



S.No 2

A **noun** is a word that functions as the name of something. Nouns are the most common class of words in English.

Below we have a list of the different types of nouns in English with an explanation of what each one is and with examples of each type of noun.

### 1. Common Nouns

**Common nouns** are used to name a person, place or thing. Common nouns can be divided into smaller classes such as countable and uncountable nouns, concrete and abstract nouns and collective nouns. A common noun is a general, ordinary name of a person, place, animal, event or thing.

- Examples
1. girl, boy, sister, brother, player, friend, singer, etc. (people)
  2. hospital, country, town, city, park, garden, etc. (places)
  3. sparrow, lion, elephant, hen, rabbit, etc. (animals and birds)
  4. cartoon show, concert, football match, etc. (events)
  5. ship, book, house, bag, pen, food, etc. (things)



A. Underline the **common nouns** in the following sentences.

1. A picture is worth a thousand words.
2. I met your brother.
3. That tall boy plays well.
4. The jug is on the table.
5. The child is very cute.
6. The letter was written by the clerk.
7. The tree is very big.
8. Ships sail on seas.
9. The girl dances well.
10. This flower is very beautiful.



## 2. Proper Nouns

A **proper noun** is a special name of a particular person, place, thing or event. A proper noun always begins with a capital letter. Proper nouns do not normally have an article before them (e.g. London, Susy, etc.) though there are some exceptions (e.g. Is she the Susy that we met at the conference?).

1. Rajan, Kavitha, Peter, Akbar, Arun, Zakir, Mary, etc. (names of persons)
2. Maruti car, Lipton tea, Sony television, Amul, etc. (names of things)
3. Mumbai, London, Paris, Agra, Singapore, etc. (names of places)
4. Olympic Games, Commonwealth Games, etc. (names of events)
5. Monday, Wednesday, February, November, etc. (days and months)

Underline the **proper nouns** in the following sentences.

1. Pilot is a brand of pens.
2. Ganesh is my friend.
3. Kamala is a fine flutist.
4. Los Angeles is a busy city.
5. Poomcholai is a big village.
6. Rajan is a singer.
7. *Chennai Express* is a fast train.
8. Pakistan is our neighbouring country.
9. El Nino is a climatic cycle in the Pacific Ocean.
10. The President of India lives in the Rasthrapati Bhavan.



## 3. Compound Nouns

**Compound nouns** are two or more words that create a noun. Compound nouns are sometimes one word (haircut), words joined by a hyphen (son-in-law) or separate words (bus stop).

*Examples* toothbrush, sunglasses, swimming pool, rainfall, sailboat, tablecloth, mother-in-law, well-being, alarm clock, credit card, etc.



#### 4. Countable Nouns

**Countable nouns** are nouns that can be counted. They have a singular and a plural form and can be used with a number.

Examples: car, desk, cup, house, bike, eye, butterfly, roof, word, etc.

#### 5. Uncountable Nouns

**Uncountable nouns** are nouns that cannot be counted. Uncountable nouns often refer to:

*substances*: paper, wood, plastic, gold, wool, fur, silver, etc.

*liquids*: milk, oil, juice, water, coffee, tea, petrol, etc.

*gases*: air, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, etc.

*abstract ideas*: happiness, time, information, patience, etc.



#### 6. Collective Nouns

**Collective nouns** are words that refer to a set or group of people, animals or things.

Examples: 1. a herd of cattle

2. a team of cricketers

3. a bouquet of flowers

4. a flock of sheep

5. a troupe of dancers

6. a fleet of ships



**Underline the collective nouns in the following sentences.**

1. A crowd of people gathered at the accident site.
2. The Indian cricket team is nicknamed Men in Blue.
3. I saw a bunch of grapes on the table.
4. A herd of cattle is passing through the hamlet.
5. The police dispersed the crowd.





6. The French army was defeated at Waterloo.
7. The class is studying grammar.
8. A committee of five was appointed.
9. The mob was dispersed by the police.
10. The jury found the prisoner guilty.

