وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
جامعه المستقبل/ كلية العلوم الإدارية/قسم إدارة الأعمال

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Nouns in English language

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English Language for 4ᵗʰ class

Class group activity
Find out the correct and the most appropriate type of speech
in the following parts of speech exercises

Sheela went to the stationary to purchase *__books__* (_____).

She went to the mall *__but__* (_____) did not purchase anything new.

I *liked* (_____) *__her__* (_____) better than another classmate.

A beautiful girl was doing her tasks *__quickly__* (_____).

__She__(_____) goes for the morning walk regularly.

__You__ (_____) took him by holding his hand.

A *__rich__* (_____) man purchased a *stunning* (_____)jewellery.

__Hurrah__! *(_____) I have cleared all examinations.

The kitten is hiding *__under__* (_____) the table.

__Alas__!* (_____) He coudn't come here.

The body of the cupboard is made of *__iron__*. (_____)

This is not *__your__* (_____) pencil but his.

There is still some juice *__in__* *(_____) the bottle.

We shall not leave *__unless__* (_____) you permit us.

The Jasmine flowers smell *__sweet__*. (_____)

She *__frequently__* (_____) goes to the temple

Types of Noun:

What is **Proper Noun?**

What is **Common Noun?**

What is **Collective Noun?**

What is **Material Noun?**

What is **Abstract Noun**?

Behavioral Objectives:

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

1- Identify and **define** various types of nouns in English.

2-Differentiate between common and proper nouns, singular and plural nouns, countable and uncountable nouns, and abstract and concrete nouns.

3- Use nouns correctly in sentences.

4-Form plural nouns from singular nouns with the correct rules and exceptions.

5-Apply the appropriate article ("a", "an", or "the") with nouns based on their classification.

Introduction to Nouns

The definition of Nouns

A noun is a part of speech that identifies a person, place, thing, or idea. In English, nouns serve as the subject of a sentence, and they can also act as objects of verbs or prepositions. In essence, a noun is a "naming word."

Examples:

Person: teacher, student, doctor

Place: school, park, city

Thing: book, chair, phone

Idea: freedom, happiness, justice

Types of Nouns

Nouns can be classified into various categories based on their characteristics. Let's go through the most common classifications:

a. Common Nouns and Proper Nouns

Common Nouns: Refer to general items, people, or places.

Examples: boy, city, dog, country

Proper Nouns: Refer to specific names of people, places, or things. These are always capitalized.

Examples: John, London, Eiffel Tower, Monday

Note: The primary difference is that common nouns are generic, while proper nouns are unique and specific

Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Countable Nouns:
These are nouns that can be counted. They have both singular and plural forms.
Examples: book (books), apple (apples), child (children)
Uncountable Nouns: These cannot be counted directly and do not typically have a plural form. Examples: water, air, sand, information
With uncountable nouns, we use quantifiers like "much" or "little."
With countable nouns, we can use numbers or quantifiers like "many" or "few.“

Singular and Plural Nouns

Singular Nouns:
 A noun that refers to one person, thing, or idea. Example: dog, book, car
Plural Nouns:
A noun that refers to more than one person, thing, or idea. Most plural nouns are formed by adding -s or -es.
Example: dogs, books, cars
Special Plural Forms: Some nouns have irregular plural forms:
Child → Children
Man → Men
Woman → Women
Mouse → Mice

Abstract and Concrete Nouns

Concrete Nouns: These refer to things that can be perceived by the senses (sight, sound, touch, etc.).

Examples: table, dog, mountain, music

Abstract Nouns: These refer to ideas, qualities, or states that cannot be touched or seen.

Examples: love, freedom, wisdom, anger

Collective Nouns

A collective noun refers to a group of people, animals, or things considered as a single unit.

Examples: team, family, crowd, flock

Functions of Nouns in Sentences

Nouns can perform various functions in a sentence. They can act as subjects, objects, complements, or objects of prepositions.

1- Nouns as Subjects

2-Nouns as Objects

3-Nouns as Complements

4-Nouns as Objects of Prepositions

A. Nouns as Subjects

The subject of a sentence is the noun (or noun phrase) that performs the action of the verb or is being described.
Examples:
Tom loves reading books.
Dogs are friendly animals.

B. Nouns as Objects

Direct Object: A noun that directly receives the action of the verb.
Example: She kicked the ball.
Indirect Object: A noun that indirectly receives the action of the verb, often the recipient of the direct object.
Example: He gave his friend a gift.

C. Nouns as Complements

A complement is a noun that completes the meaning of the subject or object, typically following linking verbs like "is" or "became."
Examples:
She is a doctor.
The winner is Michael.

