

**Grades  
6-10**

# **Parts of Speech**

# PARTS OF SPEECH

## All About Nouns

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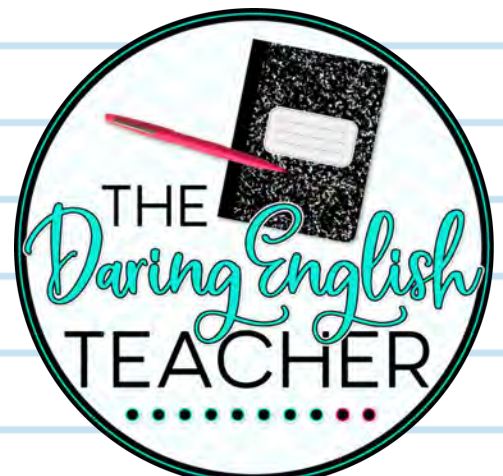
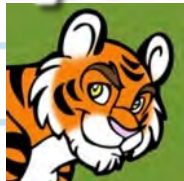
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# PARTS OF SPEECH

## All About Nouns

Hello and thank you for purchasing this classroom resource. This individual lesson about nouns is the first in a series about the parts of speech.

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This resource includes two separate files. The first file is an editable PowerPoint presentation. This file is editable so that you can customize it to fit your classroom's individual needs. The second file is this PDF file containing the supplemental teaching resources. The supplemental resources include several files that will help you teach your secondary students about nouns: a printable student reference sheet, two pages of the same test (labeled differently for your convenience), 5 different classroom worksheets, two pages of a crossword puzzle (one includes extra differentiation), a final test, and all of the answer keys.

I usually teach this lesson and have students practice their skills over the course of several days.

When you get a moment, please provide feedback for your purchase. Providing feedback for paid items helps me improve the quality of my resources and helps you earn TpT credits that can be applied toward future purchases.

Thank you again!

Sincerely,

The Daring English Teacher

TheDaringEnglishTeacher@gmail.com

# PARTS OF SPEECH: ALL ABOUT NOUNS

## Student Reference Sheet

**Noun** - A noun is a person, place, thing, or idea.

**Common Noun:** A common noun can be any person, place, or thing and is not capitalized.

Examples: firefighter, town, nook

**Proper Noun:** A proper noun names a person, place, or thing and is capitalized.

Examples: Chief Wilson, Kansas City, Where the Red Fern Grows.

- A noun can be either a common or a proper noun, but it cannot be both.

**Abstract Noun:** An abstract noun is a type of noun that is intangible.

Examples: love, courage, knowledge

**Concrete Noun:** A concrete noun can be experienced with one of the five senses.

Examples: lightning, thunder, ice cream

- A noun can be either an abstract or a concrete noun, but it cannot be both.

**Compound Noun:** A compound noun contains two or more words that join together to make a single noun.

Examples: doghouse, racecar, middle class

**Collective Noun:** A collective noun names groups of things and people.

Examples: family, group, team

**Count Noun:** A count noun is a noun in which you can add a number to the front of it and add an s at the end of it.

Examples: cake/cakes, pig/pigs, storm/storms

**Non Count Noun:** A non count noun is a noun that only has a single form.

Examples: rain, music, advice

- A noun can be either a count or a non count noun, but it cannot be both.

# PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS

## Pre Test

### Part 1: Matching Definitions

Directions: Correctly match the terms on the left with their corresponding definitions on the right.

#### TERMS

#### DEFINITIONS

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ Noun            | A. names a person, place, or thing and is capitalized.                                    |
| 2. _____ Common Noun     | B. a noun in which you can add a number to the front of it and add an s at the end of it. |
| 3. _____ Proper Noun     | C. any person, place, or thing and is not capitalized.                                    |
| 4. _____ Abstract Noun   | D. a part of speech that is a person, place, thing, or idea                               |
| 5. _____ Concrete Noun   | E. names groups of things and people.   |
| 6. _____ Compound Noun   | F. a noun that only has a single form.  |
| 7. _____ Collective Noun | G. can be experienced with one of the five senses.  |
| 8. _____ Count Noun      | H. contains two or more words that join together to make a single noun.                   |
| 9. _____ Non Count Noun  | I. a type of noun that is intangible.   |

### Part 2: Multiple Choice

Directions: Identify what kind of noun each word is by selecting the correct answer.