## 7. Concrete Nouns

**Concrete nouns** are nouns which refer to people and things that exist physically and that at least one of the senses can detect (can be seen, felt, heard, smelt, or tasted).

Examples: dog, tree, apple, moon, coin, socks, ball, water, etc.

## 8. Abstract Nouns

**Abstract nouns** are nouns that have no physical existence and are not concrete. They refer to ideas, emotions or concepts that we cannot see, touch, hear, smell or taste. Many abstract nouns are uncountable. An abstract noun is also the name of a quality that people or things have.

Examples: 1. flight (the action of being involved in flying)

2. richness (the state of being rich)

3. childhood (the state of being a child)

4. wickedness (the quality of being wicked)

5. determination (the state of being determined)

6. bravery (the quality of being brave)



Some abstract nouns can be made from many kinds of adjectives, verbs and common nouns.

a. Abstract noun made from adjectives

Adjective	Abstract Noun
dark	darkness
poor	poverty
wise	wisdom
honest	honesty



b. Abstract nouns made from verbs

Verb	Abstract Noun
hope	hope
regret	regret
help	help
promise	promise



c. Abstract nouns quite different from verbs

Verb	Abstract Noun
live	life
die	death
know	knowledge
advise	advice



d. Abstract nouns made from common nouns

Common Noun	Abstract Noun
man	manhood
friend	friendship
hero	heroism
infant	infancy



Underline the **abstract nouns** in the following sentences.

- The elephant has great strength.
- She was an epitome of beauty.
- We respect honesty.
- He is a boy of obedience.
- Always speak the truth.
- Solomon was renowned for his wisdom.
- Cleanliness is next to godliness.
- Never tell a lie.





9. He regards his time with high value.
10. I often think of the happy days of childhood.



### 9. Material Nouns

**Material nouns** are the raw elements or objects existing in nature.

Examples iron wool rice milk gold sugar  
cotton mercury wheat uranium water copper

Underline the **material nouns** in the following sentences.

1. Plastic is for ordinary use.
2. Aluminium is useful.
3. I purchased two gold rings.
4. The house is built of stones.
5. Wheat is good for health.
6. Iron is a very useful metal.
7. Cotton dresses are inexpensive.
8. The child drank a glass of milk.
9. This floor is made of marble.
10. The brass vessel is very strong.



Point out the **nouns** in the following sentences and state their kind.

1. Always speak the truth. ...abstract noun...
2. Honesty is the best policy. .....
3. Beauty lies in the eyes of the beholder. .....
4. Ashoka was a wise emperor. .....
5. We saw a fleet of ships at the harbour. .....
6. My cousin is a member of the church choir. .....
7. River Thames is the second longest river in the United Kingdom. .....
8. Time and tide wait for no man. .....
9. Wisdom is better than riches. .....



S.No.7

A- Underline the common nouns in the following sentences.

Answer

1. Picture
2. Brother
3. Boy
4. Jug and Table
5. Child
6. Letter and Clerk
7. Tree
8. Ships and Seas
9. goal
10. Flower

D- Answer

1. Strength
2. Beauty
3. Honesty
4. Obedience
5. Truth
6. Wisdom
7. Godliness
8. Lie
9. Value
10. Childhood

(B) Answer-

1. Pilot
2. Ganesh
3. Kamala
4. Los Angeles
5. Poornachalai
6. Rajan
7. Chennai Express
8. Pakistan
9. El Nino
10. The President of India

E- Answer-

1. Plastic
2. Aluminium
3. Gold
4. Stones
5. Wheat
6. Iron
7. Cotton
8. Milk
9. Floor
10. Brass

(C) Answer

1. Crowd
2. Team
3. Buchich
4. head
5. Crowd
6. army
7. Class
8. Committee
9. Mob
10. Juny

F- Answer

1. abstract noun
2. Honesty - Abstract noun
3. Beauty - Abstract noun
4. Ashoka - Proper Noun
5. fleet - Collective Noun
6. cousin - Common Noun
7. Thames - Proper Noun
8. Common Noun
9. Wisdom - Abstract