A **noun** names a person, place, thing, or idea. There are many different kinds of nouns:

- **Common nouns** name any person, place, thing, or idea.
  Examples: boy, girl, school, city, ocean, democracy

- **Proper nouns** name a particular person, place, thing, or idea.
  Examples: Joseph, Mary, the United States of America, North America, Golden Gate Bridge, Atlantic Ocean

- **Singular Nouns** name one person, place, thing, or idea.
  Examples: student, day, kitten, church, potato

- **Plural Nouns** name more than one person, place, thing, or idea. Most plural nouns form their plural by adding –s or –es.
  Examples: students, days, churches, potatoes

- **Possessive Nouns** show ownership by adding an apostrophe and –s or just an apostrophe. They can be singular or plural.
  Examples: the cat’s pillow, the girls’ soccer team, the puppies’ dish, the children’s toys

- **Count nouns** name things that can be counted. These nouns have plural forms.
  Examples: trees, rivers, students, towns, books

- **Noncount Nouns**, also known as **mass nouns**, name things that are not usually counted. (Although noncount nouns have plural forms – for example, the sands of the world’s deserts – these forms are seldom used.)
  Examples: snow, anger, love, health, sand

- **Collective nouns** name a group of persons, places, or things.
  Examples: crowd, herd, team, audience
This president had the shortest term of any president of the United States. He died after only one month in office. Who was he?

To answer the question, find the noun in each set of word below. Write the letter of the noun in the space next to its line number at the bottom of the page. You will need to divide the letters into words.

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<th>U. wonderful</th>
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<td>M. smallest</td>
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<td>P. terrible</td>
<td>T. hopeful</td>
<td>L. audience</td>
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**1** 8 **12** 12 **8** 5 **1** 10 **3** 9 **4** 7 **10** 5 **4** 4 **8** 6 **2** 9
About 110 feet long and weighing approximately 2120 tons, this mammal is the world’s biggest animal. What is its name?

Choose your answers from among the underlined words. Write the letter beneath the noun in the space above its sentence number at the bottom of the page. You will need to divide the letters into words.

1) Meagan chose a topic for her science report.
   E   A   O   U

2) She has always been interested in animals.
   S   N   R   B

3) She finds bears to be fascinating creatures.
   G   C   E   S

4) Bears were once found throughout the country.
   S   Y   D   E

5) Natalie, Meagan’s friend, is doing her report on sea life.
   L   H   T   C

6) Natalie finds sea life to be an interesting subject.
   N   L   B   H

7) The biggest animals in the world are found in the sea.
   R   L   U   C

8) The girls found much of their information on the Internet.
   M   R   T   U

9) They discovered many fascinating facts about animals.
   E   S   C   W

| 2 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 4 |
3) Early Computer (Nouns)

In the 1830's, this mathematician and inventor built a mechanical computing machine that many people consider to be an early computer. Who was he? To answer the question, find the underlined common or proper noun in each sentence below. Only one noun is underlined in each sentence. Write the letter of the noun in the space above its sentence number at the bottom of the page. You will need to divide the letters into words.

1) Elisa has always been interested in computers.
   T D N S

2) She chose computers as the topic for her science report.
   N L R E

3) An early computing machine was built in England in the 1830's.
   E T W H

4) The inventor was a noted mathematician.
   M S E G

5) On Saturday, Elisa told her friend, Rachel, about this invention.
   L H C R

6) The girls decided to find more information on the Internet.
   T S K C

7) They finished their research late in the day.
   N D S E

8) Elisa's mom invited Rachel to stay and have dinner with them.
   I A J O

9) Elisa's mom prepared an excellent meal.
   B G T M

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4) **More Than an Inventor (Nouns)**

This man is famous for inventing one of the world's most important devices. But he also was one of the founders of the National Geographic Society. Who was he?

To answer the question, match the singular noun with its plural form. Write the letter of each answer in the space above its number at the bottom of the page. You will need to divide the letters into words.