D. Nouns as Objects of Prepositions

A noun following a preposition is called the object of the preposition. It often indicates location, direction, or time.
Examples:
The book is on the table.
She walked to the park

Test 1: Identifying Different Types of Nouns

Read the following sentences and identify whether the noun is a proper noun, common noun, abstract noun, or concrete noun:

The apple fell from the tree.

Shakespeare wrote many plays.

Happiness is the key to success.

London is a beautiful city.

Test 2: Nouns as Subjects and Objects

Identify whether the noun is acting as the subject or object in the sentence:

John is reading a book.

She loves chocolate.

The students are studying for their exams.

Pluralization

Some nouns follow irregular plural forms, where you cannot simply add "s."

Incorrect: ox ,oxs .

Incorrect: goose, gooses

Incorrect: child, childs.

Correct: ox, oxen. goose,geese. child,childern

Summary: Nouns as a Part of Speech

Nouns are one of the essential parts of speech in the English language. They are words that name people, places, things, or ideas. Nouns can be classified into several categories, and they serve various grammatical functions in sentences. Here's a brief overview of key concepts:

Types of Nouns

Proper Nouns: Specific names of people, places, things, or events (e.g., John, Paris, The Beatles).

Common Nouns: General names for people, places, things, or ideas (e.g., city, dog, book).

Abstract Nouns: Names of ideas, emotions, or qualities (e.g., happiness, justice, freedom).
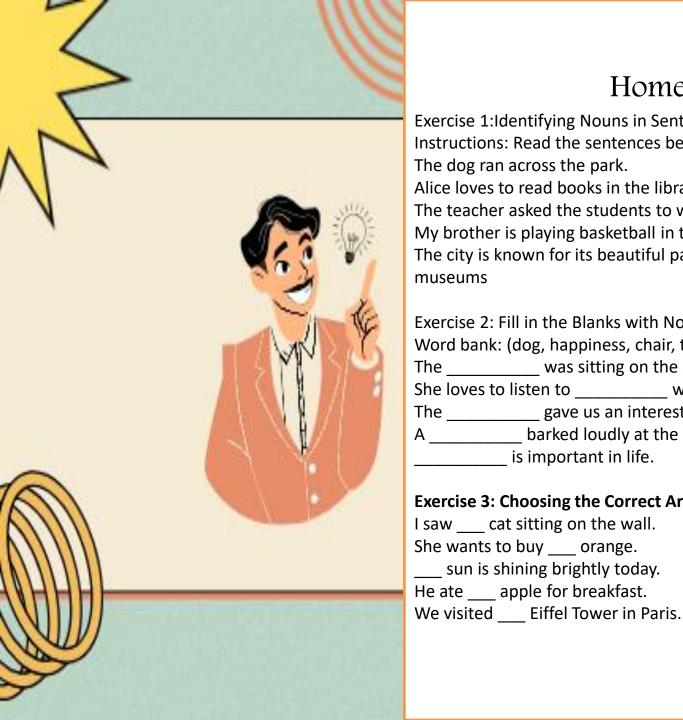
Concrete Nouns: Things that can be physically touched or perceived (e.g., apple, dog, car).

Countable Nouns: Nouns that can be counted and have plural forms (e.g., book/books, child/children).

Uncountable Nouns: Nouns that cannot be counted individually (e.g., water, music, air).

Collective Nouns: Names for groups or collections (e.g., team, family, flock).

Possessive Nouns: Nouns that show ownership (e.g., John's book, the dog's collar).

Homework

Exercise 1:Identifying Nouns in Sentences
Instructions: Read the sentences below and underline the nouns.
The dog ran across the park.
Alice loves to read books in the library.
The teacher asked the students to write an essay.
My brother is playing basketball in the yard.
The city is known for its beautiful parks and
museums

Exercise 2: Fill in the Blanks with Nouns
Word bank: (dog, happiness, chair, teacher, music)
The _____ was sitting on the sofa.
She loves to listen to _____ while studying.
The _____ gave us an interesting lecture today.
A _____ barked loudly at the strangers.
_____ is important in life.

Exercise 3: Choosing the Correct Article ("a", "an", or "the")
I saw ____ cat sitting on the wall.
She wants to buy ____ orange.
____ sun is shining brightly today.
He ate ____ apple for breakfast.
We visited ____ Eiffel Tower in Paris.

Conclusion

Names, as a part of speech, are fundamental elements in English grammar, and they primarily function as nouns. They serve to identify specific people, places, things, or concepts, and their proper use helps to clarify meaning in communication. Through proper nouns, we differentiate unique entities, and through common nouns, we group similar entities. Additionally, names in English exhibit various grammatical properties such as case, possession, and function within sentences (subject, object, complement). Understanding the role of names as nouns is crucial for mastering English grammar and syntax.

Thank you very much for your listening