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Nouns



LEARNING TIME

A. Parts of Speech

A group of words that expresses a meaningful sense is called a sentence. If we study various words, we find that they can be categorised into eight different classes. These categories of words or word classes are known as **parts of speech**. In English, there are eight parts of speech : **noun**, **pronoun**, **adjective**, **verb**, **adverb**, **preposition**, **conjunction** and **interjection**. In this chapter, we are going to learn about nouns.

B. Nouns – Naming Words

Read the following sentences.

1. The **girl** is reading.
The word **girl** is the name of a person.
2. The **giraffe** is a tall animal.
The word **giraffe** is the name of an animal.
3. That is a **market**.
The word **market** is the name of a place.
4. She has a **toy**.
The word **toy** is the name of a thing.



In the above sentences, girl, giraffe, market and toy are naming words. Naming words are called **nouns**.



Let's Learn

- A noun refers to the name of a person, place, animal or thing.

Examples : boy, girl, Delhi, Chennai, tiger, elephant, book, pen, etc.



PRACTICE TIME

1. Identify the nouns in the following sentences and write in the space provided.

- (a) Delhi is the capital of India. _____
- (b) New York is the largest city in America. _____
- (c) The Nile is a large river in Egypt. _____
- (d) The elephant is the largest land animal. _____
- (e) The shopkeeper sells rice, sugar, butter and tea. _____
- (f) Kanika can speak English very well. _____
- (g) A bad workman blames his tools. _____
- (h) The postman brings us letters. _____
- (i) The earth moves round the sun. _____
- (j) My father bought books, pens and pencils for me. _____
- (k) Apples, grapes, oranges are fruits. _____
- (l) The Ganga is a holy river. _____
- (m) Ruskin Bond is a great writer. _____
- (n) Rose, marigold and hibiscus are flowers. _____
- (o) Gold, diamond and silver are ornaments. _____

2. (a) Circle the nouns in the following paragraphs.

The sun is shining and the birds are singing but Rahul is still in bed. Mom comes into the room. Rahul jumps out of bed, brushes his teeth, gets into the bathroom and is ready.



(b) Underline the nouns in the following paragraph.

The kids in the school look after the plants in the garden. Plants need water. The kids bring water in their small watering cans. The boys and girls are little gardeners. I like watching the beautiful birds that come to the garden.





3. Solve the crossword puzzle with the hints given below.

Across

- If you take it daily, you can keep yourself away from the doctor.
- It is the king of the forest.
- You need these to chew your food.
- It is the national bird of our country.
- It fears the cats.

Down

- It is a tiny insect.
- It is the largest land animal.
- It has webbed-feet.

Fun With Grammar

- Divide the class into two groups. Ask them to label as many nouns as possible in the classroom in a fixed time period. When the time is over ask each group to submit the list. The group which labels the most nouns in the given time will be the winner.
- Divide the class into three groups. Assign these three places to one group each : (a) School (b) Drawing room (c) Bus stand
Give five minutes to each group to write the nouns they can find at these places. The group that has listed the maximum number of nouns will win.

TEACHER'S NOTES

Tell children how to identify a noun. For example, the boy sounds like a unit, so the boy is a noun. The chair sounds like a unit, so the chair is a noun.





Kinds of Nouns



LEARNING TIME

A. Common and Proper Nouns

The word boy is a **common noun**. It is a naming word. It is a common noun because we can use it for any boy whether he is Rohit, Mohit, Raj or Rahul. **Rohit, Mohit, Raj** or **Rahul** are special names for a boy. Special names are called **proper nouns**. The words **country** and **river** are common nouns. The words **India** and **Ganga** are **proper nouns**.

Let Me Answer



- What are the 5 types of nouns?
- What is a part of speech that is used to name or identify a person, place, thing or idea?



Let's Learn

- Common nouns** are names of people, places, things or animals of the same kind. **Examples** : city, day, month, etc.
- Proper nouns** are the names given to particular people, places, things or animals. **Examples** : Pankaj, Delhi, Holi, March, etc.