- |                |                           |                           |
|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 10. restaurant | A. count and abstract     | C. count and common       |
|                | B. non count and common   | D. non count and abstract |
| 11. courage    | A. count and abstract     | C. count and common       |
|                | B. non count and common   | D. non count and abstract |
| 12. racecar    | A. compound and non count | C. compound and proper    |
|                | B. compound and abstract  | D. compound and concrete  |
| 13. storm      | A. count and abstract     | C. count and concrete     |
|                | B. non count and concrete | D. non count and abstract |
| 14. team       | A. common and collective  | C. common and compound    |
|                | B. proper and collective  | D. proper and compound    |
| 15. Wisconsin  | A. common                 | C. proper                 |
|                | B. collective             | D. compound               |

# PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS

## Test

### Part 1: Matching Definitions

Directions: Correctly match the terms on the left with their corresponding definitions on the right.

#### TERMS

#### DEFINITIONS

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ Noun            | A. names a person, place, or thing and is capitalized.                                    |
| 2. _____ Common Noun     | B. a noun in which you can add a number to the front of it and add an s at the end of it. |
| 3. _____ Proper Noun     | C. any person, place, or thing and is not capitalized.                                    |
| 4. _____ Abstract Noun   | D. a part of speech that is a person, place, thing, or idea.                              |
| 5. _____ Concrete Noun   | E. names groups of things and people.   |
| 6. _____ Compound Noun   | F. a noun that only has a single form.  |
| 7. _____ Collective Noun | G. can be experienced with one of the five senses.  |
| 8. _____ Count Noun      | H. contains two or more words that join together to make a single noun.                   |
| 9. _____ Non Count Noun  | I. a type of noun that is intangible.   |

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Directions: Identify what kind of noun each word is by selecting the correct answer.

- |                |                           |                           |
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| 10. restaurant | A. count and abstract     | C. count and common       |
|                | B. non count and common   | D. non count and abstract |
| 11. courage    | A. count and abstract     | C. count and common       |
|                | B. non count and common   | D. non count and abstract |
| 12. racecar    | A. compound and non count | C. compound and proper    |
|                | B. compound and abstract  | D. compound and concrete  |
| 13. storm      | A. count and abstract     | C. count and concrete     |
|                | B. non count and concrete | D. non count and abstract |
| 14. team       | A. common and collective  | C. common and compound    |
|                | B. proper and collective  | D. proper and compound    |
| 15. Wisconsin  | A. common                 | C. proper                 |
|                | B. collective             | D. compound               |

# PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS

## Common vs. Proper Nouns

**Noun:** A noun is a person, place, thing, or idea. While a common noun can refer to any person, place, or thing and is not capitalized, a proper noun names a specific person, place, or thing and is capitalized.

COMMON NOUNS	PROPER NOUNS
firefighter	Chief Wilson
school	Oak Bridge Academy
city	Los Angeles

### PART 1:

Directions: Correctly categorize the words in the word box by writing them in the correct column.

store	city	Samuel	ice cream	Oreo
San Francisco	candy	Great Gatsby	magazine	Albertson's
Del Taco	hotel	Samsung	girl	Hawaii

### COMMON NOUNS

### PROPER NOUNS


### PART 2:

Directions: Identify the underlined noun as either a common or a proper noun by writing C for common or P for proper in the space provided.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Susan and Mary watched their favorite show, Growing Pains, on the television.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Susan and Mary watched their favorite show, Growing Pains, on the television.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Susan and Mary watched their favorite show, Growing Pains, on the television.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ The young girl waited at the bus stop and read a magazine while waiting for her mom.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ The young girl waited at the bus stop and read a magazine while waiting for her mom.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ "Mom," called the girl. "Can we please go to the park today?"
7. \_\_\_\_\_ "Mom," called the girl. "Can we please go to the park today?"
8. \_\_\_\_\_ The grocery store is usually restocked on Wednesday.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ The grocery store is usually restocked on Wednesday.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ While living in the city, the family enjoyed frequent trips to Arlington Bridge.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ While living in the city, the family enjoyed frequent trips to Arlington Bridge.



# PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS

## Abstract vs. Concrete Nouns

**Noun:** A noun is a person, place, thing, or idea. While an abstract noun is intangible and you cannot see, touch, taste, smell, or hear it, a concrete noun is tangible. Someone can see, touch, taste, smell, or hear a concrete noun.

