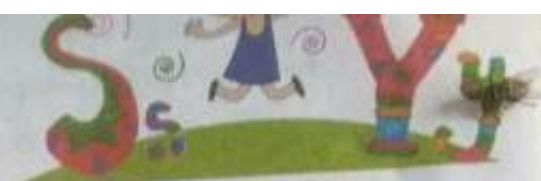


CLASS 6

Classification of Nouns



S.No 1

A **noun** is one of the eight parts of speech and can be defined as a word used to name a person, an animal, a place or a thing. Everything around us is a noun—the people, places, things, the objects, birds, animals, insects, hills, mountains, rivers, oceans, etc.

Examples: **Mrs. Palliwal** teaches us **English**.
Madhu has taken my old **car** for **servicing**.
I have won a **trip** to **Switzerland**.



The highlighted words in these sentences are nouns. Nouns can be classified into the following categories:

1. **Common Nouns:** It's a name given to a group of similar things or persons.

Examples: man, woman, country, city, airline, building, university, school, etc.

2. **Proper Nouns:** It is the name of a person, place or a thing in particular. In proper nouns, the first letter is always in capital.

Examples: He is visiting **Paris** this summer.

The conference will be held in **Kochi**.

Anthony studied in **Stanford University**.



3. **Abstract Nouns:** An abstract noun denotes the name of quality of a person or a thing.

Examples: **Honesty** is the best **policy**.

Happiness lies in **contentment**.

Kindness is a great **virtue**.

Forgiveness is divine.

Some more examples:

sincerity, perseverance, cruelty, dishonesty, indecency, poverty, infancy, health, etc.

4. **Concrete Nouns:** Concrete nouns are those which we can see and touch. They are the opposite of abstract nouns.

Examples: table, house, woman, etc.

5. **Material Nouns:** The noun that denotes the name of matter or substance as a whole is called a material noun.

Examples: **Gold** is precious.

Milk is nutritious.

Honey is sweet.

Iron is a very useful metal.



6. **Collective Nouns:** A collective noun is the name of a group of things or people, considered as one undivided whole.

Examples: He has recently joined the **army**.
 Our **class** is going for a picnic.
 Our seniors' **team** has won the match.
 The **crowd** is creating nuisance.
 The **jury** is one in its opinion.
 The **troupe** was in a hurry.
 The **gang** has fifty robbers.
 A **swarm** of bees is flying.



Common noun	Collective noun
soldiers	army
students	class
books	library
sheep	flock
members	committee



7. **Countable Nouns:** The nouns which can be counted are called as countable nouns.

Example: book

It can be counted as one book, two books, many books, etc.

Other examples are dog, cat, animal, man, person, bottle, etc.

Note: We add **-s**, **-es**, **-ies**, etc. at the end of countable nouns to make them plural.

Examples: mat – mats; latch – latches; butterfly – butterflies; etc.



8. **Uncountable Nouns:** These are the nouns which cannot be counted.

Examples: tea, sugar, water, air, rice, work, information, coffee, sand, etc.

Note: These nouns do not have a plural form.

9. **Possessive Nouns:** The possessive form of a noun expresses the ownership or belonging.

It also expresses relationships like a family relationship, where somebody stays, works or spends time.

Note: Add an apostrophe (') and **-s** after a noun to make its possessive form.

Examples: This is **Leena's** bike. This sentence shows that 'Leena' is the owner of the bike.

These are **men's** suits.

She is **Priya's** mother.

Are we going to **Veena's** party?

He is **Yogita's** friend.

This is my **children's** room.



S.No:3

A. Underline the nouns in the following sentences.

- 1- The book was lying on the table.
- 2- Love begets love.
- 3- We can not live without water.
- 4- The jury has given its verdict.
- 5- The Hindus pray to Lord Krishna.
- 6- Alcohol is injurious to health.
- 7- Smoking is a bad habit.
- 8- Wild animals live in forests.
- 9- The childhood of Kalam was full of misery.
- 10- All the girls were singing.

Answer-

- 1- Book, Table
- 2- Love Love
- 3- Water
- 4- Jury
- 5- Hindus Lord Krishna.
- 6- Alcohol, Health
- 7- Smoking Habit
- 8- Animals Forest
- 9- Childhood, Kalam
- 10- Girls

Find out nouns and write their kinds.

- 1- All the girls were singing.
2. Diamond is more expensive than gold.
- 3- Rice is the staple food of East Indians.
- 4- The Planets move round the sun.
5. Mankind should live in harmony with nature
- 6- We get wool from sheep.
- 7- Truth is a great virtue.

Ans.

1. Girls - Common Noun
2. Diamond and Gold - Material Noun
- 3- Rice - Material Noun East Indians - Proper Noun.
- 4- Planets - Common noun, Sun - Proper Noun.
5. Mankind - Abstract Noun Nature - Abstract Noun.
- 6- Wool - Material Noun, Sheep - Common noun
- 7- Truth, Abstract Noun, and virtue - Abstracts Noun.

S.No-S

In the following sentences, some words are underlined. They are not nouns. Discuss and identify what parts of speech they are and write in the blanks.

- 1- The poor boy has no book.
- 2- Mr. Rajan is a popular teacher.
- 3- Milk and eggs is an ideal food.
- 4- Asia is a large continent.
- 5- The jury has announced its verdict.
- 6- Sakshi makes models from clay.
- 7- Rishi took out his pen and began to make notes.
- 8- The crocodiles are in the river.
- 9- The boys on bicycles delivered pamphlets.
- 10- Cleopatra was known for her beauty.

Ans-

- 1- Verb
2. Adjective
3. Adjective
4. Adjective
5. Main verb
6. Main Verb
7. Conjunction
8. Preposition
9. Preposition
- 10- Preposition