



## CLASS :VI

**Subject: English Language**

**Date:8/6/20**

**Topic: Kinds of nouns**

**Time Limit:30 mins**

### *Worksheet No.:14*

Nouns are naming words. There are several different kinds of nouns. This page describes the most common types.

#### **Common Nouns**

A common noun is the word used for a class of person, place or thing.

Examples:

car

man

bridge

town

water

metal

ammonia

Note: Common nouns are capitalized only when they start a sentence.

**Abstract nouns** – things you cannot see or touch (e.g., bravery, joy)

**Collective nouns** – words to describe groups (e.g., team, choir)

**Compound nouns** – nouns made up of more than one word (e.g., court-martial, pickpocket, water bottle)

**Concrete nouns** – things you can see or touch (e.g., tree, cloud)

**Non-countable nouns** (mass nouns) – things you cannot count (e.g., food, music)

**Gender-specific nouns** – words which are definitely male or female (e.g., vixen, actress)

**Verbal nouns** – nouns derived from verbs (e.g., a building, an attack)

**Gerunds** – nouns that represent actions (e.g., running fast, guessing a number)

## Proper Nouns

A proper noun is the name of a person, place or thing (i.e., its own name). A proper noun always starts with a capital letter. For example:

Michael

Africa

Peking

Dayton Peace Accord

United Nations

The Tower of London

Uncle George

(Uncle is written with a capital letter because it is part of his name.)

My favourite auntie is Auntie Sally.

(In this example, the first auntie is a common noun, but the second Auntie is part of a proper noun.)

The Red Lion

Read more about using capital letters for proper nouns but not common nouns.

## Collective Nouns

A collective noun is the word used for a group of people or things. For example:

Choir

Team

Jury

Shoal

Cabinet (of ministers)

Regiment

The big question with collective nouns is whether they should be treated as singular or plural.

The answer is: They can be treated as singular or plural depending on the sense of your sentence.

Read more about treating collective nouns as singular and plural

## Gerunds

Gerunds are formed from verbs. They end -ing. They are a type of common noun.

I love baking.

(baking – the name of an activity; it is formed from the verb to bake.)

Thinking is required to solve this problem.

(thinking – the name of an activity; it is formed from the verb to think.)

Gerunds are different from other nouns because they can take an object or be modified with an adverb.

I love baking bread.

(Here, bread is the object of the gerund baking.)

Thinking laterally is required to solve this problem.

(Here, the gerund thinking has been modified by the adverb laterally.)

## Compound Nouns

Compound nouns are nouns made up of two or more words. Some compound nouns are hyphenated, some are not, and some combine their words to form a single word. For example:

Mother-in-law

Board of members

Court-martial

Forget-me-not

Manservant

Pickpocket  
Paper-clip

- Label the following as countable or uncountable nouns:
  - a. Air
  - b. Shirt
  - c. Electricity
  - d. Lady
  - e. Plastic
  - f. Information
  - g. Potato
  - h. Freedom
  - i. Kangaroo
  - j. Rice
- Fill in the blanks with appropriate collective nouns:
  1. .... soldiers
  2. ....ships
  3. ....oxen
  4. .... lions
  5. ....birds
  6. .... people
  7. ....robbers
  8. .... students
  9. .... chocolate
  10. ....bread
- Form Abstract nouns:-
  1. long
  2. lazy
  3. brave
  4. active
  5. vain
  6. proud
  7. sweet
  8. bitter
  9. good
  10. pure