

Common Nouns

Introduction

1) A noun is a word used to identify any of a class of people, places, or things (common noun), or to name a particular one of these (proper noun).

*You can buy **coffee** at **Starbucks**.*

2) A common noun is a noun denoting a class of objects or a concept as opposed to a particular individual.

*There was a **sofa**, two **chairs**, and a **wardrobe** in the **room**.*

Note that common nouns are *general* names. Thus, they are not capitalized unless they begin a sentence or are part of a title.

***Capitals** of the countries are usually very large cities.*

*London is the **capital** of Great Britain.*

Most of the time, we add -s to singular nouns to indicate plurality.

*flower – **flowers**, dog – **dogs***

If the singular noun ends in -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -z, -o, add -es to make it plural.

*bus – **buses**, watch – **watches**, box – **boxes**, potato – **potatoes***

If the singular noun ends in consonant + -y, change -y into -i and add -es to make it plural.

*baby – **babies***

If the singular noun ends in vowel + -y, do not change -y into -i and just add -s to make it plural.

*boy – **boys***

If the singular noun ends in -f or -fe, -f is often changed into -ve before adding -s to make it plural.

*life – **lives**, wolf – **wolves** (but: belief – **beliefs**, chef – **chefs**)*

Some nouns do not follow any of the rules explained earlier. They are irregular. Here are the most common irregular nouns.

Singular	Plural
<i>man</i>	<i>men</i>
<i>woman</i>	<i>women</i>
<i>person</i>	<i>people</i>
<i>child</i>	<i>children</i>
<i>tooth</i>	<i>teeth</i>
<i>foot</i>	<i>feet</i>
<i>mouse</i>	<i>mice</i>

Short Story Dialogue

- I'm going **grocery** shopping in a bit. Could I get you anything?
- I think we're running out of **milk**. You should buy that. And I don't mind some **cookies** or **candies**.
- OK, I'll put it on my **list**. Anything else?
- You can look up in the **fridge** and just buy whatever you feel like we need. Oh, and don't forget to grab the **newspaper** on your way back home. I'd really appreciate that!
- Roger! (=OK!/Understood!)

Independent Practice - Common nouns

1) Transform the following singular nouns into plurals.

- a. light –
- b. man –
- c. life –
- d. lady –
- e. tax –

2) Find mistakes in the following sentences.

- a. Don't forget to take your Jacket! It's really cold outside today.
- b. Your foot are really cold! You are freezing!
- c. Elizabeth is a Doctor in a local hospital.
- d. I like high waisted jeanses a lot. I feel really stylish wearing them.
- e. There are many thiefes in this area. Be careful!

Independent Practice: Answers - Common nouns

1) Transform the following singular nouns into plurals.

- a. light – lights
- b. man – men
- c. life – lives
- d. lady – ladies
- e. tax – taxes

2) Find mistakes in the following sentences.

- a. Don't forget to take your ~~Jaeket~~ **jacket**! It's really cold outside today.
- b. Your ~~foet~~ **feet** are really cold! You are freezing!
- c. Elizabeth is a ~~Deeter~~ **doctor** in a local hospital.
- d. I like high waisted ~~jeanses~~ **jeans** a lot. I feel really stylish wearing them.
- e. There are many ~~thiefes~~ **thieves** in this area. Be careful!

Proper nouns

Introduction

1) A noun is a word used to identify any of a class of people, places, or things (common noun), or to name a particular one of these (proper noun).

*You can buy **coffee** at **Starbucks**.*

2) A proper noun is a noun that refers to a unique entity, such as (names, names of cities, planets, corporations etc.) as distinguished from a common noun, which usually refers to a class of entities.

***London** is the capital of **Great Britain**.*

Note that proper nouns are *unique* names. Thus, they are capitalized.

***Olivia** wants to travel around **Europe** next year.*

We should also capitalize:

a) festivals.

***Christmas** and **Thanksgiving** are my two favourite holidays!*

b) people's titles.