ABSTRACT NOUNS	CONCRETE NOUNS
skill	pizza
faith	hurricane
trust	basketball

### PART 1:

Directions: Correctly categorize the words in the word box by writing them in the correct column.

koala	idea	leadership	priority	boat
fun	pencil	food	loyalty	tree
paper	dedication	friendship	sand	wind

**ABSTRACT NOUNS**

**CONCRETE NOUNS**

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

### PART 2:

Directions: Identify the underlined noun as either an abstract or a concrete noun by writing A for abstract or C for concrete in the space provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ Jenna and Lisa's friendship was unwavering.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Jenna and Lisa's friendship was unwavering.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Martin Luther King Jr. had a dream that all people would be treated equally.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Martin Luther King Jr. had a dream that all people would be treated equally.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Upon entering the witness stand, the witness swore to tell the whole truth to the judge and jury.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Upon entering the witness stand, the witness swore to tell the whole truth to the judge and jury.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Upon entering the witness stand, the witness swore to tell the whole truth to the judge and jury.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The school values integrity, honesty, and courage.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The school values integrity, honesty, and courage.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The researchers made progress last night in the fight against diseases.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The researchers made progress last night in the fight against diseases.

# PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS

## Count vs. Non Count Nouns

**Noun:** A noun is a person, place, thing, or idea. You can add a number before and an s behind a count noun and it will still make sense and be grammatically correct. However, non count nouns only exist in their singular form.

COUNT NOUNS	NON COUNT NOUNS
bag	baggage
sofa	furniture
rainstorm	weather

### PART 1:

Directions: Correctly categorize the words in the word box by writing them in the correct column.

smoke	application	cloth	computer	dirt
bread	homework	snowflake	snow	park
assignment	rain	advice	pile	state

### COUNT NOUNS

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### NON COUNT NOUNS

---

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---

---

### PART 2:

Directions: Identify the underlined noun as either a count or a non count noun by writing C for count or N for non count in the space provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ Five kids like to play in the snow.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Five kids like to play in the snow.
- \_\_\_\_\_ As the snow came down, the people watched snowflakes gracefully fall from the sky.
- \_\_\_\_\_ As the snow came down, the people watched snowflakes gracefully fall from the sky.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The teacher assigned the students homework for the night.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The teacher assigned five different homework assignments for the night.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The teacher assigned five different homework assignments for the night.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The chess club likes to play chess on Wednesday afternoons.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The chess club likes to play chess on Wednesday afternoons.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The chess club likes to play chess on Wednesday afternoons.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The squeamish boy fainted at the sight of blood.

# PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS

## Noun Identification and Capitalization Exercise

**Noun:** A noun is a person, place, thing, or idea. While a common noun can refer to any person, place, or thing and is not capitalized, a proper noun names a specific person, place, or thing and is capitalized.

COMMON NOUNS	PROPER NOUNS
firefighter	Chief Wilson
school	Oak Bridge Academy
city	Los Angeles

**Directions:** For each sentence below, underline all of the nouns and capitalize all of the proper nouns.

Example:

C W

At the scene of the accident, chief wilson helped the man and his children.

- The football team decided to celebrate its victory by eating pizza at the pizza shack.
- The teacher asked the students to sit in their seats and work on the assignment.
- Mr. jones asked his friends carol and diego to go see a movie with him at the bellevue theater.
- She lives in the city of albuquerque, new mexico toward the edge of town.
- On the weekend, jane and mom went to the mall to shop for some clothes.
- On the weekend, jane and her mom went to the parkview mall to shop for some clothes.
- Susan and mary watched their favorite show, growing pains, on the television.
- The grocery store is usually restocked on wednesday.
- The school values integrity, honesty, and courage.
- The new school, oak bridge academy, values integrity, honesty, and courage.
- The couple drove outside of the city limits in their new car.
- My father likes to listen to music and play the guitar.
- At dover city high school, the students explore science and technology.
- The abandoned dog that was taken to the city's animal shelter was recently adopted by fred and laura.
- In january, new york received a lot of snow.

# PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS

## Compound and Collective Nouns

**Compound Noun:** A compound noun is a noun that contains two or more words that join together to make a single noun. The compound nouns can be one word, hyphenated, or two words.

**Collective Noun:** A collective noun is a single noun in singular form that names a collective group.

COMPOUND NOUNS	COLLECTIVE NOUNS
firefighter	team
doghouse	group
over-the-counter	family

**Directions:** Individually or in small groups, brainstorm as many compound and collective nouns as possible.

Compound Nouns

Collective Nouns

## PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS

# Noun Type Crossword Puzzle

**Directions:** Using the clues provided, complete the crossword puzzle by writing the type of noun that the definition describes. Hint: You will not write noun every time, and non count will be written as one word.