1) dish  
   S. dishes  N. dishes  C. dishies

2) family  
   R. families  M. familys  L. familes

3) mountain  
   P. mountaines  M. mountains  T. mountainies

4) valley  
   H. valleyes  S. vallies  D. valleys

5) hero  
   V. heros  H. heroes  I. heroies

6) thief  
   B. thieves  E. thieves  M. thievs

7) country  
   U. countrys  A. countryes  E. countries

8) calf  
   T. calvies  J. calfs  G. calves

9) potato  
   A. potaotes  I. potatos  R. potato

10) roof  
    V. roofes  X. roofs  Z. rooves

11) journey  
    J. journeys  Y. journies  L. journeys

| 9 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 11 |
5) Early Flyers (Nouns)

According to Greek mythology, a father and son were imprisoned on the island of Crete. They attempted to escape by building wings and flying away. What were their names?

To answer the question, complete each sentence below with the correct form of the plural noun. Choose your answers from the words following each sentence. Write the letter of each plural noun in the space above its sentence number at the bottom of the page. You will need to divide the letters into words.

1) Greek mythology contains many fascinating _____________.
   L. stories      U. storys

2) Many myths were about the _____________ of heroes and heroines.
   N. lifes        S. lives

3) Some myths arose from the religious _____________ of the people.
   T. believes     N. beliefs

4) Gods and _____________ were characters in many myths.
   C. goddesss     R. goddesses

5) The characters in myths often had to perform great ___________ of courage.
   E. feats        I. feates

6) Many myths tried to explain the _____________ of nature.
   I. wonders      A. wonderes

7) Most myths ended as ___________ for the characters.
   E. tragedys     U. tragedies

8) A few myths had happy _____________.
   D. endings      M. endinges

9) _____________ believe that some myths may have been loosely based on real events.
   C. Historians   J. Historianes

10) Myths tell us much about _____________ of the ancient world.
    E. societys     A. societies
Irregular Nouns
Tip Sheet

The plural form of most nouns are made by adding -s or -es. The plurals of irregular nouns are not made in this way. Most irregular nouns change their form from the singular to the plural; some stay the same. The following are examples of the singular and plural forms of common irregular nouns:

child - children  axis - axes
foot - feet       louse - lice
mouse - mice     die - dice
goose - geese    crisis - crises
ox - oxen        oasis - oases
man - men         tooth - teeth
woman - women    radius - radii
medium - media    basis - bases
parenthesis - parentheses larva - larvae

The following are examples of nouns that have the same singular and plural forms:

sheep - sheep  cod - cod
moose - moose  species - species
deer - deer     bass - bass
trou - trout    barley - barley
series - series salmon - salmon
traffic - traffic wheat - wheat
6) Paying for Parking (Nouns)

The first parking meter was installed in 1935. Where was it installed?
To answer the question, match each singular noun with its plural form. Write the letter of each answer in the space above its number at the bottom of the page. You will need to divide the letters into words.

1) woman
   R. womans   A. women   U. womanes

2) mouse
   I. mouses   H. mousies   O. mice

3) sheep
   A. sheep   E. sheeps   M. sheepes

4) ox
   L. oxens   C. oxes   H. oxen

5) child
   O. childs   I. children   U. childrens

6) piano
   I. pianoes   L. pianos   N. piano

7) foot
   M. feet   R. feets   D. foots

8) goose
   T. geese   E. gander   I. geeses

9) traffic
   H. traffics   R. traffices   K. traffic

10) tooth
    N. toothes   S. tooths   C. teeth

11) deer
    O. deer   S. deers   B. doe

12) radius
    N. radiuss   Y. radii   radius

| 11 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 12 |
"America the Beautiful" is often called the unofficial national anthem of the United States. Who wrote the original poem in 1895 that was eventually set to music and became this famous song? To answer the question, match each singular noun with its plural form. Write the letter of each answer in the space above its number at the bottom of the page. You will need to divide the letters into words.