*Everything depends on **President** Trump and his decisions.*

c) the names of books, films, plays, paintings. We use capital letters for nouns, adjectives, and verbs in the titles.

*I've just finished reading '**The Old Man and the Sea**'.*

Sometimes we use a person's name to refer to something they have created.

*We were listening to **Mozart** the other day.*

*I'm reading **an Iris Murdoch** now.*

When you use a word denoting a family member (e.g. mom, dad, uncle), capitalize it only if the word is being used exactly as you would use a name, i.e. if you were addressing the person directly. If the word is not being used as a name, it is not capitalized.

*Please ask **Dad** if he can buy wine on his way home.*

*Is your **dad** coming over for dinner?*

Whenever you see a capitalized word, question whether or not it is a proper noun. Make sure that the capitalized word is, in fact, a noun as there are also proper adjectives.

***Asia** is one of the continents of the world. (proper noun)*

*I don't really like **Asian** food. (proper adjective)*

Short Story Dialogue

– ***Emma**, what did you get for **Christmas**?*

– *My mom and dad got me a **Polaroid**! I was beyond happy!*

– *Wow! That's such a cool gift!*

– *Yeah, I know! And what did you get?*

– *My parents bought me a trip to **New York** for 5 days. I've never been to **the East Coast** so I'm looking forward to it. I'll go there in summer though.*

– *That's amazing! Don't forget to take photos!*

Independent Practice - Proper nouns

1) Decide whether the underlined words should be capitalized.

- a. Honestly, I don't really like coca cola.
- b. My aunt kelly is a wonderful person!
- c. See the list of 2018 oscar nominations including best picture, best actors and actresses, and more.
- d. I'm sure you'll like 'pride and prejudice'!
- e. Maybe we should get some fast food for dinner?
- f. Pam studied engineering at college.
- g. Texas is the second-largest state in the united states by both area and population.
- h. When I saw a monet for the first time, I was blown away!
- i. Kate doesn't like winter months that much.
- j. Under the US constitution, each state is given a number of electoral votes in rough proportion to its population.

Independent Practice: Answers - Proper nouns

1) Decide whether the underlined words should be capitalized.

- a. Honestly, I don't really like Coca Cola.
- b. My aunt Kelly is a wonderful person!
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- i. Kate doesn't like winter months that much.
- j. Under the US Constitution, each state is given a number of electoral votes in rough proportion to its population.

Subject Pronouns

Introduction

1) A subject is the person or thing that performs the action in the clause or sentence. A subject pronoun is a pronoun that takes the place of a noun as the subject of a sentence.

She told me about her worries.

2) Subject pronouns replace nouns that are the subject of their clause. Study the following table:

	Singular	Plural
1st person	<i>I</i>	<i>we</i>
2nd person	<i>you</i>	<i>you</i>
3rd person	<i>he/she/it</i>	<i>they</i>

We should replace the subject with a subject pronoun to avoid repetition.

~~Mary is a student and Mary is very hard-working.~~ Mary is a student and **she** is very hard-working.

We use the subject pronoun *it* when we refer to objects, things, animals, or ideas.

Love is eternal. **It** will last forever.

Sometimes when we don't know the sex of a baby, we can use *it*.

Their baby is so small. **It** only weighs 2 kilos.

We use *it* when we talk about time, weather, or temperature.

What time is **it**? – **It's** 7 o'clock.

It's quite cold today.

Short Story Dialogue

- Shall **we** go out tonight? The weather is lovely!
- Yes, **it is**! Maybe **we** could go for a walk? **I** don't feel like eating.
- **It's** strange. Are **you** feeling well?
- **I'm** alright, thank you. **I** was at my grandma's today and **she** cooked a lot of stuff for lunch. **I** felt like **I** was about to explode!
- **I** know the feeling! All grandmas are like that. **They** show their love by feeding their grandkids.

Independent Practice

1) Replace the subject with the appropriate pronoun.