Given below is a list of some more common and proper nouns.

Common Nouns

Boy and girl

Towns and cities

Countries

Days and months

Buildings

Special days

Rivers

Festivals

Newspapers

Holy Books

Proper Nouns

Aman, Monika

Agra, Kolkata

Japan, Germany

Tuesday, February

Taj Mahal, Victoria Memorial

Republic Day, Children's Day

Godavari, Tapti

Dussehra, Diwali, Eid

Amar Ujala, The Indian Express

The Gita, The Bible, The Quran



TEACHER'S NOTES

Explain to the children different types of nouns like common nouns, proper nouns, abstract nouns, collective nouns, and concrete nouns and ask them to give a few examples of each.





PRACTICE TIME

1. Underline the common nouns and circle the proper nouns.

- (a) Ram had a birthday party on Sunday.
- (b) St. Louis zoo has a lion named Shera.
- (c) Roma and Soma are twin sisters.
- (d) Leena has a pet cat named Kitty.
- (e) February is the shortest month of the year.
- (f) Sunday is the first day of the week.
- (g) The largest city in America is New York.
- (h) King George was the ruler of Great Britian.
- (i) Bobby is my niece.
- (j) Red Fort is an historical monument.
- (k) Ashok likes to read the newspaper.
- (l) The Gita is a holy book.
- (m) Akshay is a good actor.
- (n) Republic Day is a national festival.
- (o) The Ganga is a holy river.
- (p) Mount Everest is the largest peak.
- (q) Einstein was a great scientist.



2. Fill in the blanks with proper nouns.


- (a) _____ is the Prime Minister of India.
- (b) River _____ flows through Delhi.
- (c) _____ is the capital of Punjab.
- (d) _____ kidnapped Sita from the forest.
- (e) _____ is the seventh month of the year.






3. Write proper nouns for the following common nouns.

States



River



Countries




Cities



Mobile Phones



Cars



4. Find ten nouns in the crossword puzzle. Write them in appropriate columns.

Common Nouns

- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____
- (d) _____
- (e) _____

Proper Nouns

- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____
- (d) _____
- (e) _____

B	Y	Z	M	O	N	D	A	Y	E	G	A
J	D	U	M	B	R	E	L	L	A	F	N
Q	E	N	D	W	I	F	D	C	T	G	I
L	C	A	I	H	V	G	A	K	V	A	M
K	E	O	M	V	E	X	N	S	J	N	A
Q	M	A	A	G	R	A	J	Y	R	G	L
R	B	I	B	L	E	L	A	Q	D	A	B
V	E	G	E	T	A	B	L	E	S	S	C
R	R	A	T	O	N	M	I	P	M	C	E
Q	S	F	L	O	W	E	R	H	B	O	Y





LEARNING TIME

B. Abstract and Collective Nouns

Read the following sentences.

1. **Friendship** is a great bond between two souls.
2. **Beauty** lies in the heart of a person.
3. **Comfort** is hot chocolate at bed time.
4. The **judgement** given by the umpire was unique.



In the above sentences, words **friendship**, **beauty**, **comfort** and judgement refer to a quality, action or state. These are also naming words. These are called **abstract nouns**.

Here are examples of some more abstract nouns :

Quality : goodness, kindness, intelligence, cleverness, generosity, etc.

Action : laughter, movement, theft, judgement, etc.

State : childhood, boyhood, manhood, youth, poverty, etc.



Let's Learn

- An **abstract noun** is the name of a quality, action or state.
Abstract nouns refer to ideas that we cannot see or touch.
Examples : Obedience, honesty, brightness, wisdom, etc.

Now read the following sentences.

1. There are ten boys in our **class**.
2. I saw a **herd** of elephants in the jungle.
3. She bought a **bouquet** of flowers.
4. The shepherd was looking after a **flock** of sheep.



In the above sentences, the word **class** stands for a collection of boys.

The word **herd** stands for a collection of elephants.

The word **bouquet** stands for a collection of flowers.

The word **flock** stands for a collection of sheep.