1) moose
   E. meese  I. moose  U. mooses

2) crisis
   S. crises  D. crisi  N. crises

3) oasis
   L. oases  K. oasis  R. oasises

4) man
   Y. mans  E. mens  H. men

5) series
   I. seri  A. series  E. seriess

6) salmon
   Z. salmen  M. salmones  R. salmon

7) auto
   B. autos  Y. autoes  P. auti

8) die
   C. dies  N. dice  J. dices

9) wheat
   H. wheats  T. wheat  U. wheaties

10) species
    I. speci  A. specis  E. species

11) solo
    K. solos  S. soloes  M. solois

| 11 |  5 |  9 |  4 | 10 |  6 |  1 |  8 | 10 |  3 | 10 | 10 |  7 |  5 |  9 | 10 |  2 |
Possessive Nouns Tip Sheet

Possessive nouns show ownership. They indicate that a thing belongs to someone or something. Apostrophes are used to show the possessive case. Possessive nouns may be singular or plural.

- To write the possessive form of singular nouns, add an apostrophe and -s.

  Examples: Sue's coat, Charles's book, the bird's cage, South Carolina's beaches

  **Exception:** When a word of more than one syllable ends in an "s" sound, the singular possessive may be formed by adding only an apostrophe. This eliminates awkward pronunciations.

  Examples: Moses' leadership, Mr. Rogers' office, the witness' account of the accident

- To write the possessive form of plural nouns that end in -s, add only an apostrophe.

  Examples: the two sisters' bikes, the puppies' bed, the boys' locker room, the Johnsons' house

- To write the possessive form of plural nouns that do not end in -s, add an apostrophe and -s.

  Examples: the men's ski team, the children's toys, the mice's nest
8) **Superparents (Nouns)**

Superman (Clark Kent) was born on Krypton. His adoptive Earth parents were Martha and Jonathan Kent. What were the names of his real parents?

To answer the question, match each singular noun with its singular possessive or plural possessive form. Write the letter of each answer in the space above the number of the singular noun at the bottom of the page. You will need to divide the letters into words.

1) reporter (singular possessive)
   K. reporters’ S. reporters's A. reporter's

2) spaceship (singular possessive)
   R. spaceship's I. spaceships' Y. spaceships's

3) Clark (singular possessive)
   U. Clarks' E. Clarkes' R. Clark's

4) planet (plural possessive)
   U. planet's D. planets' O. planetes'

5) farm (singular possessive)
   L. farms' D. farms's A. farm's

6) truth (plural possessive)
   I. truth's O. truths' U. truths'

7) friend (plural possessive)
   E. friendes' H. friend's A. friends'

8) villain (singular possessive)
   Y. villains' L. villain's R. villaines'

9) child (plural possessive)
   S. children's N. children's P. child's

10) city (plural possessive)
    G. cities's D. city's L. cities'

11) Lois (singular possessive)
    J. Lois' Y. Loises' N. Loisies'

12) hero (plural possessive)
    I. hero's E. heroes' R. heros'

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</table>
In 1881, Clara Barton founded an organization that has since helped millions of people. What organization did she start?

To answer the question, find the two correct possessive forms of nouns in each line. These two nouns may both be singular or plural, or they may be singular noun and a plural noun. Starting with the first letter of your answers, write the letters in order in the spaces at the bottom of the page. When you are done, reverse and divide the letters into words.

1) N. canyons's S. students' I. mens' S. family's

2) O. people's G. wifes' T. coaches' R. tourists'

3) C. museum's D. children's U. deers' M. turkies'

4) E. passengers' H. countrys' N. babys' R. diplomat's

5) W. wolve's N. continent's A. Lisa's S. citys'

6) C. foxes' D. womans' I. bridge's P. towns's

7) L. walruses's C. thieve's R. storm's E. schools'

8) M. officers' V. dentists's A. champion's U. classes's

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N. canyons's S. students' I. mens' S. family's

O. people's G. wifes' T. coaches' R. tourists'

C. museum's D. children's U. deers' M. turkies'

E. passengers' H. countrys' N. babys' R. diplomat's

W. wolve's N. continent's A. Lisa's S. citys'

C. foxes' D. womans' I. bridge's P. towns's

L. walruses's C. thieve's R. storm's E. schools'

M. officers' V. dentists's A. champion's U. classes's
On May 5, 1961, this man became the first American to fly into space. Although the flight lasted only fifteen minutes, it began the manned space program for the United States. Who was this astronaut?