- a. Kyle is looking for a job at the moment.
- b. My kids absolutely love reading books.
- c. The temperature is 25°C today.
- d. My friends and I like to go on trips together.
- e. Mrs. Smith is my neighbour.

2) Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

- a. The dog stole Amanda's hot dog before he ran away.
- b. My brother likes working out in the morning. He gives him energy for the rest of the day.
- c. There are raindrops on my window. Are they raining again?
- d. Her husband is really sweet because her husband brings her breakfast in bed.
- e. You can have ice cream after they eat your broccoli.

Independent Practice: Answers

1) Replace the subject with the appropriate pronoun.

- a. **He** is looking for a job at the moment.
- b. **They** absolutely love reading books.
- c. **It** is 25°C today.
- d. **We** like to go on trips together.
- e. **She** is my neighbour.

2) Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

- a. The dog stole Amanda's hot dog before ~~he~~ **it** ran away.
- b. My brother likes working out in the morning. ~~He~~ **It** gives him energy for the rest of the day.
- c. There are raindrops on my window. ~~Are they~~ **Is it** raining again?
- d. Her husband is really sweet because ~~her husband~~ **he** brings her breakfast in bed.
- e. You can have ice cream after ~~they~~ **you** eat your broccoli.

Object Pronouns

I. Introduction

1) A subject is the person or thing that performs the action in the clause or sentence. A subject pronoun is a pronoun that takes the place of a noun as the subject of a sentence.

*She told **me** about her worries.*

2) Object pronouns are used to replace nouns that are the direct or indirect object of a clause. Study the following table:

Subject	Object
<i>I</i>	<i>me</i>
<i>you</i>	<i>you</i>
<i>he</i>	<i>him</i>
<i>she</i>	<i>her</i>
<i>it</i>	<i>it</i>
<i>we</i>	<i>us</i>
<i>they</i>	<i>them</i>

Object pronouns come either after a verb or a preposition.

*Ethan asked **me** to talk to **them**.*

Note that the subject pronoun *it* and the object pronoun *it* look the same.

*Do you know the movie 'Pretty Lady'? **It** is my favourite! (subject pronoun)*

*I've seen **it** many times. (object pronoun)*

Remember that object nouns are always the recipients of the action in sentences.

~~*He and me went to the movies.*~~ ***He and I*** went to the movies.

~~*Mrs. Keith called her and I.*~~ Mrs. Keith called ***her and me***.

We should replace the object with an object pronoun to avoid repetition.

*I can't stop thinking about Amy. ~~I can't stop imagining my future with Amy.~~ I can't stop imagining my future with **her**.*

Short Story Dialogue

– What should I get **them**? It's their anniversary but I can't think of a gift. It should be something cheap but yet memorable.

– Why don't you give **them** something that you made yourself? Maybe a poster with **their** photos that they haven't seen? I think they'll be happy to get **it**!

– I knew that I could turn to **you**! This is a great idea! I'll definitely do **it**.

Independent Practice

1) Fill in the gaps with the appropriate object pronouns.

- I saw the way Kate talks with Geoffrey. I am sure that she is in love with
- I can't find my glasses. Maybe that's because I'm wearing
- Is that Mike's new girlfriend? – Don't ask me, ask! (asking Mike and the girlfriend)
- Why is he always talking about Liz? – He obviously likes
- Amy doesn't want to be in the same room with Nick and I think she doesn't like us.
- What's the title of the movie we saw last night? – I don't remember
- Your brothers are being very noisy. Could you ask to be quieter?
- I can't stop thinking about his words. It's been bugging for a long time.
- Do you like apples? – I absolutely love
- Why don't they invite over? My husband and I are very nice people.

Independent Practice: Answers

1) Fill in the gaps with the appropriate object pronouns.

