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NOUNS AND PRONOUNS



NOUNS AND PRONOUNS



What is a Noun?

A noun is anything that is an individual or a thing, a place, or even a feeling or idea. Basically, the noun is any word that is used to identify a particular entity.

Examples of Noun

Name: The teacher, the doctor, Mr. Jones, the banker, Mrs. Ray.

Thing: A ball, the swing, an umbrella.

Place: Classroom, Mumbai, the road, Canada.

Feeling: Concern, worry, beauty.

Action: Exchange, running, sleeping, breathing.

Singular and Plural Nouns

One thing you must remember is how to make singular nouns into plural ones. Singular noun refers to one single aspect, whereas plural is a reference to a collection of things (more than one).



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Let us take a look at a few pointers to keep in mind:

- Generally in most cases to turn a singular noun to a plural noun we just add the letter “s” to the end. The tree becomes trees and cat becomes cats.
- If the noun ends in s, ss, sh, o, x or z then the plural noun will end with an “es”. Crunch will become crunches, and mass becomes masses.
- If the noun ends with f or fe the plural nouns will end with “ves”. So plural of wife will be wives and calf will be calves.
- And if the noun will end with a y, then the ending of the plural nouns will be “ies”. Puppy in its plural form will be puppies. But if the letter before y is a vowel then you will only add a “-s”. So boy will be boys



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There are also some important rules or guidelines that you must keep in mind regarding nouns:

- When dealing with a collective noun, we use gender-neutral pronouns. For example, “The class was doing *their* work in silence.” We do not use the pronouns his or her.
- If it is an animal or creature or even a baby, again we use gender-neutral pronouns.
- There are certain words that sound plural, but are actually singular nouns and used as such in a sentence. Some such nouns are Mathematics, Politics, Ethics, Optics, Economics etc. So, for example, Mathematics is a hard subject for Ricky. Notice we used “is and not “are”.
- As opposed to that there are nouns that sound singular but are actually are plural. Some such nouns are Children, Cattle, Women. Men etc. The Women are walking towards the market. Again we used “are” since women is a plural noun.
- And then there are a few nouns whose plural and singular noun is the same. Words like sheep, deer, fish, aircraft, team etc can be used as both singulars as well as plural nouns.



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Types of Noun

Common and Proper Nouns

I. A common noun is the word used for a class of person, place or thing.

Example: car, man, city, iron, liquid, company, etc.

II. A proper noun is the name of a particular or specific person, place or thing. A proper noun always starts with a capital letter.

Example: Alfred, Asia, Brazil

Collective Nouns

You must have heard the expression “a flock of birds”. This is a collective noun. It is a name given to a collection of specific things. Here are some examples of collective nouns commonly used.



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- A herd of animals (herbivores)
- Class of students
- Flock of birds
- Pride of lions
- Choir of singers

Uncountable Nouns

- This is what we call a mass noun. These nouns refer to things that simply cannot be counted or measured. Take for example the following sentence, “His happiness showed on his face’. Here the noun happiness cannot be said to be counted or measured. Also “The rain came pouring down”. Can you measure this rain?
- So as a general rule of thumb, we treat uncountable nouns as a singular noun and accordingly use singular verbs with them. Some example of uncountable nouns is hair, rain, sadness, truth, cash, rice, bread, butter etc.



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Countable Nouns

- The opposite of uncountable nouns, nouns which can be counted and measured are countable nouns. We can enumerate these nouns. Examples are cats, dogs, human, pans, pots, shoes etc. Basically, it is any noun which we can tally the number of.
- Whether the countable noun is singular or plural will obviously depend on the situation. Like for example, it can be, “A cat was sitting by the door” or “A few cats were sitting by the door”. Most of the nouns we come across are countable nouns.

Abstract Noun

- Moving on we come to the abstract noun. Abstract nouns are as the name suggests nouns that cannot be touched or seen. These are intangible things. They can be a feeling or a thought or even a quality. Abstract nouns are always treated as singular.
- §Some examples of abstract nouns are happiness, sadness, idea, courage, intelligent, evil, power etc.



