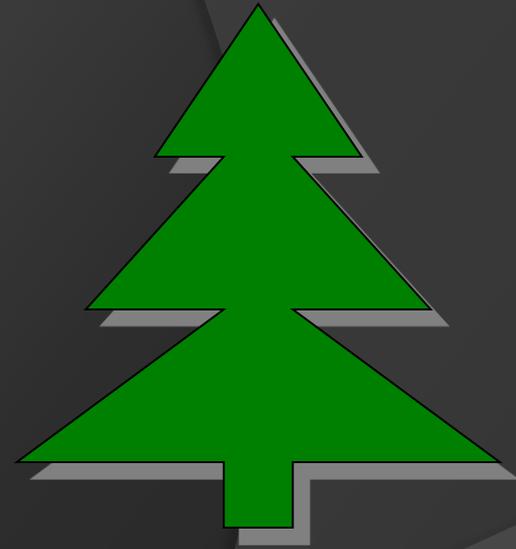


Nouns



What is a Noun?

- ◎ It is a word that names a person, place, thing, idea, or quality.
 - Person- boy, teacher, David, doctor
 - Place- Raleigh, town, countryside
 - Thing- house, tree, dog, bicycle, ice cream
 - Idea- truth, illusion, fantasy, democracy
 - Quality- caring, hatred, beauty, boredom

Common vs. Proper Nouns

- ⦿ Common nouns name any one class of people, places, or things.
 - Examples:
 - cat, dog, child, state, country, chain
- ⦿ Proper nouns always start with a capital letter and refer to a specific person, place, or thing.
 - Examples:
 - Names of people
 - Megan, Ryan, the Smith family, Mr. Corbo
 - Days of the week, months, and holidays (not seasons)
 - Sunday, July, Christmas, Thanksgiving, summer
 - Ranks and Titles
 - Doctor Battle, Uncle Steve, Admiral Jones

More Proper Nouns

- Geographic areas
 - North Carolina, Mississippi River, Atlantic Ocean, Lake Jordan, Raleigh
- Historical Periods:
 - World War II, Civil War, the Middle Ages
- Nationalities, Religions, Languages
 - Asians, German, Christians, Arabic
- Specific school courses
 - English 101, History of Canada
- Specific buildings and schools
 - Daniels Middle School, Dell Computers, University of North Carolina
- Brand names:
 - Sony, Apple, Blackberry, Honda
- Stand alone letters:
 - T-Shirt, X-ray, U-turn
- Specific teams
 - the New Orleans Saints, Philadelphia Phillies, Republicans, the Democratic Party
- Movies and books
 - *Harry Potter*, *The House of the Scorpion*

Collective vs. Compound Nouns

- ⦿ Collective Noun- a noun that names a group of individual people or things.
 - Examples: squad, flock, crew, company, team, orchard
- ⦿ Compound Noun- made up of 2 or more words.
 - Examples- workshop, ice age, Getty Museum, father-in-law

Making Nouns Plural

◎ General Rules

- Usually add (s)
 - wave = waves
 - hat = hats
- If the word ends in (o), usually add (es):
 - hero = heroes
 - potato = potatoes
- If the word ends in (s, x, z, ch, or sh) add (es)
 - glass = glasses
 - church = churches
 - box = boxes
 - bush = bushes

Making Nouns Plural

◎ General Rules

- If the word ends in (y) and there's a vowel(a, e, i, o, or u) before the (y) add (s):
 - play = plays
 - monkey = monkeys
- If the word ends in y and there's a consonant before the (y) change the (y) to (i) and add (es):
 - party = parties
 - candy = candies

Making Nouns Plural

◎ General Rules

- If a proper noun (someone's name) ends in (y), just add (s):
 - the Kennedy family – the Kennedys
- If a compound noun has a main noun in it, add the (s) to the main noun:
 - one father-in-law = two fathers-in-law
 - one chief of police = two chiefs of police
- If a compound noun has no main noun in it, add the (s) at the end:
 - one follow-up = two follow-ups
 - one trade-in = two trade-ins

Making Nouns Possessive

- ◎ To show that someone owns something, we use possessive nouns.
 - The arms of Gary = Gary's arms
 - The tail of the cat = cat's tail
- ◎ If two people own the same thing, use an apostrophe and (s) for only the second person.
 - Tom and Tracey's home
 - Jay and Alicia's dog
- ◎ If two people don't share the same thing, use an apostrophe and (s) for both people.
 - Kevin's and Jen's eyes
 - Kim's and Chris's feet

Making Nouns Possessive

⦿ Singular:

- The girl's wallet
- The child's toy
- The boss's luggage

⦿ Plural:

- The girls' wallets
- The children's toys
- My bosses' luggage