- a. I saw the way Kate talks with Geoffrey. I am sure that she is in love with **him**.
- b. I can't find my glasses. Maybe that's because I'm wearing **them**?
- c. Is that Mike's new girlfriend? – Don't ask me, ask **them**! (asking Mike and the girlfriend)
- d. Why is he always talking about Liz? – He obviously likes **her**!
- e. Amy doesn't want to be in the same room with Nick and **me**. I think she doesn't like us.
- f. What's the title of the movie we saw last night? – I don't remember **it**.
- g. Your brothers are being very noisy. Could you ask **them** to be quieter?
- h. I can't stop thinking about his words. It's been bugging **me** for a long time.
- i. Do you like apples? – I absolutely love **them**!
- j. Why don't they invite **us** over? My husband and I are very nice people.

Possessive Nouns

Introduction

1) The possessive form is used with nouns referring to people, groups of people, countries, and animals. It shows a relationship of belonging between one thing and another.

***Leslie's** aunt is a doctor.*

2) To form the possessive, add an apostrophe + -s to the noun.

*My **brother's** computer was stolen a week ago.*

***Children's** toys were on the ground.*

If the noun already ends in -s, just add an apostrophe.

***Students'** homework will be assessed later.*

For names ending in -s, you can either add an apostrophe + -s, or just an apostrophe. The first option is more common.

*They want to sell **James's** car.*

Study some of the fixed expressions where the possessive form is used.

a day's work, a month's pay, in a year's time, for God's sake

Note that the possessive is also used to refer to shops, restaurants, churches, universities etc., using the name or job title of the owner.

*I want to go to **Luigi's** for dinner.*

*Peter has an appointment **at the dentist's** at 10 a.m.*

Short Story Dialogue

– *It's so difficult living together with him. **James's** clothes are always lying everywhere. And then he would come to our place together with his **brother's** friends and play board games till 10 p.m.*

– *Maybe he doesn't see this as an issue. Have you talked about it with him?*

– *Why can't he get it without me pointing these issues out? **My parents'** relationship isn't like that....*

– *Stop complaining for God's sake! I think that **James's** patience will run out soon.*

Independent Practice

1) Find mistakes in the following sentences.

- a. My mother's-in-law tips are really helpful.
- b. I want to go to Olivia place.
- c. The girls's room was very messy.
- d. I don't like your t-shirt'ses logo. It looks weird.
- e. What's the books's title?
- f. We're hanging around at Macys's. Could you pick us up?
- g. I guess that they won't finish this project even in a year time.
- h. Lawyer'es fees aren't fixed.
- i. Have you already read today newspaper?
- j. Kelly boyfriend is running late. Where is she?

Independent Practice: Answers

1) Find mistakes in the following sentences.

- a. My **mother-in-law's** tips are really helpful.
- b. I want to go to **Olivia's** place.
- c. The **girls'** room was very messy.
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- e. What's the **book's** title?
- f. We're hanging around at **Macy's**. Could you pick us up?
- g. I guess that they won't finish this project even in a **year's** time.
- h. **Lawyer's** fees aren't fixed.
- i. Have you already read **today's** newspaper?
- j. **Kelly's** boyfriend is running late. Where is she?

Possessive Pronouns

Introduction

1) A pronoun is a word that replaces a noun in a sentence, making the subject a person or a thing. Possessive pronouns are pronouns that demonstrate ownership.

*This car is **mine**.*

2) Possessive pronouns are used instead of a possessive adjective and noun. Study the following table:

Subject	Object	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun
<i>I</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>my</i>	<i>mine</i>
<i>you</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>your</i>	<i>yours</i>
<i>he</i>	<i>him</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>his</i>
<i>she</i>	<i>her</i>	<i>her</i>	<i>hers</i>
<i>it</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>its</i>	<i>its</i>
<i>we</i>	<i>us</i>	<i>our</i>	<i>ours</i>
<i>they</i>	<i>them</i>	<i>their</i>	<i>theirs</i>

Note that there is no apostrophe in possessive pronouns ending in -s.

*I don't remember buying these jeans. I think they are **yours**.*

Possessive pronouns stand on their own. They are not used with another noun.

*This is **her cat**. (possessive adjective + noun)*

*This cat is **hers**. (possessive pronoun)*

We can use possessive pronouns after *of*.

