

Nouns

1. Common Nouns

Common nouns are general names for a person, place, thing, or idea. They are not specific and are not capitalized unless they start a sentence.

- **Person:** teacher, doctor, student
- **Place:** city, park, school
- **Thing:** book, computer, apple

Examples:

1. **Teacher:** My teacher explained the lesson clearly.
2. **City:** We visited a big city during our vacation.
3. **Book:** I borrowed a book from the library.

2. Proper Nouns

Proper nouns are specific names for a person, place, thing, or idea. They are always capitalized.

- **Person:** Mary, Dr. Smith, Einstein
- **Place:** New York, Eiffel Tower, Mount Everest
- **Thing:** The Bible, Mona Lisa, Harry Potter

Examples:

1. **Mary:** Mary is my best friend.
2. **New York:** We traveled to New York last summer.
3. **Harry Potter:** I love reading Harry Potter books.

3. Concrete Nouns

Concrete nouns are things that you can see, touch, taste, hear, or smell. They are physical objects.

- **Person:** firefighter, singer, child
- **Place:** beach, forest, stadium
- **Thing:** chocolate, music, flower

Examples:

1. **Firefighter:** The firefighter bravely entered the burning building.
2. **Beach:** We spent the day playing at the beach.
3. **Chocolate:** She ate a piece of chocolate after dinner.

4. Abstract Nouns

Abstract nouns are ideas, qualities, or concepts that you cannot see, touch, taste, hear, or smell.

- **Quality:** bravery, honesty, kindness
- **Idea:** love, freedom, justice
- **Concept:** happiness, success, courage

Examples:

1. **Bravery:** His bravery was admired by everyone.
2. **Love:** Love is a powerful emotion.
3. **Happiness:** Happiness can be found in the little things.

5. Collective Nouns

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

- **People:** team, family, committee
- **Animals:** flock, herd, swarm
- **Things:** bunch, collection, fleet

Examples:

1. **Team:** Our team won the championship.
2. **Flock:** A flock of birds flew over the lake.
3. **Bunch:** She gave me a bunch of grapes.

6. Countable Nouns

Countable nouns are nouns that can be counted. They have both singular and plural forms.

- **Item:** apple, car, book
- **Animal:** cat, dog, horse
- **Object:** chair, pen, cup

Examples:

1. **Apple:** I ate an apple for breakfast. (singular) / There are five apples in the basket. (plural)
2. **Car:** He bought a new car. (singular) / There are many cars on the road. (plural)
3. **Book:** She is reading a book. (singular) / I have read several books this year. (plural)

7. Uncountable Nouns

Uncountable nouns are nouns that cannot be counted. They do not have a plural form and are often abstract concepts or mass substances.

- **Substance:** water, rice, air
- **Concept:** information, advice, knowledge

- **Material:** gold, silver, wood

Examples:

1. **Water:** Water is essential for life.
2. **Information:** She provided valuable information.
3. **Gold:** The ring is made of gold.

8. Compound Nouns

Compound nouns are nouns made up of two or more words. They can be written as one word, separate words, or hyphenated words.

- **One Word:** toothpaste, bedroom, notebook
- **Separate Words:** ice cream, bus stop, high school
- **Hyphenated Words:** mother-in-law, well-being, six-pack

Examples:

1. **Toothpaste:** I need to buy toothpaste from the store.
2. **Ice cream:** We had ice cream for dessert.
3. **Mother-in-law:** My mother-in-law is visiting us this weekend

Nouns Used as Different Components of a Sentence

Nouns Used as a Subject

When used as a **subject**, a noun mostly appears at the beginning of a sentence. It can be identified by asking the question 'who'.

Examples:

- **Bruno** went to the playground.
- **The teacher** asked the students to submit their assignments.
- **The elephant** was rescued safely after ten long hours.

Nouns Used as an Object

When nouns are used as objects, they appear in the latter part of a sentence. It can be identified by asking the question 'what'.

Examples:

- I bought a **pen**.
- Where is your **book**?
- I cannot find **today's newspaper**.

Nouns can be used as a direct object and an indirect object.

Nouns Used as a Direct Object

You can identify a noun used as a **direct object** by asking the question 'what'.

Examples:

- Do you want a **lollipop**? (What do you want? – a lollipop)
- I loved my **dress**. (What did you love? – my dress)

Nouns Used as an Indirect Object

You can ask the question 'for whom' to identify a noun used as an **indirect object**.

Examples:

- Dan bought **his sister** a Mini Cooper. (For whom did Dan buy a Mini Cooper? – his sister)
- Megha baked **Julie** a cake. (For whom did Megha bake a cake? – Julie)

Nouns Used as a Complement

When a noun is used to modify or describe another noun, it acts as a **complement**.

Nouns Used as a Subject Complement

Professions and positions can perform the role of a subject complement.

Examples:

- My brother is an **engineer**.
- Jawaharlal Nehru was the first **Prime Minister** of India.

Nouns Used as an Object Complement

Object complements are nouns that follow the noun they modify. Names, professions and positions can perform the role of an object complement.

Examples:

- We named our dog, **Shadow**.
- The teacher made Tabitha, **the class leader**.

Multifunctional Nouns

Nouns Used as Verbs

There are some nouns which can also be used as a **verb**. Some nouns can be used as verbs with a slight change in the spelling of the original word.

Examples:

- His **divorce** is final. (Used as a noun)

I am **divorced**. (Used as a verb)

- Do you like my new **dress**? (Used as a noun)

I am **dressed** and ready to go. (Used as a verb)

- Derrick had come to collect some **ice**. (Used as a noun)

My mother **iced** the fish so that it did not stink. (Used as a verb)

- I have dance **practice** today. (Used as a noun)

Did you **practise** the song? (Used as an adjective)

Nouns Used as Adjectives

With a slight change in the spelling or adding a suffix to the root word, nouns can sometimes be used as **adjectives**.

Examples:

- I have no **money**. (Used as a noun)

There has been a change in the **monetary** policy of the country. (Used as an adjective)

- Javed sensed some **danger**. (Used as a noun)

What you are trying to do is **dangerous**. (Used as an adjective)

- She is excited about **magic**. (Used as a noun)

The experience was completely **magical**. (Used as an adjective)

- Speaking against another religion is a legal **offence**. (Used as a noun)

What you did was **offensive**. (Used as an adjective)