English Grammar noun for Class 4

Let us **learn class 4 English Nouns** here to understand the basics of grammar and prepare you for your exams. A noun is a name given to a place, person, or any living being, and even feelings, which are abstract in nature. The study of nouns is necessary for learning grammar and its uses. A child learns to identify things, places, and people with the help of names used for classifying them. Therefore, a child must learn names at the initial stage of learning grammar. It can sometimes be difficult for students to properly use nouns in the sentences and differentiate between the different types of nouns.

In this article, we will study the uses of **nouns for class 4** as well as learn how to make sentences with the different types of nouns. In this article, you will be able to learn **English nouns** with **examples of noun sentences** in the **CBSE** pattern for **class 4**.

What are Nouns?

A noun is a word used to name a specific person, place, or thing and makes it easy to identify them. However, sometimes it is difficult for students to understand how to use nouns while making a sentence, especially those just starting to learn English grammar. We will further learn the **nouns used in the English language** for you to understand the concept better.

Here are some examples of simple nouns:

Nouns for People/person – Rohan, Akash, Riya, Christopher, Jennifer, etc.

Nouns for Places – Mumbai, Delhi, Paris, Guwahati, etc.

Nouns for Things – Book, Chair, Desk, Laptop, Watermelon, etc.

What are the different types of Nouns?

There are four different types of nouns, they are – common nouns, proper nouns, abstract nouns, and collective nouns.

Common Nouns – A common noun is a word or a name used for naming a person, a place, an object, or any living thing like a tree or an animal. A common noun, as the name suggests, is used to describe anything that we commonly see around us, like a book, a chair, a table, a fruit, a person standing near us, or any other object or animal. All such common items that we see or have around are identified with a name, and that name is called a common noun.

How to use Common nouns?

Common nouns are typically used for describing a class of objects or a concept, such as fish, which can be used for a group of fish in a tank. The word fish here is a common noun, as it is used for naming the group of water animals that we can see in the tank, i.e., the animals that cannot live without water. So, anything common or usual can be classified as a common noun.

Examples:

- a) The <u>book</u> is lying on the table.
- b) The <u>cat</u> climbed the wall.
- c) We need water to survive.
- d) The table was made of black marble.
- e) The bottle had coconut water in it.

For more examples of common nouns, subscribe to our page.

Proper Nouns – A proper noun is used for describing a particular person or a place, and the names begin with a capital letter, such as – Daniel, Elizabeth, Chennai, Russia, India. Therefore, proper nouns are the specific names of a place or a person, unlike common nouns, which are used for names of a group of people or animals or trees, or any object which is common and does not need specification and are usually singular nouns.

How to use proper nouns?

Proper nouns are the names given to a specific person, place, or thing that is unique and begin with a capital letter no matter where the word is placed in the sentence. The distinction between a common noun and a proper noun might be difficult for some; therefore, here are some ways to show how a proper noun should be used.

Examples:

- a) Katrina is a beautiful girl.
- b) Mumbai is a bustling city.
- c) I can see <u>Saturn</u> through this telescope.
- d) India is a multi-cultural and unique country.
- e) Delhi is a congested place.

Abstract Nouns – An abstract noun is used to name something you cannot detect with your physical sense. It is basically an idea or a feeling that exists in our mind and needs a name or a description. Unlike the other nouns, which are often called concrete nouns, an abstract noun is not something that can be felt or seen.

How to use an abstract noun?

Several abstract nouns are formed from adjectives or verbs, like emotions and feelings. It is not always easy for children to understand the difference between abstract nouns and concrete nouns. Some people use the word *laughter* as it is officially included in the list of abstract nouns but is left out by some as it is something that can be heard and physically felt. Let us read the sentences below to better understand the use of abstract nouns.

Examples:

a) The dog was brave enough to fight off the snake.

- b) Birds need the freedom to be happy and not locked in a cage.
- c) <u>Justice</u> needs to be served as soon as possible.
- d) <u>Happiness</u> was something that was missing from his life.
- e) Beauty attracts everyone.

For more examples of abstract nouns and to subscribe to our page, click here.

Collective Nouns – Collective nouns are the names given to a group of people, that is, something that needs to be described collectively. The collective words are the names of a group of people, a group of animals, or any object. Every team or group comprises several individuals, but still, the entire group is described or addressed as a single entity. Collective nouns can be used to describe anything that is made up of several individual persons or things and need to be given a name collectively.

How to use collective nouns?

As nouns are names that are used for naming individual people, a specific object, or a living being, collective nouns are in a class all their own that form a tea or a group. Let us see some sentences that will show what collective nouns are and how we should use them while framing a sentence.

Examples:

- a) A school of fish was seen when we dived into the sea.
- b) The basketball <u>team</u> of our school won the inter-state competition.
- c) The <u>audience</u> loved the performance of the kathak dancer.
- d) A heap of rubbish lay in the backyard of the house.
- e) Rahul has an <u>orchard</u> of apple trees in his backyard.

Conclusion

We have read in this article the different types of nouns and their categories and the ways to differentiate them. The common noun, proper nouns, abstract nouns, and collective nouns are the four basic nouns. Several other nouns fall under the categories of each of these four nouns, which you will study in the upper standards. For you to understand the basics of grammar, starting with nouns, it is important first to understand the above major types of nouns and how you are supposed to use them while speaking or writing. Once you have understood the basics of nouns, it will be easier for you to understand the subcategories of the nouns given above and be able to frame sentences with better grammar.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

1. What is the difference between a common noun and a proper noun?

Ans: An easy way to understand the difference between a common noun and an abstract noun is to see the type of thing the word is referring to. A common noun is a name given to a usual thing, object, or anything generic, for example – flower, tree, bed, etc. On the other hand, a proper noun is used for describing something specific and unique, like a particular person or place, for example – Radha, Shekhar, Noida, Bihar, etc.

2. What is a concrete noun?

Ans: A concrete noun is used to describe something materially present and can be felt with our physical sense.

3. Point out the sentence with the abstract noun from the sentences below

- a) The happiness was tremendous when I saw my dog again.
- b) I cry whenever I watch a sad movie.
- c) She smiled as she left for the stage.

Ans: a) The happiness was tremendous when I saw my dog again.

4. Point out the proper noun from the sentences given below:

- a) The table was strong enough to hold the huge pile of books.
- b) The house has a beautiful garden.
- c) Rekha seemed upset with me.

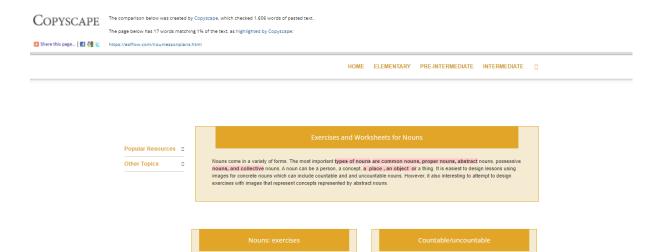
Ans: c) Rekha seemed upset with me.

5. Point out the collective noun from the following sentences:

- a) The herd approached while we were still in the field.
- b) The trees were cut down to make a treehouse.
- c) My friends are greedy.

Ans: a) The <u>herd</u> approached while we were still in the field.

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