## ACROSS

2. a noun in which you can add a number to the front of it and add an s at the end of it.
3. a type of noun that is intangible.
5. can be experienced with one of the five senses.
7. any person, place, or thing and is not capitalized.
8. a part of speech that is a person, place, thing, or idea

**DOWN**

1. names a person, place, or thing and is capitalized.
4. names groups of things and people.
5. contains two or more words that join together to make a single noun.
6. a noun that only has a single form.

[illegible]

## TYPES OF NOUNS

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# PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS

## Noun Type Crossword Puzzle

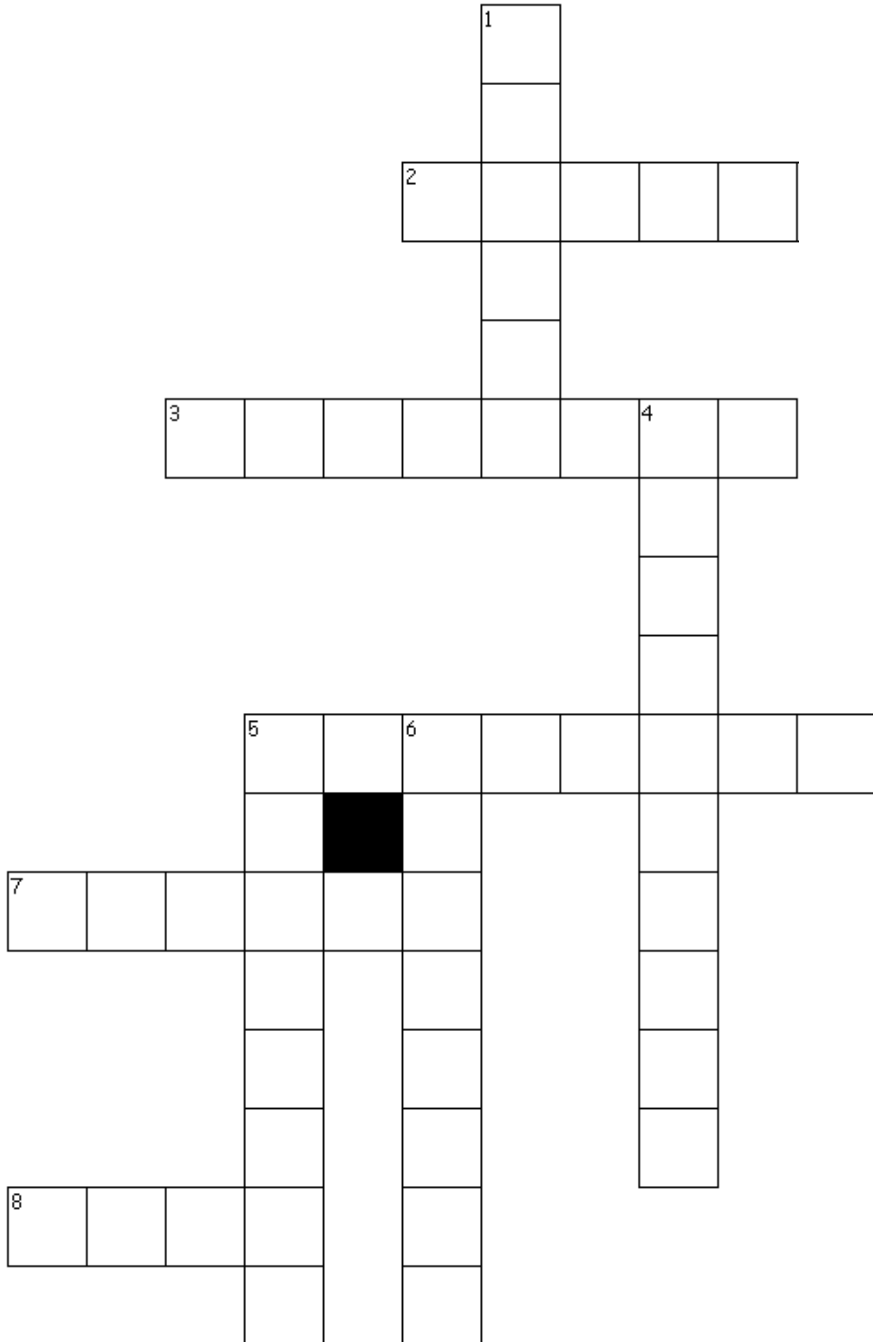
**Directions:** Using the clues provided, complete the crossword puzzle by writing the type of noun that the definition describes. Hint: You will not write noun every time, and non count will be written as one word.