The words **class**, **herd**, **bouquet** and **flock** are **collective nouns**.

Some more examples of collective nouns: army, crowd, bunch, fleet, packet, bundle, regiment, heap, etc.



Let's Learn

- When a noun stands for a collection of persons or things, considered as one complete whole, it is called a **collective noun**.

PRACTICE TIME



5. Circle the abstract nouns in each sentence below.

- I respected the honesty my friend showed.
- Can you believe that little girl's brilliance?
- The soldiers showed much bravery on the battle field.
- My mother always showed great compassion for her children.
- When he met his friend after a long time, his joy knew no bound.
- Aurangzeb was known for his cruelty.
- Sachin is the pride of our nation.
- Wisdom is superior to knowledge.
- The truth always triumphs.
- We have a lot of hope for future.



6. Identify the collective nouns in the following sentences and write in the blanks provided.

- Our team won the match.
- An army consists of soldiers and commanders.
- A swarm of bees flew out of the hive.
- The mob attacked the police.
- Our class consists of fifty pupils.
- The committee is holding its meeting.





7. Tick (✓) the correct collective nouns.

- (a) A _____ of fish. (class/school)
- (b) A _____ of playing cards. (pack/flock)
- (c) A _____ of keys. (group/bunch)
- (d) A _____ of bananas. (herd/bunch)
- (e) A _____ of sheep. (band/flock)



LEARNING TIME

C. Countable or Uncountable Nouns

Count and write the number of persons, animals and things in the pictures given below.



1. _____ boys



2. _____ books



3. _____ kittens



4. _____ soldiers



5. _____ orange



6. _____ tigers

We can count boys, books and kittens. We can also count soldiers, oranges and tigers. **Boys, books, kittens, soldiers, oranges and tigers** are **countable nouns**.

Now let's try to count the following:



salt



water



rice





Can you count these things in the way you counted the things in previous examples ?

No, we cannot count salt, water or rice.

So, salt, water and rice are **uncountable nouns**.



Let's Learn

- Nouns which we can count are called **countable nouns**. They can either be singular or plural.

book — books

pen — pens

- Nouns which we cannot count are called **uncountable nouns**.

Examples : sugar, milk, oil, etc.

- Both countable and uncountable nouns are common nouns.

PRACTICE TIME



8. Write **C** for countable nouns and **U** for uncountable nouns. One has been done for you.



(a) ice cube

C



(b) milk



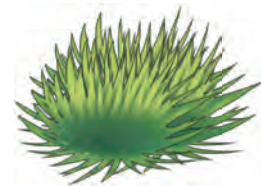
(c) water



(d) chocolate



(e) ring



(f) grass





(g) sand



(h) stone



(i) cup



(j) apple



(k) pen



(l) milk



(m) elephant



(n) oil



(o) tree

9. Look at the pictures given below and fill in the blanks with uncountable nouns.



(a) a bottle of _____



(b) a pinch of _____



(c) a drop of _____



(d) a slice of _____



(e) a blade of _____



(f) a spoon of _____



(g) a slice of _____



(h) a glass of _____



(i) a bag of _____





10. Look at the picture below and write five countable nouns and five uncountable nouns.

Countable Nouns

- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____
- (d) _____
- (e) _____

Uncountable Nouns

- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____
- (d) _____
- (e) _____



Let's Learn

- With countable nouns, we use words like **a**, **an**, **a few** or **many** to indicate number of quantity.
One boy (number) **a few** cherry (quantity)
- e.g. With uncountable nouns we use words like a **little**, **much**, **a lot of** or **plenty of** to indicate quantity. e.g. **Some** water **a lot of** cheese.

Fun With Grammar ✨

- Divide the board into two halves and the class into two teams. Tell one half of the class that they have to write uncountable nouns of their side of the board and the other that they have to write countable nouns. You can also be more specific, e.g. limiting them to foods or things in the classroom. Team with the most correct words in their category wins. You can also have both teams working on the same category at the same time, or allow teams to choose their categories.

