Noun Essentials

Hello and welcome back, in this lesson we will be looking at nouns and the difference between singular and plural, question and negative forms.

Singular and Plural Nouns

What are **nouns**?

Nouns are words that are the names of people or objects.

These can be singular or plural.

For most nouns if they are plural an extra 'S' at the end of the noun is needed.

Singular -   Plural

Noun -   Noun+(s)

Examples:
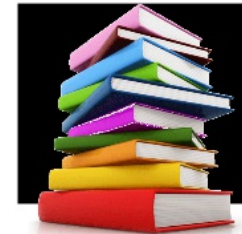
Hat – Hats

Cow – Cows

Boy – Boys

Car – Cars

Book – Books

Nouns that end in ch, x, s, or s sounds need to have es on the end I plural.

Singular - Plural

Noun(ch) - Noun+(es)

Examples:

Fox – Foxes
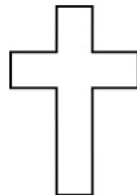
Match – Matches

Loss – Losses

Cross – Crosses

Nouns that end in f or fe swap the f to a v and add es.

Singular -   Plural Noun (f) -   Noun – (f)+(ves)

Examples:

Scarf – Scarves

Thief - thieves

Knife – Knives

Calf – Calves

Nouns that end in y or o don't have specific rules.

Examples:

Boy – Boys

Honey – Honey

Strawberry – strawberries

Dodo – Dodos

Family – families

Some nouns just don't follow certain rules.

Examples:

Child – children

Man – men

Woman – women

And a few nouns stay the same.

Examples:

Sheep – sheep

Fish – fish

Cod – cod

Count nouns

Count nouns can be counted as one or more.

Singular -   Plural

Noun -   Noun+(s)

Examples:

Hat – Hats

Cow – Cows

Boy – Boys

Car – Cars

Book – Books

With expressions such as:

A few,   (A few hats)

Many,   (many cows)

 Some,   (some cars)

Every,   (every book)

Each,   (each boy)

These,   (these cats)

Count nouns **Do NOT** work with **much!**

With appropriate articles:

A - Used if the noun starts with a consonant. (singular)

(a computer)

An- used if the noun starts with a vowel. (Singular)

(an apple)

The – used for all nouns if spoken in third person. (Singular)

(the dog)

Non-count nouns

Non count nouns can't be counted as they express a group.
Examples:

Homework

Bread

Software

Snow

Wine

Cloth

Generally cannot be pluralized.

With expressions such as

Some,	**(some wine)**
Any,	**(any software)**
Enough,	**(enough snow)**
This,	**(this cloth)**
That,	**(that bread)**
Much	**(much homework)**

Work both with and without an article

A - Used if the noun starts with a consonant. (singular)

(a cloth)

An- used if the noun starts with a vowel. (Singular)

(an aluminium sheet)

The – used for all nouns if spoken in third person. (Singular)

(the snow)

None – Wine is delicious.

Count nouns **Do NOT** work with **these, those, every, each, either, or neither.**

Possessive Nouns

Possessive nouns show who owns what.

This is simply done by the use of **an apostrophe (') and s** after the owners name.

Noun – noun + (') +(s)

Jake's spoon

The monkey's hat

My dad's car

When a noun is plural and ends in s, just add an apostrophe (').
Noun(s) – noun(s) + (')

James' house

The teachers' pen

If two people share an object, the apostrophe
and s are only added to the second person.

James and Diane's baby

Dom and Dan's football

The clown and monkey's balloons