

Practice Paper /Types of Nouns

 Grade ( 10 )

 Name Date: / /2022

**Objective :- To identify the types of nouns .**

**Types of nouns:-**

Nouns are an important part of speech in English, probably second only to verbs. It is difficult to say much without using a noun.

There are several different types of English nouns. It is often useful to recognize what type a noun is because different types sometimes have different rules. This helps you to use them correctly.

**Common Nouns and Proper Nouns**

**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*

* Have you seen my **dog**?
* The **books** are on your **desk**.
* ...the **pursuit** of **happiness**.

**Proper Nouns**

Names of people, places or organizations are [proper nouns](https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/nouns-proper.htm). 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, Einstein, Superman, Game of Thrones, Shakespeare*

* Let me introduce you to **Mary**.
* The capital of **Italy** is **Rome**.
* He is the chairman of the **British Broadcasting Corporation**.
* I was born in **November**.

Note: Adjectives that we make from proper nouns also usually start with a capital letter, for example *Shakespearian, Orwellian*.

**Concrete Nouns and Abstract Nouns**

**Concrete Nouns**

Concrete nouns are physical things that you can touch.

Examples: *man, rice, head, car, furniture, mobile phone*

* How many **stars** are there in the **universe**?
* Have you met **James Bond**?
* Pour the **water** down the **drain**.

**Abstract Nouns**

Abstract nouns are the opposite of concrete nouns. They are things that you cannot touch. Abstract nouns are ideas, concepts and feelings.

Examples: *happiness, courage, danger, truth*

* He has great **strength**.
* Who killed President Kennedy is a real **mystery**.
* Sometimes it takes **courage** to tell the **truth**.
* Their lives were full of **sadness**.

**Countable Nouns and Uncountable Nouns**

**Countable Nouns**

(also called **count nouns**)

You can count [countable nouns](https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/nouns-countable.htm). Countable nouns have singular and plural forms.

Examples:  *ball, boy, cat, person*

* I have only five **dollars**.
* The Earth was formed 4.6 billion **years** ago.
* There are lots of **people** but we don't have a **car**.

**Uncountable Nouns**

(also called **mass nouns**)

You cannot count [uncountable nouns](https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/nouns-countable-un.htm). You need to use "[measure words](https://www.englishclub.com/vocabulary/nouns-uncountable-measure-words.htm)" to quantify them.

Rule: We never use uncountable nouns with the indefinite article (*a/an*). Uncountable nouns are always singular.

Examples: *water, happiness, cheese*

* Have you got some **money**?
* Air-conditioners use a lot of **electricity**.
* Do you have any **work** for me to do?
* Many Asians eat **rice**.

**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](https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/subject-verb-agreement-collective-nouns.htm).

* His **family** live in different countries.
* An average **family** consists of four people.
* The new **company** is the result of a merger.
* The **board of directors** will meet tomorrow.

**Compound Nouns**

A [compound noun](https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/nouns-compound.htm) is a noun that is made with two or more words. Most compound nouns are [noun + noun] or [adjective + noun]. Each compound noun acts as a single unit and can be modified by adjectives and other nouns.

Compound nouns have three different forms:

1. open or spaced - space between words (**bus stop**)
2. hyphenated - hyphen between words (**mother-in-law**)
3. closed or solid - no space or hyphen between words (**football**)

Examples: *cat food, blackboard, breakfast, full moon, washing machine, software*

* Can we use the **swimming pool**?
* They stop work at **sunset**.
* Don't forget that **check-out** is at 12 noon.

Note that all nouns are more than one type. For example, **common nouns** can be **concrete nouns** or **abstract nouns**. (The **common noun** *danger* is an **abstract noun**.)

And the same noun can change its type according to meaning. For example, the noun *light* can be **uncountable** (light in general) or **countable** (lamp).

 Coordinator

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