed a library as all of us are good readers and book lovers.
- We also like photography. We once photographed a troop of apes.
- We always feel happy to see flocks of birds in the cloudless sky.
- No one knows what I want to be! I want to be an astronaut and fly to the galaxy of stars.

Remember

Some nouns take -s/es after them to become plurals.

Let's Learn

Nouns and pronouns can be divided into four genders.

Masculine: All males belong to the **masculine gender**. For example: *man, lion, rooster*

Feminine: All females belong to the **feminine gender**. For example: *woman, lioness, hen*

Common: Nouns that can either be male or female belong to this gender. For example: *baby, cousin, teacher*

Neuter: Nouns that are neither male nor female belong to this gender. For example: *book, stone, chair*

Let's Practise

1. Identify the nouns in the sentences given below and write their genders in the blanks given.

- My uncle and aunt live in a village.
- This man is a farmer.
- His wife is a good cook.

.....
.....
.....

- d. The artist has two sons.
- e. My friend has a computer.
- f. The bridegroom is my cousin.
- g. This baby is our neighbour's child.
- h. The flowers in the vase are from our garden.

2. Rewrite the following sentences using the opposite gender of the underlined word.

- a. These hens live in my farm.

.....

- b. The horse ran very fast.

.....

- c. The prince went on a journey.

.....

- d. There are twelve geese in this pond.

.....

- e. The lady is very kind.

.....

- f. My father is a good artist.

.....

- g. A stag walked into my garden this morning.

.....



Nouns that we can count are called **countable nouns**, such as *mango*, *crayon*, *swing*. Nouns that cannot be counted are called **uncountable nouns**, such as *air*, *gold*, *water*, *money*.



Look at this table to understand countable and uncountable nouns.

countable nouns	uncountable nouns
Can have singular and plural forms	Only singular forms
Can be followed by singular and plural verbs	Always followed by singular verbs
A, an or number words are used before countable nouns	Cannot use a, an or number words before uncountable nouns
We ask 'how many'	We ask 'how much'
Can use many, a lot of, a few, some	Can use a lot of, a bunch of, don't have any, a little, not

Let's Practise

1. Put these expressions in the correct column.

some bread, bananas, a few eggs, a little time, a bowl of soup, don't have any money, ten trees, a lot of sugar, many bicycles, a few moments, enough water, some chairs, how much sand, a little milk, a lot of birds, an hour of work

countable noun	uncountable noun

2. Write C for countable nouns and UC for uncountable nouns. Make plurals of the countable nouns.

lady air light doll teacher window silver

fence oxygen music mud mountain news love

Let's Learn



Some nouns tell us **who owns what**. Such nouns are called **possessive nouns**.



Some examples of possessive nouns are:

1. *Meenu's* pet = the pet belonging to Meenu
2. the *girl's* bicycle = the bicycle belonging to the girl

We can also talk about possessions by using **of**.

Examples:

1. the ship's whistle = *the whistle of the ship*
2. nature's beauty = *the beauty of nature*



Let's Practise

1. Use **of** to change the following as shown.

- a. the sun's rays = the rays of the sun
- b. the flower's petals =
- c. the boy's surprise =
- d. the children's toys =
- e. the ocean's depth =
- f. the river's bed =

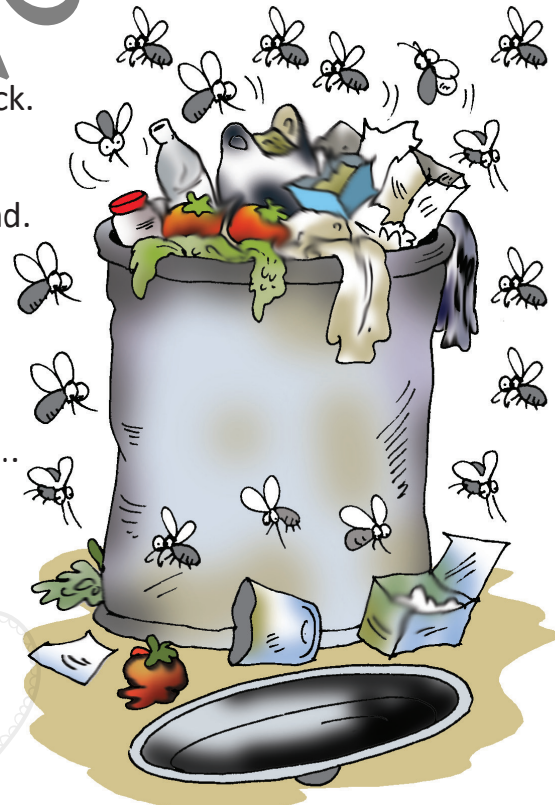
2. Use 's to change the following as shown.

- the taste of the soup = the soup's taste
- the feathers of the eagle =
- the dress of the baby =
- the colour of the leaves =
- the friends of the girl =
- the stem of the plant =



3. Fill in the blanks to get correct sentences. One has been done for you.

- This garbage dump attracts a lot of flies (flys/flyes/fly's) if you leave the lid off.
- The flies come from the nearby (bushies/bushes/bush's)
- People mostly throw overripe (tomatoes/tomato's/tomatos') into the dump.
- They also throw dirty (box's/boxies/boxes) and never put the lid back.
- The (cleaner's/cleaners/cleaner) are angry at the garbage spread around.
- They are angrier at the (neighbourhood's/neighbourhoods/neighbourhood) dirty habits.
- They cannot get rid of the (swarmes/swarm's/swarm) of flies.
- (Sprays/Spray/Spray's) will not help them.
- (Knifes/Knives/Knifies) will not kill the flies.
- What would help is clean (habits/habities/habit's) of the people of the neighbourhood.



Activity

Find a partner. Make a table with two columns as shown (plural and possessive) in your notebooks. Then take turns to call out a word from the first column (singular) while your partner can fill in the blanks in the table. You may call out words of your own as well.

singular	plural	possessive
1. child
2. woman
3. buffalo
4. mouse
5. house
6. wife
7. bridge
8. glass
9. boy
10. baby
11. church
12. scarf
13. party
14. fox

Revision

- A *noun* is the name of a, or
- *Nouns* that refer to a group of things are called
- *Noun* can be put under gender types,,
- Some *nouns* can be but some *nouns* cannot be
- *Possessive nouns* tell us ...