

On the basis of content covered previously in videos of **Chapter 'Noun'** uploaded on e-learning platform of **Optimum International School** and after going through the chapter thoroughly of your textbook given below attempt all the exercises (A,B,C,D and E) in your notebook neatly.

## Nouns

In this chapter, learn:

- about proper nouns
- about common nouns
- about collective nouns
- about concrete nouns
- about abstract nouns

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A noun is the name of any person, place or thing. Nouns also name an emotion, a quality, an activity or a state.

*Kavita went to the market.*

*Put the chair in the balcony.*

*His bravery won him an honour.*

Kinds of nouns:

1. proper nouns
2. common nouns
3. collective nouns
4. concrete nouns
5. abstract nouns

Nouns are also classified into countable and uncountable nouns (see chapter 2).

### ■ Proper Nouns

A proper noun is the name of a particular person, place or thing. Remember, all proper nouns must be written beginning with a capital letter.

Neha, Lucknow, Ganga



#### Grammar Point

Nouns are broadly classified into proper and common nouns. Common nouns can be countable or uncountable. Collective, concrete and abstract are classes based on the meaning of the nouns rather than grammatical function.

### Common Nouns

A common noun is the name given to every person or thing of the same kind. For example, the word *man* can be used for any man. It is a name common to all men.

Neha is a *girl*.

Mr Gupta is a *painter*.

The *books* are on the *table*.

#### A EXERCISE

Underline the nouns and write whether they are proper nouns or common nouns.

1. Sheela took the dog for a walk.
2. The crowd gathered to watch the match.
3. There are twenty apples in the basket.
4. The Ganga is considered to be a holy river by Hindus.
5. Karan loves to eat cake.
6. These pearls have a beautiful lustre.
7. I met the owner of America's popular brand Coach.
8. She is planning a big party in December.
9. Riya bought those shoes for me from Paris.
10. We will vote Zoya as the president of our school's literary club.



### Collective Nouns

To speak of a collection or a number of persons or things as a whole or as one group, we use a collective noun.

a *bundle* of sticks

a *herd* of cows

Our *team* won the match.

The *crew* looks after passengers during a flight.

The words *bundle*, *herd*, *team* and *crew* are examples of collective nouns, and refer to a collection of people, animals or things.



Match the collective nouns in column A with the objects they refer to in column B.

Column A	Column B
1. album	cards
2. bunch	sheep, birds
3. crew	grapes, keys
4. flock	photographs
5. pack	cattle
6. pride	sailors
7. herd	pearls
8. shoal	bees
9. grove	fish
10. set	drawers
11. string	trees
12. chest	rooms
13. swarm	tools
14. library	lions
15. suite	books



### Concrete Nouns

A noun referring to things that can be perceived or experienced through any of our five senses – which means that it can be seen, touched or felt, tasted, smelt or heard – is called a concrete noun.

*Raman ate an apple.*

*The dog swam in the water.*

*Put some sugar in the tea.*

In the sentences above, *Raman*, *apple*, *dog*, *water*, *sugar* and *tea* are all concrete nouns. Thus, concrete nouns can be common, proper or collective nouns.



## ■ Abstract Nouns

An abstract noun is usually the name for a state of being, a concept, a quality or an action that has no physical existence. Things named by abstract nouns cannot be seen, touched, tasted or smelt.

In his *youth*, Sami played cricket for his college.  
(a state of being)

Funny movies are popular because they have a lot of *humour*.  
(a quality)

Mahatma Gandhi preached *peace* and *non-violence*.  
(concepts)

*Laughter* is the best medicine. (action)



Many abstract nouns are formed from

### 1. adjectives

- *youth* from *young*
- *strength* from *strong*

### 2. verbs

- *laughter* from *laugh*
- *freedom* from *free*

### 3. common nouns

- *friendship* from *friend*
- *patriotism* from *patriot*



The names of subjects like art, music, maths, biology, etc. are also abstract nouns because they are also concepts.

**Pick out the nouns from the passage and say what kind each noun is. Write your answers in the box below.**

Akbar was a famous king. He was known for his intelligence and honesty. He was also very sincere. His favourite courtier was Birbal, who was well known in the court for his wit and humour. Troupes of artists visited Akbar's court in Agra, and there was a lot of merriment and laughter.

NOUNS

common	proper	collective	abstract

EXERCISE D

Fill in the blanks with the correct abstract noun from the ones given in the box below.

timidity    privacy    activity    kindness    truth  
 strength    hardship    justice    decision    freedom

- Mother Teresa was renowned for her \_\_\_\_\_.
- India got \_\_\_\_\_ from the British rule in 1947.
- We should always speak the \_\_\_\_\_.
- There was a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ in the school on sports day.
- He took the \_\_\_\_\_ to become a doctor.
- Poor people have to undergo a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A deer is known for its \_\_\_\_\_.
- Curtains give us \_\_\_\_\_ from the outside world.
- A judge has to ensure \_\_\_\_\_.
- He was able to win the tug of war because he had \_\_\_\_\_.



EXERCISE E

Make abstract nouns from the following words.

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. obey _____  | 6. strong _____  |
| 2. deep _____  | 7. appoint _____ |
| 3. grow _____  | 8. coward _____  |
| 4. treat _____ | 9. noble _____   |
| 5. move _____  | 10. slave _____  |