## ACROSS

2. a noun in which you can add a number to the front of it and add an s at the end of it.
3. a type of noun that is intangible.
5. can be experienced with one of the five senses.
7. any person, place, or thing and is not capitalized.
8. a part of speech that is a person, place, thing, or idea

**DOWN**

1. names a person, place, or thing and is capitalized.
4. names groups of things and people.
5. contains two or more words that join together to make a single noun.
6. a noun that only has a single form.



## TYPES OF NOUNS

## Common

Proper

## Abstract

## Concrete

Compound

## Collective

Count

Noncount

# PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS

## Final Test

### PART 1: MATCHING DEFINITIONS

Directions: Correctly match the terms on the left with their corresponding definitions on the right.

#### TERMS

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Noun
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Common Noun
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Proper Noun
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Abstract Noun
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Concrete Noun
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Compound Noun
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Collective Noun
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Count Noun
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Non Count Noun

#### DEFINITIONS

- A. names a person, place, or thing and is capitalized.
- B. a noun in which you can add a number to the front of it and add an s at the end of it.
- C. any person, place, or thing and is not capitalized.
- D. a part of speech that is a person, place, thing, or idea
- E. names groups of things and people.
- F. a noun that only has a single form.
- G. can be experienced with one of the five senses.
- H. contains two or more words that join together to make a single noun.
- I. a type of noun that is intangible.

### PART 2: NOUN IDENTIFICATION

Directions: Identify what kind of noun the word is by selecting multiple answers for each word.

- |                        |             |               |             |              |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 10. _____ cup          | A. common   | B. proper     | C. count    | D. abstract  |
| 11. _____ Milwaukee    | A. common   | B. proper     | C. concrete | D. abstract  |
| 12. _____ rain         | A. concrete | B. abstract   | C. count    | D. non count |
| 13. _____ lightning    | A. common   | B. proper     | C. concrete | D. abstract  |
| 14. _____ ice cream    | A. concrete | B. collective | C. compound | D. abstract  |
| 15. _____ class        | A. concrete | B. collective | C. compound | D. abstract  |
| 16. _____ doctor       | A. common   | B. proper     | C. concrete | D. abstract  |
| 17. _____ Dr. Lawrence | A. common   | B. proper     | C. concrete | D. abstract  |
| 18. _____ honesty      | A. common   | B. proper     | C. concrete | D. abstract  |
| 19. _____ fog          | A. common   | B. proper     | C. concrete | D. abstract  |
| 20. _____ agency       | A. concrete | B. collective | C. compound | D. abstract  |
| 21. _____ truth        | A. concrete | B. common     | C. compound | D. abstract  |
| 22. _____ doghouse     | A. concrete | B. collective | C. compound | D. abstract  |
| 23. _____ rice         | A. concrete | B. abstract   | C. count    | D. non count |
| 24. _____ homework     | A. concrete | B. abstract   | C. count    | D. non count |
| 25. _____ idea         | A. concrete | B. abstract   | C. count    | D. non count |

# Answer Key

## LESSON: COMMON vs. Proper Nouns

A noun is a person, place, thing, or idea. While a common noun can refer to any person, place, or thing and is not capitalized, a proper noun names a specific person, place, or thing and is capitalized.

COMMON NOUNS	PROPER NOUNS
firefighter	Chief Wilson
school	Oak Bridge Academy
city	Los Angeles

### PART 1:

Directions: Correctly categorize the words in the word box by writing them in the correct column.

store	city	Samuel	ice cream	Oreo
San Francisco	candy	Great Gatsby	magazine	Albertson's
Del Taco	hotel	Samsung	girl	Hawaii

### COMMON NOUNS

store

ice cream

magazine

girl

city

candy

hotel

### PROPER NOUNS

Samuel

San Francisco

Albertson's

Samsung

Oreo

Great Gatsby

Del Taco

Hawaii

### PART 2:

Directions: Identify the underlined noun as either a common or a proper noun by writing C for common or P for proper in the space provided.

- C Susan and Mary watched their favorite show, Growing Pains, on the television.
- P Susan and Mary watched their favorite show, Growing Pains, on the television.
- P Susan and Mary watched their favorite show, Growing Pains, on the television.
- C The young girl waited at the bus stop and read a magazine while waiting for her mom.
- C The young girl waited at the bus stop and read a magazine while waiting for her mom.
- P "Mom," called the girl. "Can we please go to the park today?"
- C "Mom," called the girl. "Can we please go to the park today?"
- C The grocery store is usually restocked on Wednesday.
- P The grocery store is usually restocked on Wednesday.
- P While living in the city, the family enjoyed frequent trips to Arlington Bridge.
- C While living in the city, the family enjoyed frequent trips to Arlington Bridge.



