



CAREER POINT

Study Material for Pre foundation Class 7

Prepared by Career Point Kota Experts

Definition

What is a noun?

A noun is a part of speech that is used to name a person, place, thing, quality, or idea. A noun can function as a subject, object, complement, appositive, or object of a preposition.

Classification of Nouns

◆ Proper Nouns

- Proper nouns are nouns that refer to specific entities.
- They refer to the name of a particular person, place, animal or thing.
- Writers of English capitalize proper nouns .
- Examples are *Nebraska, Steve, Harvard, White House* .

◆ Common Nouns

- Common nouns refer to general, unspecific categories of entities.
- Its a name given in common to every person or thing of the same class or kind.
- Whereas *Nebraska* is a proper noun because it signifies a specific state, the word *state* itself is a common noun because it can refer to any of the 50 states in the United States. *Harvard* refers to a particular institution of higher learning, while the common noun *university* can refer to any such institution.

◆ Material Nouns

- Material nouns refer to materials or substances from which things are made.
- While *cotton* is an adjective when used in *cotton dress*, *cotton* is a material noun when used to describe a crop being grown - The farm grew *cotton*.

◆ Collective Nouns

- A collective noun refers top a collection of people or things.
- A collective noun contains two or more persons, animals or things of a same kind joined together to make a single noun.
- Examples are :- a bouquet of flowers, a bunch of grapes, an army of soldiers etc.
- Consider the following sentences :-

Look at the *gaggle* of geese. There used to be *herds* of wild buffalo on the prairie. A *bevy* of swans is swimming in the pond. A *colony* of ants live in the anthill.

In the above examples, *gaggle*, *herds*, *bevy*, and *colony* are collective nouns.

◆ Abstract Nouns

- An abstract noun refers to a quality or state.
- Concepts like *freedom*, *love*, *power*, and *redemption* are all examples of abstract nouns.

They *hate* us for our *freedom*. All you need is *love*. We must fight the *power*.

In these sentences, the abstract nouns refer to concepts, ideas, philosophies, and other entities that cannot be concretely perceived.

Countable & Uncountable Nouns

Here we will learn about countable and uncountable nouns but before we continue the lesson, look at the following chart and study the nouns.

Countable	Uncountable
books	money
friends	meat
teachers	juice
tables	milk

◆ Countable nouns

Countable nouns have a singular and a plural form. In plural, these nouns can be used with a number- they can be counted. (That's why they are called "countable nouns").

Example:

1 friend, 2 friends, 3 friends...
1 book, 2 books, 3 books...

Countable nouns take *many*.

Example:

100 friends – *many* friends

◆ Uncountable nouns

Uncountable nouns can only be used in singular. These nouns cannot be used with a number- they can't be counted. (That's why they are called "uncountable nouns").

Examples:

I have a lot of money. (Not ~~1000~~ money)
You say I drink a lot of milk. (Not ~~5~~ milk)

◆ Uncountable nouns take *much*.

Example:

100 money – *much* money

Note: Of course we can count money, milk, meat; but then we would use the currency, liter, kilo, glass:

- 5 euros or dollars... (but not ~~5~~ money).

- 2 liters, pints, glasses... of milk (but not 2 milk)
- 3 kilos... of meat (but not 3 meat)
- 10 bottles of mineral water... (but not 10 mineral water)

Plurals

English plural nouns:

In order to change a singular noun to its plural form in English, we usually add "s". For example, the plural of *book* is *books*. The plural of *table* is *tables*. These are **regular plurals**.

But there are many nouns which don't follow this rule. For example the plural of *fish* is *fish*. The plural of *tooth* is *teeth*. These are **irregular plurals**.

Regular plurals:

Form:

Add "s" to the noun:

Noun + S

While many plural nouns follow this rule, the spelling sometimes differ.

Examples:

Singular	Plural
snake	snakes
window	windows
box	boxes
boy	boys
lorry	lorries
potato	potatoes
knife	knives

Spelling of plurals:

The plural form of most nouns is created simply by adding the letter "s".

- more than one snake = snakes
- more than one girl = girls
- more than one window = windows

Nouns that end in *-ch, x, s, z* or *s-like* sounds, however, will require an 'es' for the plural:

- more than one witch = witches
- more than one box = boxes
- more than one gas = gases
- more than one bus = buses
- more than one kiss = kisses

Nouns that end in a vowel + *y* take the letter **s**:

- more than one boy = boys
- more than one way = ways

Nouns that end in a consonant + *y* drop the *y* and take 'ies':

- more than one baby = babies
- more than one lorry = lorries

A lot of nouns that end in 'o' take 'es' in the plural:

- more than one potato = potatoes
- more than one hero = heroes

<i>o</i> becomes <i>oes</i>	
echo	echoes
embargo	embargoes
hero	heroes
potato	potatoes
tomato	tomatoes
torpedo	torpedoes
veto	veto s

Some nouns ending in 'o' break the above rule and get 'os' in the plural form:

<i>o</i> becomes <i>os</i>	
auto	autos
kangaroo	kangaroos
kilo	kilos
memo	memos
photo	photos
piano	pianos
pimento	pimentos
pro	pros
solo	solos
soprano	sopranos
studio	studios
tattoo	tattoos
video	videos
zoo	zoos

Other nouns ending in 'o' get either 'os' or 'oes' in the plural forms:

<i>o</i> becomes <i>os</i> or <i>oes</i>	
buffalo	buffalos/buffaloes
cargo	cargos/cargoes
halo	halos/haloes
mosquito	mosquitos/mosquitoes
motto	mottos/mottoes
no	nos/noes
tornado	tornados/tornadoes
volcano	volcanos/volcanoes
zero	zeros/zeroes

Plurals of nouns that end in 'f' or 'fe' usually change the 'f' sound to a 'v' sound and add 's' or '-es.'