To answer the question, find the singular or plural possessive noun in each sentence below. Decide whether the possessive noun is used correctly. If it is correct, write the letter for "correct" in the space above its sentence number at the bottom of the page. If it is incorrect, write the letter for "incorrect." You will need to divide the letters into words.

1) Jason's group presented an oral report to the class about the space program.
   E. Correct      I. Incorrect

2) The dream of space flight has excited people's imaginations for thousands of years.
   R. Correct      N. Incorrect

3) Each of the groupes' members presented a part of the report.
   X. Correct      N. Incorrect

4) A rocket's powerful engines are needed to lift spacecraft into orbit.
   S. Correct      T. Incorrect

5) The astronauts's training is long and difficult.
   S. Correct      D. Incorrect

6) Danielle's portion of the report focused on the Apollo moon landings.
   L. Correct      O. Incorrect

7) The Apollo missions have unlocked some of the moons' secrets.
   M. Correct      P. Incorrect

8) The other students' questions were thoughtful.
   H. Correct      R. Incorrect

9) The classes's presentations about the space program were enjoyable and informative.
   J. Correct      A. Incorrect

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</table>
Identify the Noun - revisited (Nouns)

There is a simple way to identify a noun. If you can put *the, a, or an* before a word, that word is a noun.

**Example:** I like eating a banana in the morning.

If a word can be made into a plural by adding an *s*, then that word is a noun.

**Example:** I like eating bananas in the morning.

Find and circle twenty common nouns in the following news report. The names of people and places are proper nouns and should not be circled.

Students from Arbor Middle School soaked up some local color and let some behind whey they visited Botanic Lake recently. The group joined Friends of Botanic Lake to plant trees and remove trash during the first weekend of fall. Their teacher, Ms. Pinewood, said the visit provided a great opportunity for the class to five back to nature.

"The students love to get outside the classroom and many of them learned how to plant a young sapling and enjoy the outdoors. Some of them are also writing a musical called Botanic Lake Fantasy about the place, its plants, and its wildlife." Ms. Pinewood said.

Proper Nouns - revisited (Nouns)

Proper nouns name a particular person, place, thing, business, or organization.

**Example:** Some Olympians, like Ian Thorpe, become media celebrities while pursuing their athletic goals.

They also name days and months (but not seasons).

**Example:** Many people hope for snow in the winter months of December and January.

Proper nouns always start with a capital letter, either in a sentence or standing alone.

**Example:** Before the probes photographed its surface, Mars was truly and alien world.

The following student's email message does not to bother with capitalizing proper nouns. Circle the letters that need to be capitalized.

hey, sylvia,

today in class, we talked about the end of the first world war. the league of nations was formed to promote peace and cooperation, but it didn't last. although president woodrow wilson helped found it, the united states was never a member of it. the united nations replaced it.

hope that helps,

monika
13) **Concrete and Abstract Nouns - revisited (Nouns)**

A concrete noun names something that can be seen, heard, tasted, felt or smelled.

**Examples:** desk, friend, overpass, flame, pizza

An abstract noun names something that cannot be perceived by one of the senses. It often names a feeling, idea, or quality. Notice that when used in this way, abstract nouns cannot be counted or made plural.

**Example:** joy, doubt, freedom, compassion

Choose a character from any book we have read in class. Use abstract nouns to name three of the character's strengths and three weaknesses, and write them in the appropriate column below.

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<th>Weaknesses</th>
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14) **Collective Nouns - revisited (Nouns)**

Collective nouns name groups of people, animals, or objects. A singular verb follows a collective noun if it refers to the group as a whole. A plural verb follows a collective noun if it refers to the individual.

**Examples:** A litter of newborn puppies was nestled in the basket.
The audience have finally taken their seats.

The word search below contains seven collective nouns. Circle the words. Then, below the word search, fill in each blank with the correct collective noun. You may use a dictionary.

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1) ________________ of ants/ penguins
2) ________________ of cattle
3) ________________ of sheep
4) ________________ of wolves
5) ________________ of lions
6) ________________ of actors/players
7) ________________ of mice/ wasps