# Answer Key

## Abstract vs. Concrete Nouns

A noun is a person, place, thing, or idea. While an abstract noun is intangible and you cannot see, touch, taste, smell, or hear it, a concrete noun is tangible. Someone can see, touch, taste, smell, or hear a concrete noun.

ABSTRACT NOUNS	CONCRETE NOUNS
skill	pizza
faith	hurricane
trust	basketball

### PART 1:

Directions: Correctly categorize the words in the word box by writing them in the correct column.

koala	idea	leadership	priority	boat
fun	pencil	food	loyalty	tree
paper	dedication	friendship	sand	wind

#### ABSTRACT NOUNS

idea  
leadership  
priority  
fun  
loyalty  
dedication  
friendship

#### CONCRETE NOUNS

koala  
boat  
pencil  
food  
tree  
paper  
sand  
wind

### PART 2:

Directions: Identify the underlined noun as either an abstract or a concrete noun by writing A for abstract or C for concrete in the space provided.

- C Jenna and Lisa's friendship was unwavering.
- A Jenna and Lisa's friendship was unwavering.
- A Martin Luther King Jr. had a dream that all people would be treated equally.
- C Martin Luther King Jr. had a dream that all people would be treated equally.
- C Upon entering the witness stand, the witness swore to tell the whole truth to the judge and jury.
- C Upon entering the witness stand, the witness swore to tell the whole truth to the judge and jury.
- A Upon entering the witness stand, the witness swore to tell the whole truth to the judge and jury.
- C The school values integrity, honesty, and courage.
- A The school values integrity, honesty, and courage.
- C The researchers made progress last night in the fight against diseases.
- A The researchers made progress last night in the fight against diseases.

# Answer Key

## LESSON 1: COUNT NOUNS

### Count Nouns vs. Non Count Nouns

A noun is a person, place, thing, or idea. You can add a number before and an s behind a count noun and it will still make sense and be grammatically correct. However, non count nouns only exist in their singular form.

COUNT NOUNS	NON COUNT NOUNS
bag	baggage
sofa	furniture
rainstorm	weather

### PART 1:

Directions: Correctly categorize the words in the word box by writing them in the correct column.

smoke	application	cloth	computer	dirt
bread	homework	snowflake	snow	park
assignment	rain	advice	pile	state

#### COUNT NOUNS

application

computer

snowflake

park

assignment

pile

state

#### NON COUNT NOUNS

smoke

cloth

dirt

bread

homework

snow

rain

advice

### PART 2:

Directions: Identify the underlined noun as either a count or a non count noun by writing C for count or N for non count in the space provided.

1. C Five kids like to play in the snow.
2. N Five kids like to play in the snow.
3. N As the snow came down, the people watched snowflakes gracefully fall from the sky.
4. C As the snow came down, the people watched snowflakes gracefully fall from the sky.
5. N The teacher assigned the students homework for the night.
6. C The teacher assigned five different homework assignments for the night.
7. C The teacher assigned five different homework assignments for the night.
8. C The chess club likes to play chess on Wednesday afternoons.
9. N The chess club likes to play chess on Wednesday afternoons.
10. C The chess club likes to play chess on Wednesday afternoons.
11. N The squeamish boy fainted at the sight of blood.

# Answer Key

## Lesson 1: NOUNS

### Identification and Capitalization Exercise

A noun is a person, place, thing, or idea. While a common noun can refer to any person, place, or thing and is not capitalized, a proper noun names a specific person, place, or thing and is capitalized.

COMMON NOUNS	PROPER NOUNS
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school	Oak Bridge Academy
city	Los Angeles

**Directions:** For each sentence below, underline all of the nouns and capitalize all of the proper nouns.

Example:

C W

At the scene of the accident, chief wilson helped the man and his children.

P S

- The football team decided to celebrate its victory by eating pizza at the pizza shack.
- The teacher asked the students to sit in their seats and work on the assignment.
- Mr. jones asked his friends carol and diego to go see a movie with him at the bellevue theater.
- She lives in the city of albuquerque, new mexico toward the edge of town.
- On the weekend, jane and mom went to the mall to shop for some clothes.
- On the weekend, jane and her mom went to the parkview mall to shop for some clothes.
- Susan and mary watched their favorite show, growing pains, on the television.
- The grocery store is usually restocked on wednesday.
- The school values integrity, honesty, and courage.
- The new school, oak bridge academy, values integrity, honesty, and courage.
- The couple drove outside of the city limits in their new car.
- My father likes to listen to music and play the guitar.
- At dover city high school, the students explore science and technology.
- The abandoned dog that was taken to the city's animal shelter was recently adopted by fred and laura.
- In july, new york received a lot of snow.

