

PARTS OF SPEECH: ALL ABOUT NOUNS

Student Reference Sheet

Noun - A noun is a person, place, thing, or idea.

Common Noun: A common noun can be any person, place, or thing and is not capitalized.

Examples: firefighter, town, nook

Proper Noun: A proper noun names a person, place, or thing and is capitalized.

Examples: Chief Wilson, Kansas City, Where the Red Fern Grows.

- A noun can be either a common or a proper noun, but it cannot be both.

Abstract Noun: An abstract noun is a type of noun that is intangible.

Examples: love, courage, knowledge

Concrete Noun: A concrete noun can be experienced with one of the five senses.

Examples: lightning, thunder, ice cream

- A noun can be either an abstract or a concrete noun, but it cannot be both.

Compound Noun: A compound noun contains two or more words that join together to make a single noun.

Examples: doghouse, racecar, middle class

Collective Noun: A collective noun names groups of things and people.

Examples: family, group, team

Count Noun: A count noun is a noun in which you can add a number to the front of it and add an s at the end of it.

Examples: cake/cakes, pig/pigs, storm/storms

Non Count Noun: A non count noun is a noun that only has a single form.

Examples: rain, music, advice

- A noun can be either a count or a non count noun, but it cannot be both.

PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS

Pre Test

Part 1: Matching Definitions

Directions: Correctly match the terms on the left with their corresponding definitions on the right.

TERMS

DEFINITIONS

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ Noun | A. names a person, place, or thing and is capitalized. |
| 2. _____ Common Noun | B. a noun in which you can add a number to the front of it and add an s at the end of it. |
| 3. _____ Proper Noun | C. any person, place, or thing and is not capitalized. |
| 4. _____ Abstract Noun | D. a part of speech that is a person, place, thing, or idea |
| 5. _____ Concrete Noun | E. names groups of things and people. |
| 6. _____ Compound Noun | F. a noun that only has a single form. |
| 7. _____ Collective Noun | G. can be experienced with one of the five senses. |
| 8. _____ Count Noun | H. contains two or more words that join together to make a single noun. |
| 9. _____ Non Count Noun | I. a type of noun that is intangible. |

Part 2: Multiple Choice

Directions: Identify what kind of noun each word is by selecting the correct answer.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 10. restaurant | A. count and abstract | C. count and common |
| | B. non count and common | D. non count and abstract |
| 11. courage | A. count and abstract | C. count and common |
| | B. non count and common | D. non count and abstract |
| 12. racecar | A. compound and non count | C. compound and proper |
| | B. compound and abstract | D. compound and concrete |
| 13. storm | A. count and abstract | C. count and concrete |
| | B. non count and concrete | D. non count and abstract |
| 14. team | A. common and collective | C. common and compound |
| | B. proper and collective | D. proper and compound |
| 15. Wisconsin | A. common | C. proper |
| | B. collective | D. compound |

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| | B. non count and concrete | D. non count and abstract |
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| 15. Wisconsin | A. common | C. proper |
| | B. collective | D. compound |

PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS

Common vs. Proper Nouns

Noun: A noun is a person, place, thing, or idea. While a common noun can refer to any person, place, or thing and is not capitalized, a proper noun names a specific person, place, or thing and is capitalized.

COMMON NOUNS	PROPER NOUNS
firefighter	Chief Wilson
school	Oak Bridge Academy
city	Los Angeles

PART 1:

Directions: Correctly categorize the words in the word box by writing them in the correct column.

store	city	Samuel	ice cream	Oreo
San Francisco	candy	Great Gatsby	magazine	Albertson's
Del Taco	hotel	Samsung	girl	Hawaii

COMMON NOUNS

PROPER NOUNS

PART 2:

Directions: Identify the underlined noun as either a common or a proper noun by writing C for common or P for proper in the space provided.

1. _____ Susan and Mary watched their favorite show, Growing Pains, on the television.
2. _____ Susan and Mary watched their favorite show, Growing Pains, on the television.
3. _____ Susan and Mary watched their favorite show, Growing Pains, on the television.
4. _____ The young girl waited at the bus stop and read a magazine while waiting for her mom.
5. _____ The young girl waited at the bus stop and read a magazine while waiting for her mom.
6. _____ "Mom," called the girl. "Can we please go to the park today?"
7. _____ "Mom," called the girl. "Can we please go to the park today?"
8. _____ The grocery store is usually restocked on Wednesday.
9. _____ The grocery store is usually restocked on Wednesday.
10. _____ While living in the city, the family enjoyed frequent trips to Arlington Bridge.
11. _____ While living in the city, the family enjoyed frequent trips to Arlington Bridge.

PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS

Abstract vs. Concrete Nouns

Noun: A noun is a person, place, thing, or idea. While an abstract noun is intangible and you cannot see, touch, taste, smell, or hear it, a concrete noun is tangible. Someone can see, touch, taste, smell, or hear a concrete noun.

