

Practice Paper (Revision)

Grade ( 9+10 )

Name Date: / /2023

Objectives:- To differentiate between different types of nouns .

To revise how to derive nouns from adjectives and verbs .

**What is a *noun*?**

Nouns make up the largest class of words in most languages, including English. A noun is a word that refers to a thing (book), a person (Noah Webster), an animal (cat), a place (Omaha), a quality (softness), an idea (justice), or an action (yodeling). It's usually a single word, but not always: cake, shoes, school bus, and time and a half are all nouns.

There are a number of different categories of nouns.

There are [common nouns](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/common%20noun) and [proper nouns](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/proper%20noun). A common noun refers to a person, place, or thing but is not the name of a particular person, place, or thing. Examples are animal, sunlight. A proper noun is the name of a particular person, place, or thing; it usually begins with a capital letter: Abraham Lincoln, Argentina, and World War I are all proper nouns.

A [collective noun](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/collective%20noun) is a noun that names a group of people or things, such as flock or squad. It's sometimes unclear whether the verb for a collective noun should be singular or plural. In the United States, such nouns as company, team, herd, public, and class, as well as the names of companies, teams, etc., are treated as singular, but in the United Kingdom they are often treated as plural: (US) "The team has been doing well this season." vs. (British) "The team have been doing well this season."

[Gerunds](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/gerund) are nouns that are identical to the [present participle](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/present%20participle) (-ing form) of a verb, as in "I enjoy swimming more than running."

For learners of English, the most important feature of a noun is whether it can be counted. A [count noun](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/count%20noun) is a noun that can be used after a or an or after a number (or another word that means "more than one"). Count nouns have both singular and plural forms and can be used with both singular and plural verb forms, as with the word letter in "A letter for you is on the table. Letters for you arrive regularly." Sometimes the plural form of a count noun is the same as its singular form, as in "I saw a deer in my yard yesterday. There are a lot of deer in the woods near my house."

A [mass noun](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/mass%2Bnoun) (or noncount noun) refers to something that cannot be counted. Mass nouns are normally not used after the words a or an or after a number. They have only one form and are used with singular verb forms, as in "Portuguese is one of the languages they speak," and "The information was unclear."

Some nouns are not count or mass nouns. Nouns which only ever refer to one thing are called [singular](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/singular) nouns: "Saturn is the sixth planet from the sun," "We heard a terrible din in the alley." And a [plural](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/plural) noun refers to more than one person or thing, or sometimes to something that has two main parts. Plural nouns have only one form and are used with plural verb forms: "Townspeople are invited to a forum on the project," "These scissors are dull."

A particular noun can have any or all of these kinds of uses.

(count) I've read that book several times.

(mass) Time seemed to stop when I saw him for the first time.

(singular) The time is 3:22.

(plural) Fuel costs three times as much as it did five years ago.

An abstract noun is used to refer to concepts, ideas, experiences, traits, feelings or entities that cannot be seen, heard, tasted, smelt or touched. Abstract nouns are not concrete or tangible. There are a lot of abstract nouns (virtues) used in proverbs.

Examples of Abstract Nouns

Check out the following examples of abstract nouns.

* Glory
* Honour
* Courage
* Love
* Truth
* Honesty
* Symbolism
* Puritanism
* Reflection

Let us now check how much you have learned about abstract nouns. Identify the abstract nouns in the following sentences.

1. Honesty is the best policy.
2. There is no possibility for you to reach home by six in the evening.
3. This place has a really pleasant ambience.
4. Pride goes before a fall.
5. Brevity is the soul of wit.
6. That man is testing my patience.
7. Have you read about the theory of evolution?
8. Truthfulness is always appreciated.
9. Friendship is priceless.
10. What do you think about his idea?

How to derive nouns from verbs and adjectives .

Adding suffixes :-

A- **Nouns** are derived from verbs or adjectives by adding suffixes (ment ,ance.ence, ity ,y,ssion,sions,ing , al ,ness , er ,or……)

The following is a list of the most common suffix changes to form nouns:

**1. Add –ness to form nouns from adjectives**

The suffix –ness forms nouns from adjectives. Not all adjectives can have –ness added to them, but it is a common form – especially with adjectives ending in y (though note the spelling change, to –iness), hard consonant sounds like d, and many adjectives ending in ful. Common examples are:

**Adj + ness = noun**

**ready – They questioned her readiness for the test.**

**happy – It is important to create happiness for everyone.**

**weak – Eating too much cake was a major weakness of his.**

**sad – The closure of the post office brought sadness to the community.**

**mad – The decision to drive in the snow was pure** madness**.**

**forgetful** – **Forgetfulness comes with old age**.

**2. Add –ity to form nouns from adjectives**

The suffix ­–ity forms nouns from adjectives. Again, this is only for certain adjectives, though it is common adjectives ending in –ble or with soft ­–s sounds. To form nouns with –ity, changes in spelling often occur, such as replacing the last few letters of the adjective. Common examples are:

**Adj + ity = noun**

**responsible – Your children are not my responsibility.**

**possible – Nuclear war seemed like a real possibility.**

**scarce – The scarcity of drinks became problematic during the**

**party.**

**hilarious – They reacted to the joke with much hilarity.**

**probable – It’s hard to guess the probability** **of her passing the**

**test .**

**3. Add –ance or –ence to form nouns from adjectives or verbs**

The suffix –ance (or –ence) can be added to either adjectives or verbs to form nouns. This is particularly used for adjectives ending in –ent or –ant (where the spelling changes to replace t with -ce) and various verbs. Common examples include:

**Adj +ance /ence =noun**

**independent – Having a car has improved my independence.**

**important – Never underestimate the importance of studying.**

**silent – Enjoy the silence while the children are away.**

**appear – The appearance of a second singer improved the concert.**

**resist – The home team put up a strong resistance against their opponents**

**4. Add –ment to form nouns from adjectives or verbs**

The suffix –ment can be added to either adjectives or verbs to form nouns. It is mostly used with verbs, of many kinds, but occasionally also with adjectives with soft endings (such as y endings). This suffix normally does not change the spelling of the core word (though y may change to i). Common examples include:

**Adj/verb + ment = noun .**

**appoint – I need to make an appointment with my doctor.**

**assign – The final essay was a very big assignment.**

**enjoy – Don’t let the rain affect your enjoyment of this walk.**

**merry – The children found a lot of merriment in the clown’s**

**antics .**

**replace -Our replacement teacher was much better than the first**

**one .**

**5. Add –tion or –sion to form nouns from verbs**

The suffix –tion (or –sion) can be added to verbs to form nouns. They follow many different verb forms, and often change spellings to fit comfortably (for example adding an additional vowel or changing a consonant to sound more natural).

**Verb+ tion /sion =noun .**

**inform – There is not enough information about foxes in our area.**

**decide – The committee will make a formal decision this Friday.**

**describe – The police have a good description of the thief.**

**multiply – I like addition and subtraction but multiplication is**

**difficult.**

**admit – The criminal’s admission of guilt got him in trouble.**

**6. Use –ship or –hood to form nouns from other nouns**

The suffixes –ship and –hood can be used to create nouns from other nouns. Nouns with –ship added to the end create an abstract noun that shows a relationship (relationship itself is an example!).

**Noun +ship = noun**

**friend – Our friendship is very strong.**

**partner – We are in partnership with a major organisation.**

**Nouns with –hood added to the end are abstract nouns to show groupings, which can refer to grouped people, areas or, more abstractly, periods of time:**

**priest – Entering the priesthood is a very serious commitment.**

**neighbour – Our neighbourhood is thankfully very quiet.**

**child – My childhood was a fun and productive time**

**7-Nouns ending in -er, -or**

**Nouns ending in -er**

This ending is the most common. It's usually added to verbs to make nouns with the meaning ‘a person or thing that does something’, for example: builder, farmer, sprinkler, or beeper.

**The -er ending can also be used to form nouns meaning:**

‘a person or thing that has a particular quality or form’, for example:double-decker, two-wheeler, skyscraper

‘a person belonging to a particular place or group’, e.g. foreigner, prisoner

‘a person concerned with a particular thing', e.g. jeweller, lawyer, treasurer, mariner

**Nouns ending in -or**

Like -er, the ending -or is added to verbs to make nouns meaning ‘a person or thing that does something’, e.g. investigator, decorator, escalator, ventilator.

There are no hard and fast rules as to when these nouns have an -orending and when they are written -er, but what we can say is that there are fewer such words ending in -or! Here's a list of some of the most important:

**Accelerator**

**councillor**

**investigator**

**projector**

**actor**

**counsellor**

**investor**

**survivor**

**conqueror**

**governor**

Converting Verbs and Adjectives into Abstract Nouns

A [verb](https://byjus.com/english/verbs/) or an [adjective](https://byjus.com/english/adjectives/) can be converted into an abstract noun by the addition of a suffix and vice versa. Have a look at the examples given below.

Converting Verbs to Abstract Nouns

* Move – movement
* Reflect – reflection
* Perceive – perception
* Conscious – Consciousness
* Appear – Appearance
* Resist – Resistance
* Appoint – appointment
* Enjoy – enjoyment
* Assign – assignment
* Inform – information
* Decide – decision
* Describe – description
* Determine – determination
* Block – blockade

Converting Adjectives to Abstract Nouns

* Brave – bravery
* Truth – truthful
* Honest – honesty
* Weak – weakness
* Happy – happiness
* Sad – sadness
* Mad – madness
* Responsible – responsibility
* Possible – possibility
* Probable – probability
* Able – ability
* Independent – independence
* Free – freedom
* Silent – silence

Nouns are used :-

1-After adjectives.

Agriculural **development** is the responsibility of the farmers. **(develop**)

2- At the beginning of the sentence as a subject .

**Beauty** is in the eyes of the beholder. (**beautiful )**

3-After preposition.

Our country needs a lot of **investments. (invest )**

4- After possessive adjectives.

His **production** of vegetables is expected to be better. (**produce )**

5-After apostrophe (s).

Jack's **invention** was great .(**invent )**