*Jake is one of my friends. = Jake is **a friend of mine**.*

Possessive pronouns simplify constructions that show possession of a noun.

*This is your room and that is our room. → This is your room and that is **ours**.*

Short Story Dialogue

- *This dress is not **yours**! Give it back, sis!*
- *What are you talking about? I bought it a week ago.*
- *No, it's **mine**! I've had it for ages! You're always taking my stuff.*
- *This dress isn't **yours**!*
- *No, it's **mine** and **mine** alone!*

Independent Practice

1) Underline the correct word.

- a. The kids are *your/yours* and *my/mine*.
- b. The final decision is *your/yours* to make.
- c. Ann doesn't trust *her/hers* parents.
- d. What's *my/mine* is *your/yours*, *my/mine* friend!
- e. Don't go through *my/mine* stuff. *Its/It's* disrespectful.

2) Simplify the following sentences by using possessive pronouns.

- a. Shall we go to your place or my place?
- b. Her birthday is on the 12th of May and his birthday is on the 11th.
- c. I doubt that our kitty will get along with your cat.
- d. Collin is my childhood friend.
- e. These are my jeans and these are Miranda's jeans.

Independent Practice: Answers

1) Underline the correct word.

- a. The kids are *your/**yours* and *my/**mine*.
- b. The final decision is *your/**yours* to make.
- c. Ann doesn't trust *her/**hers* parents.
- d. What's *my/**mine* is *your/**yours*, *my/**mine* friend!
- e. Don't go through *my/**mine* stuff. *Its/**It's* disrespectful.

2) Simplify the following sentences by using possessive pronouns.

- a. Shall we go to your place or **mine**?
- b. Her birthday is on the 12th of May and **his** is on the 11th.
- c. I doubt that our kitty will get along with **yours**.
- d. Collin is **a childhood friend of mine**.
- e. These are my jeans and these are **hers**.

Concrete Nouns

Introduction

1) Nouns can be concrete or abstract. Concrete nouns are tangible and you can experience them with your five senses. Abstract nouns refer to intangible things, like actions, feelings, ideals, concepts, and qualities.

***Food** is great. But **love** is even greater.*

2) A concrete noun is a noun that can be identified through one of the five senses: touch, sight, hearing, smell, or taste.

Study the following examples:

*Who turned off the **TV**? (The noun TV is a concrete one.)*

*What is that **noise**? (Even though noise can't be touched, you can hear it, so it's a concrete noun.)*

Concrete nouns fall into several categories:

a) people.

mother, friend, teacher, stranger etc.

b) places.

school, McDonald's, Las Vegas, India etc.

c) things you can touch and see.

plane, cup, lamp, book etc.

d) things you can hear.

music, noise, someone's voice, song etc.

e) things you can smell and taste.

herbs, cookies, bread, wine etc.

Short Story Dialogue

- We went to **the Maldives** on our honeymoon.
- Wow! I know that there are a lot of luxurious **hotels** and **resorts**.
- Yeah, they can be quite pricey. But I was saving up **money** for this occasion. I booked a honeymoon **suite** for us with Carol.
- Did she like it?
- Absolutely! There were rose **petals** on the king size **bed**, there were **candles** everywhere... And you could see the **ocean** right through the **windows**. It was a magical **place**.

Independent Practice

1) Underline the concrete nouns in the following sentences.

- a. It was my dream to become a teacher.
- b. What's that noise? Where is it coming from?
- c. Urgh, it tastes like feet! I can't eat it!
- d. Her mom likes to bake apple pies on Sundays.
- e. A lot of teens don't go to prom.
- f. I've been dreaming about going to Spain.
- g. Sometimes you can't get a good car without lots of money.
- h. The man with the hat spilled your glass of water.
- i. Reading books with your child is a great bonding opportunity.
- j. Should I get you anything? I'm going to the shop.

Independent Practice: Answers

1) Underline the concrete nouns in the following sentences.

