

Nouns

-Common and Proper Nouns

1. Common Noun - names any person, place, thing, or idea
Examples: girl, boy, school, team, happiness
(begins with a lowercase letter)
2. Proper Noun - names a particular person, place, thing, or idea
Examples: Mary, Joe, St. Catherine Laboure, St. Louis Cardinals
(begins with an uppercase letter)

-Singular and Plural Nouns

1. Singular Noun - names one person, place, thing, or idea
Examples: girl, tree, boy, desk, happiness
 2. Plural Noun - names more than one person, place, thing, or idea
Examples: girls, trees, boys, desks, dreams
- To form most plural nouns, add s at the end.
 - Nouns that end in ch, sh, x, s, or ss--add es to form the plural.
Examples: churches, foxes, dresses
 - If a noun ends in a consonant and y, the y becomes i and add es to form the plural.
Examples: baby--babies, story--stories, bunny--bunnies
 - Some plural nouns are irregular which means you change their spelling to form the plural.
Examples: child--children, man--men, mouse--mice

-Possessive Nouns

1. Singular Possessive Nouns

- one person or thing shows ownership or possession
- a singular noun shows ownership by adding an apostrophe and s ('s)

Examples: hen's eggs, John's car, band's music

2. Plural Possessive Nouns

- more than one person or thing shows ownership or possession
- write the plural form of the noun then add the possession (s')

Examples: boys' team, girls' backpacks, foxes' dens

3. Irregular Plural Possessive Nouns

- irregular plurals do not end in s
- irregular plurals show ownership by adding an apostrophe and s ('s)

Examples: children's toys, mice's cheese

-Collective Nouns

Collective Noun - names a group of things, people, or ideas

Examples: swarm, class, family, crew, flock

-Nouns as Subjects

A noun is often used as the subject of a sentence. The subject tells who or what the sentence is about.

Examples: The eggs are in the basket.

Many fans attended the concert.

-Words used as Nouns and as Verbs

Many words can be used both as nouns and as verbs. Check closely to see how a word is used in a sentence.

Examples: He put a stick in the fire. (noun)

The glue will stick to the paper. (verb)