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PRONOUN:

- A pronoun is a word that replaces a noun in a sentence. Pronouns are used to avoid repeating the same nouns over and over again. For example, "Jeremy ran so fast, you'd think his life was on the line." The pronoun "his" saved us from repeating the name Jeremy again.
- Common pronouns include **I**, **me**, **mine**, **she**, **he**, **it**, **we**, and **us**. In truth, there are many different types of pronouns, each serving a different purpose.

Types of Pronouns

Personal Pronouns

- Personal pronouns are used as a substitute for a person's name. There are two kinds: subjective and objective pronouns. That is, they either act as the subject of the sentence or the object of the sentence.
- As the subject of the sentence, they are: I, you, he, she, it, we, they.
- As the object of the sentence, they are: me, you, her, him, it, us, them.



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Relative Pronouns

- Relative pronouns are used to connect a clause or phrase to a noun or pronoun. We often see them when we need to add more information.
- They are: who, whom, which, whoever, whomever, whichever, that.

Possessive Pronouns

- Possessive Pronouns show ownership or possession of a noun.
- They are: my, our, your, his, her, its (note there is no apostrophe), their.

Indefinite Pronouns

- Indefinite Pronouns don't point to particular nouns. We use them when an object doesn't need to be specifically identified. As such, it can remain indefinite.
- They include: few, everyone, all, some, anything, nobody



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Reflexive Pronouns

- Reflexive Pronouns are similar to intensive pronouns. The difference between the two is that intensive pronouns aren't essential to a sentence's meaning. Meanwhile, reflexive pronouns are. Also, they're used when the subject and the object of a sentence refer to the same person or thing.
- These pronouns end in -self or -selves. They are: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves.

Intensive Pronouns

- Intensive Pronouns emphasize, or intensify, nouns and pronouns. Typically, we find them right after the noun they're intensifying.
- These pronouns typically end in -self or -selves. They are: myself, himself, herself, themselves, itself, yourself, yourselves, ourselves.



Question: 01

Does wood sink in water? (Which word is a material noun?)

- A. sink
- B. does
- C. water
- D. wood

Answer: D



Question: 02

Crowd was on main street. (Which word is a collective noun?)

- A. crowd
- B. main
- C. On
- D. street

Answer: A

Question: 03



They gazed across valley. (Which word is a common noun?)

- A. across
- B. gazed
- C. they
- D. valley

Answer: D



Question: 04

Kiran performance was not impressive in test. (Which word is a proper noun?)

- A. test
- B. impressive
- C. Kiran
- D. performance

Answer: C



Question: 05



Heroes never lay down their words. (Which word is a plural noun?)

- A. never
- B. Heroes
- C. lay down
- D. words.

Answer: B



Question: 06



What a great idea! He cried. (Which word is a countable noun?)

- A. great
- B. what
- C. cried
- D. idea

Answer: D



Question: 07

Can you give me some advice? (Which word is an uncountable noun?)

- A. some
- B. give
- C. you
- D. advice

Answer:D



Question: 08



Find the correct sentence: All the

- A. rice fell to the ground
- B. rices fell to the ground
- C. rice fell to the grounds
- D. rices fell to the grounds

Answer: A



Question: 09

Find relative pronoun in sentence "When we were on way to woods. My father killed a snake which was very long."

- A. When
- B. which
- C. be
- D. the

Answer: B



Question: 10

Find indefinite pronoun in sentence "No one, I know won't help me in my bad time, when I need any one."

- A. no one
- B. I
- C. me
- D. my

Answer: A



Question: 11

Find relative pronoun in sentence "I will start my work when an assignment given to me."

- A. I
- B. my
- C. when
- D. me

Answer: C



Question: 12



Find plural pronoun in sentence "After driving mom to her office, father is going to take us to fun land."

- A. us
- B. mom
- C. his
- D. he

Answer: A



Question: 13



Find possessive pronoun in sentence "When I finished my work, I asked my teacher to check it for mistakes."

- A. I
- B. for
- C. it
- D. my

Answer: D



Question: 14

Which is singular subject pronoun in sentences "I like to walk in rain for a long time because no one could see my tears."

- A. my
- B. I
- C. no one
- D. could

Answer: B



Question: 15

Which is possessive pronoun in sentence "I played guitar but my brother played his piano."

- A. I
- B. my
- C. their
- D. his

Answer: D



THANK YOU

