

THE WELLAND GOULDSMITH SCHOOL, PATULI.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

CLASS 7

NOUNS SYNOPSIS:

noun (noun): a word that identifies a person, place or thing, or names one of them
(proper noun)

The simple definition is: a person, place or thing.

Kinds of Noun

Common Nouns

Most nouns are common nouns. Common nouns refer to people, places and things in general like chair or dog. Any noun that is not a name is a common noun.

Examples: teacher, car, music, danger, receipt

Proper Nouns

Names of people, places or organizations are proper nouns. Your name is a proper noun. London is a proper noun. United Nations is a proper noun.

Rule: Proper nouns always start with a capital letter.

Examples: Jane, Thailand, Sunday, James Bond.

Abstract Nouns

Abstract nouns are things that you cannot touch. Abstract nouns are ideas, concepts and feelings.

Examples: happiness, courage, danger, truth

Countable Nouns

You can count countable nouns. Countable nouns have singular and plural forms.

Examples: ball, boy, cat, person

Uncountable Nouns

(also called mass nouns)

You cannot count uncountable nouns. You need to use "measure words" to quantify them.

Rule: We never use uncountable nouns with the indefinite article (a/an).

Uncountable nouns are always singular.

Examples: water, happiness, cheese

Collective Nouns

A collective noun denotes a group of individuals.

Examples: class (group of students), pride (group of lions), crew (group of sailors)

Rule: Collective nouns can be treated as singular or plural. More about this at rules of subject-verb agreement with collective nouns.

CASES

The CASE of a noun tells us about the position of that noun in a sentence. There are **FIVE CASES**.

They are:

- Nominative case
- Objective case (or Accusative case)

- Dative case
- Possessive case (or Genitive case)
- Vocative case

NUMBERS

There are two numbers in Noun-Number: Singular and Plural.

1. Singular:

When we speak about one person and one thing, we use the noun in singular form.

Single means one.

Plural means many.

2. Plural:

When we speak about more than one person and one thing, we use the noun in plural form.

GENDER:

The Noun-Gender tells us about the sex of the noun.

In Grammar-Nouns, there are **FOUR GENDERS**.

1. Masculine gender:

A noun is said to be in the Masculine gender if it refers to a male character or member of a species.

Man, lion, hero, boy, king, horse and actor are nouns of masculine gender.

2. Feminine gender:

A noun is said to be in the feminine gender if it refers to a female member of a species.

Woman, lioness, heroine, girl, mare, niece, empress, cow and actress are few of the feminine-gender nouns that we use.

3. Common gender: A noun is said to be in Common gender if it refers to a member of species which can be a male or a female.

Child, student, friend, applicant, candidate, servant, member, parliamentarian and leader are few of the common-gender nouns.

4. Neuter gender:

A noun is said to be in the neuter gender if it refers to a member of a species which is neither a male nor a female.

Normally nouns referring to lifeless objects are in neuter nouns.

Chair, table, tree, star, mountain, street, book, car, school, paper, pencil and computer are few of the neuter nouns.

LANGUAGE WORKSHEET

Point out the nouns in the following sentences and say whether they are common, proper, collective, material or abstract.

1. Always speak the truth.
2. We all love honesty.
3. I have two children.

4. The lion is the king of the beasts.
5. Solomon was the wisest of all kings.
6. Cleanliness is next to godliness.
7. Birds of a feather flock together.
8. Who teaches you grammar?
9. The Nile is the longest of all rivers.
10. A committee of six was appointed to assess the situation.
11. Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India.
12. The boy was rewarded for his honesty.
13. He gave me an apple.
14. I recognized his voice at once.
15. You should never tell a lie.
16. Wisdom is better than riches.
17. He is on the jury.
18. Silver and gold are precious metals.
19. Still waters run deep.
20. The cackling of geese saved Rome.

Do exercise A to G from the chapter.