- more than one knife = knives
- more than one leaf = leaves
- more than one hoof = hooves
- more than one life = lives
- more than one self = selves
- more than one elf = elves

◆ **Irregular plurals**

There are several nouns that have irregular plural forms.

Singular	Plural
fish	fish
sheep	sheep
barracks	barracks
foot	feet
tooth	teeth
goose	geese
tooth	teeth
goose	geese
child	children
man	men
woman	women
person	people
mouse	mice

Plurals formed in this way are sometimes called *irregular plurals or mutated (or mutating) plurals*.

- more than one child = **children**
- more than one woman = **women**
- more than one man = **men**
- more than one person = **people**
- more than one goose = **geese**
- more than one mouse = **mice**
- more than one barracks = **barracks**
- more than one deer = **deer**

Other irregular plural forms include the following:

Some foreign nouns retain their plural. (Note that some of them adapted the s of the English plural form!)

	<i>Foreign plural</i>	<i>English plural</i>
alga	algae	
amoeba	amoebae	amoebas
antenna	antennae	antennas
formula	formulae	formulas
larva	larvae	
nebula	nebulae	nebulas
vertebra	vertebrae	

Nouns ending in 'us' get 'a', 'I' or the 's' of the English plural:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Foreign plural</i>	<i>English plural</i>

corpus	corpora	
genus	genera	
alumnus	alumni	
bacillus	bacilli	
cactus	cacti	cactuses
focus	foci	
fungus	fungi	funguses
nucleus	nuclei	
octopus	octopi	octopuses
radius	radii	
stimulus	stimuli	
syllabus	syllabi	syllabuses
terminus	termini	

Nouns ending in 'um' get 'a', 'i' or the 's' of the English plural:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Foreign plural</i>	<i>English plural</i>
addendum	addenda	
bacterium	bacteria	
curriculum	curricula	curriculumms
datum	data	
erratum	errata	
medium	media	
memorandum	memoranda	memorandums
ovum	ova	
stratum	strata	
symposium	symposia	symposiums

Nouns ending in 'ex' or 'ix' get 'ices' or get the 's' of the English plural:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Foreign plural</i>	<i>English plural</i>
apex	apices	apexes
appendix	appendices	appendixes
cervix	cervices	cervixes
index	indices	indexes
matrix	matrices	matrixes
vortex	vortices	

EXERCISE

I. Find Common, Proper, Abstract, Material, Collective, Countable, Uncountable, Concrete Nouns from the following list.

- Which of the following noun is a Proper Noun?
(A) singer (B) Peter (C) milk (D) sister
- Which of the following noun is a Common Noun?
(A) birds (B) London (C) iron (D) India
- Which of the following noun is a Collective Noun?
(A) team (B) book (C) marbles (D) ships
- Taj Mahal is a Noun?
(A) Proper (B) Abstract (C) Concrete (D) Countable
- Family is a Noun?
(A) Collective (B) Abstract (C) Concrete (D) Countable
- Which of the following noun is not an Abstract Noun?
(A) goodness (B) bravery (C) family (D) childhood
- Which of the following noun is not a Countable Noun?
(A) books (B) gold (C) horse (D) apple
- Which of the following noun is not a Proper Noun?
(A) team (B) London (C) Monday (D) Nelson
- Birds fly in the sky -
(A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun (C) Abstract Noun (D) Collective Noun
- I saw a bunch of grapes-
(A) Common Noun (B) Material Noun (C) Collective Noun (D) Abstract Noun

II. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with suitable collective nouns :

(good ness, bunch, iron, gallery, queen, school, hive, set, wood, horse, paper)

- I have lost a of keys.
- There seems to be a plan behind this of events.
- There is a large of fish near the coast.
- Do not disturb that of bees.
- There is a fine of pictures in the palace.

III. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with Feminine forms of the words given at the end :

(lass, niece, mare, baroness, spinster, heroine, priestess, heiress, hostess)

16. She is the of the story. (hero)
17. The young did not know what to say. (lad)
18. She remained a all her life. (bachelor)
19. He bought a beautiful chestnut(horse)
20. The wore a diamond necklace. (baron)

IV. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the Plural of the words given at the end :

21. She is the of the story. (synopsis)
22. I saw many on the underside of the leaf. (larva)
23. The building was six high. (storey)
24. My two have come to see me.(son-in-law)
25. He is good at telling funny (story)

V. Common Nouns Exercises: Name the professionals

26. One who cuts hair is a
27. One who cures sick people is a
28. One who sells medicines and drugs is a
29. One who makes bread is a
30. One who operates on sick people is a
31. One who makes chairs and tables is a
32. One who sells tickets on a bus is a
33. One who cultivates the land is a