ABSTRACT NOUNS	CONCRETE NOUNS
skill	pizza
faith	hurricane
trust	basketball

PART 1:

Directions: Correctly categorize the words in the word box by writing them in the correct column.

koala	idea	leadership	priority	boat
fun	pencil	food	loyalty	tree
paper	dedication	friendship	sand	wind

ABSTRACT NOUNS

CONCRETE NOUNS

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

PART 2:

Directions: Identify the underlined noun as either an abstract or a concrete noun by writing A for abstract or C for concrete in the space provided.

- _____ Jenna and Lisa's friendship was unwavering.
- _____ Jenna and Lisa's friendship was unwavering.
- _____ Martin Luther King Jr. had a dream that all people would be treated equally.
- _____ Martin Luther King Jr. had a dream that all people would be treated equally.
- _____ Upon entering the witness stand, the witness swore to tell the whole truth to the judge and jury.
- _____ Upon entering the witness stand, the witness swore to tell the whole truth to the judge and jury.
- _____ Upon entering the witness stand, the witness swore to tell the whole truth to the judge and jury.
- _____ The school values integrity, honesty, and courage.
- _____ The school values integrity, honesty, and courage.
- _____ The researchers made progress last night in the fight against diseases.
- _____ The researchers made progress last night in the fight against diseases.

PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS

Count vs. Non Count Nouns

Noun: A noun is a person, place, thing, or idea. You can add a number before and an s behind a count noun and it will still make sense and be grammatically correct. However, non count nouns only exist in their singular form.

COUNT NOUNS	NON COUNT NOUNS
bag	baggage
sofa	furniture
rainstorm	weather

PART 1:

Directions: Correctly categorize the words in the word box by writing them in the correct column.

smoke	application	cloth	computer	dirt
bread	homework	snowflake	snow	park
assignment	rain	advice	pile	state

COUNT NOUNS

NON COUNT NOUNS

PART 2:

Directions: Identify the underlined noun as either a count or a non count noun by writing C for count or N for non count in the space provided.

- _____ Five kids like to play in the snow.
- _____ Five kids like to play in the snow.
- _____ As the snow came down, the people watched snowflakes gracefully fall from the sky.
- _____ As the snow came down, the people watched snowflakes gracefully fall from the sky.
- _____ The teacher assigned the students homework for the night.
- _____ The teacher assigned five different homework assignments for the night.
- _____ The teacher assigned five different homework assignments for the night.
- _____ The chess club likes to play chess on Wednesday afternoons.
- _____ The chess club likes to play chess on Wednesday afternoons.
- _____ The chess club likes to play chess on Wednesday afternoons.
- _____ The squeamish boy fainted at the sight of blood.

PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS

Noun Identification and Capitalization Exercise

Noun: A noun is a person, place, thing, or idea. While a common noun can refer to any person, place, or thing and is not capitalized, a proper noun names a specific person, place, or thing and is capitalized.

COMMON NOUNS	PROPER NOUNS
firefighter	Chief Wilson
school	Oak Bridge Academy
city	Los Angeles

Directions: For each sentence below, underline all of the nouns and capitalize all of the proper nouns.

Example:

C W

At the scene of the accident, chief wilson helped the man and his children.

- The football team decided to celebrate its victory by eating pizza at the pizza shack.
- The teacher asked the students to sit in their seats and work on the assignment.
- Mr. jones asked his friends carol and diego to go see a movie with him at the bellevue theater.
- She lives in the city of albuquerque, new mexico toward the edge of town.
- On the weekend, jane and mom went to the mall to shop for some clothes.
- On the weekend, jane and her mom went to the parkview mall to shop for some clothes.
- Susan and mary watched their favorite show, growing pains, on the television.
- The grocery store is usually restocked on wednesday.
- The school values integrity, honesty, and courage.
- The new school, oak bridge academy, values integrity, honesty, and courage.
- The couple drove outside of the city limits in their new car.
- My father likes to listen to music and play the guitar.
- At dover city high school, the students explore science and technology.
- The abandoned dog that was taken to the city's animal shelter was recently adopted by fred and laura.
- In january, new york received a lot of snow.

PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS

Compound and Collective Nouns

Compound Noun: A compound noun is a noun that contains two or more words that join together to make a single noun. The compound nouns can be one word, hyphenated, or two words.

Collective Noun: A collective noun is a single noun in singular form that names a collective group.

COMPOUND NOUNS	COLLECTIVE NOUNS
firefighter	team
doghouse	group
over-the-counter	family

Directions: Individually or in small groups, brainstorm as many compound and collective nouns as possible.

Compound Nouns

Collective Nouns

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Noun Type Crossword Puzzle

Directions: Using the clues provided, complete the crossword puzzle by writing the type of noun that the definition describes. Hint: You will not write noun every time, and non count will be written as one word.

ACROSS

2. a noun in which you can add a number to the front of it and add an s at the end of it.
3. a type of noun that is intangible.
5. can be experienced with one of the five senses.
7. any person, place, or thing and is not capitalized.
8. a part of speech that is a person, place, thing, or idea

DOWN

1. names a person, place, or thing and is capitalized.
4. names groups of things and people.
5. contains two or more words that join together to make a single noun.
6. a noun that only has a single form.

[illegible]

TYPES OF NOUNS