# Answer Key

## Types of Nouns

### Fill-in Type Crossword Puzzle

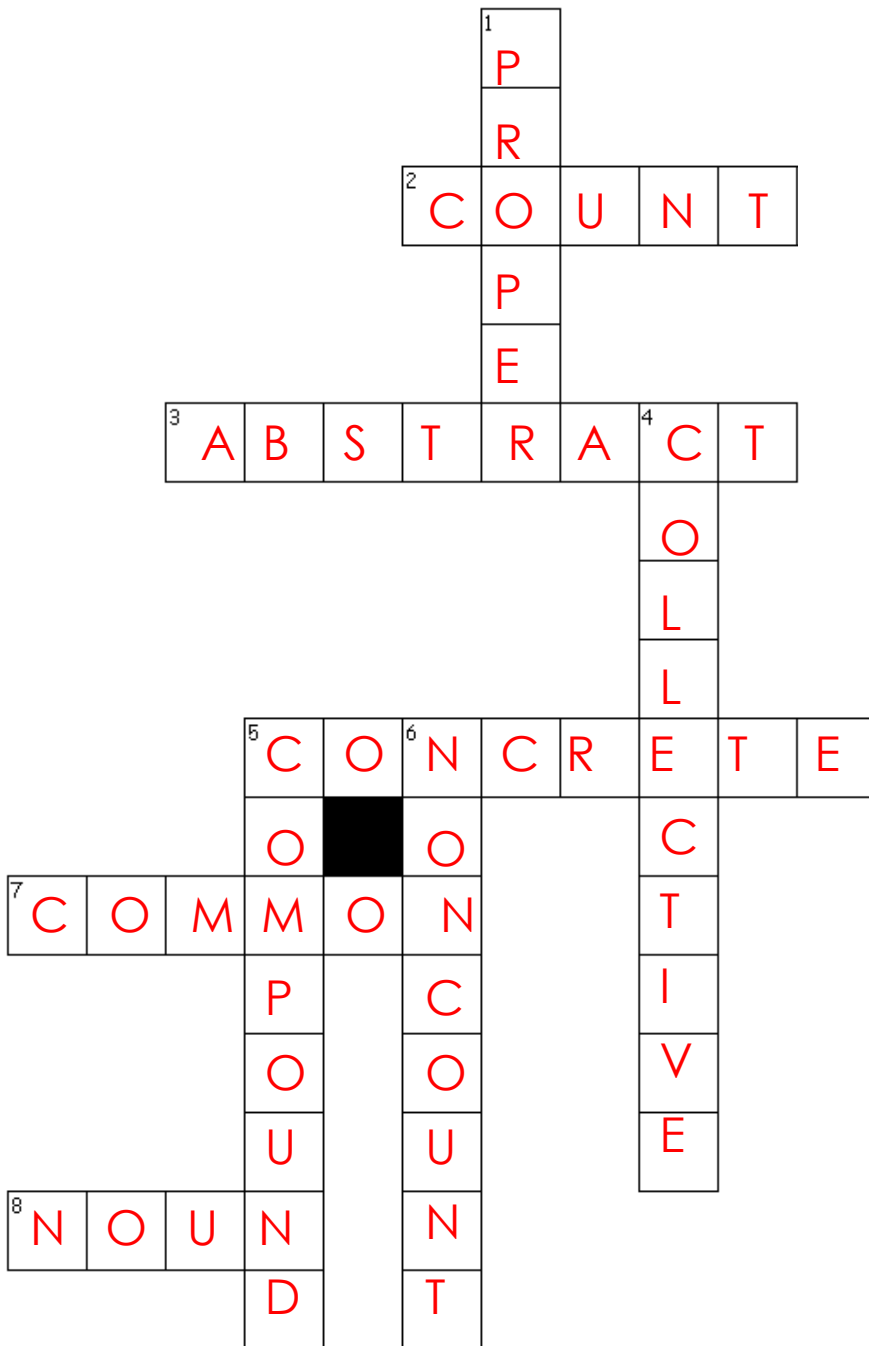
Using the clues provided, complete the crossword puzzle by writing the type of noun that the definition describes. Hint: You will not write noun every time, and non count will be written as one word.

#### ACROSS

2. a noun in which you can add a number to the front of it and add an s at the end of it.
3. a type of noun that is intangible.
5. can be experienced with one of the five senses.
7. any person, place, or thing and is not capitalized.
8. a part of speech that is a person, place, thing, or idea

#### DOWN

1. names a person, place, or thing and is capitalized.
4. names groups of things and people.
5. contains two or more words that join together to make a single noun.
6. a noun that only has a single form.



## TYPES OF NOUNS

Common

Proper

Abstract

Concrete

Compound

Collective

Count

Noncount

# Answer Key

## PRETEST AND TEST ANSWER KEY

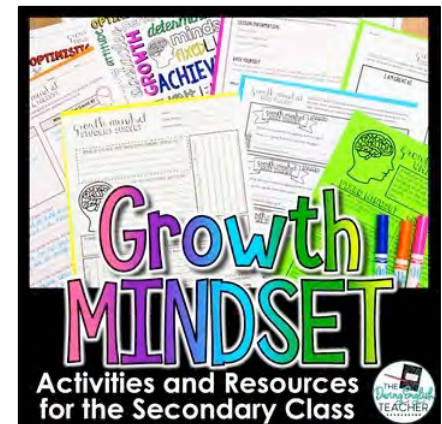
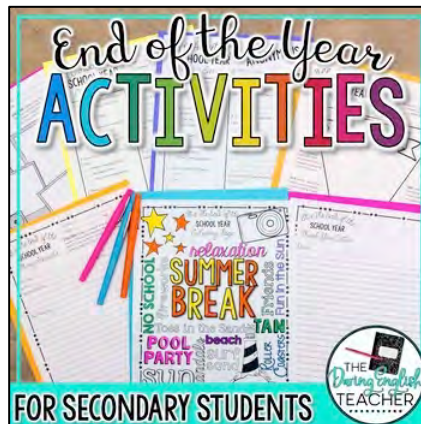
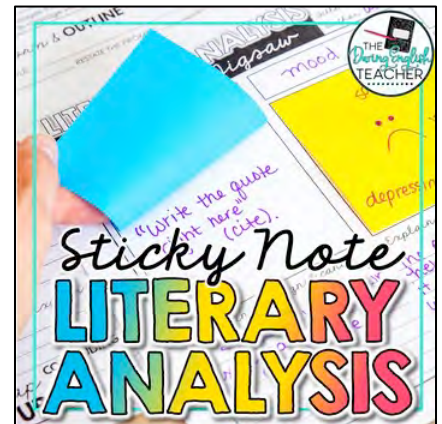
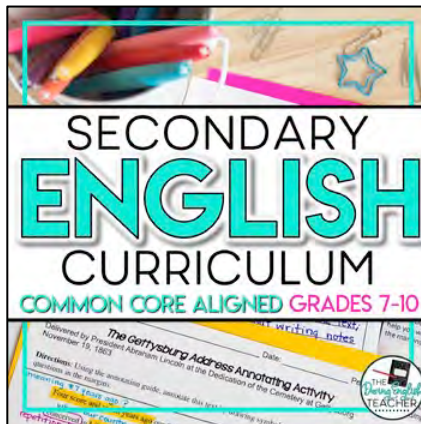
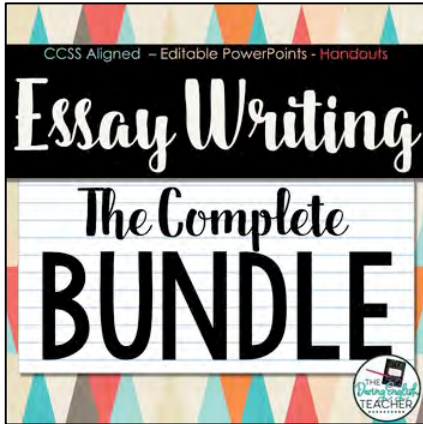
1. D
2. C
3. A
4. I
5. G
6. H
7. E
8. B
9. F
10. C
11. D
12. D
13. C
14. A
15. C

## FINAL TEST ANSWER KEY

1. D
2. C
3. A
4. I
5. G
6. H
7. E
8. B
9. F
10. A, C
11. B, C
12. A, D
13. A, C
14. A, C
15. A, B
16. A, C
17. B, C
18. A, D
19. A, C
20. A, B
21. B, D
22. A, C
23. A, C
24. A, D
25. B, C



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