- a. It was my dream to become a teacher.
- b. What's that noise? Where is it coming from?
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- h. The man with the hat spilled your glass of water.
- i. Reading books with your child is a great bonding opportunity.
- j. Should I get you anything? I'm going to the shop.

Abstract Nouns

Introduction

1) Nouns can be concrete or abstract. Concrete nouns are tangible and you can experience them with your five senses. Abstract nouns refer to intangible things, like actions, feelings, ideals, concepts, and qualities.

***Food** is great. But **love** is even greater.*

2) Abstract nouns fall into several categories:

a) emotions and feelings.

anger, sadness, love, grief etc.

b) human qualities and characteristics.

beauty, maturity, humour, patience etc.

c) ideas and concepts.

knowledge, freedom, luxury, comfort etc.

d) events.

Marriage, birthday, career, adventure etc.

Many abstract nouns are formed from adjectives, verbs, or nouns. Sometimes you can add a suffix to the concrete noun or alter the word root to form abstract nouns.

*child (concrete noun), **childhood** (abstract noun)*

Nouns with the following suffixes are often abstract:

-tion <i>devotion</i>	-ism <i>pessimism</i>	-ity <i>hospitality</i>
-ment <i>movement</i>	-ness <i>restlessness</i>	-age <i>marriage</i>
-ance <i>brilliance</i>	-ence <i>indifference</i>	-ship <i>relationship</i>
-ability <i>availability</i>		-acy <i>bureaucracy</i>

Short Story Dialogue

– It was such a lovely **wedding**!

– Yeah, you're right! There was so much **love** and **appreciation** in the air. And I couldn't stop looking at those two! They were destined to be together.

– I don't believe in **destiny** or anything like that but I'm really happy that their **friendship** grew into a loving **relationship** based on mutual **respect** and **trust**.

Independent Practice

1) Fill in the gaps. Use the words in brackets to form abstract nouns.

- a. can save the world. (kind)
- b. Kate's parents can't stop talking about the of going to college. (important)
- c. My brother's will get him nowhere. (lazy)
- d. It was my to accompany you. (please)
- e. I could see all shades of in her actions. (angry)
- f. Jake had all sorts of when he saw his crush talking to another guy. (think)
- g. I am sure that our will last forever. (friend)
- h. I couldn't contain my (excited)
- i. Dogs are known for their (loyal)
- j. I value above all. (honest)

Independent Practice: Answers

1) Fill in the gaps. Use the words in brackets to form abstract nouns.

- a. **Kindness** can save the world. (kind)
- b. Kate's parents can't stop talking about the **importance** of going to college. (important)
- c. My brother's **laziness** will get him nowhere. (lazy)
- d. It was my **pleasure** to accompany you. (please)
- e. I could see all shades of **anger** in her actions. (angry)
- f. Jake had all sorts of **thoughts** when he saw his crush talking to another guy. (think)
- g. I am sure that our **friendship** will last forever. (friend)
- h. I couldn't contain my **excitement**. (excited)
- i. Dogs are known for their **loyalty**. (loyal)
- j. I value **honesty** above all. (honest)

Material and Compound Nouns

Introduction

1) A noun is a word that is used to refer to people, places, things, events, substances, and qualities.

***The dinner** was amazing today.*

2) Material nouns denote a material or substance from which things are made of.

*a **plastic** bottle, a **diamond** ring etc.*

Material nouns are uncountable, thus they do not have a plural form. Generally, articles are not used with material nouns as they are uncountable.

*~~I really want to buy these cottons pants.~~ I really want to buy these **cotton** pants.*

Material nouns fall into several categories:

a) related to nature.

air, water, salt, coal, silver, gold etc.

b) related to animals.

meat, milk, egg, wool etc.

c) related to plants.

cotton, coffee, tea, wood etc.

d) artificial or man-made materials.

alcohol, cheese, brick, steel etc.

A compound noun contains two or more words which are joined together and form a single noun. Compound nouns can be words written together, words that are hyphenated, or separate words.

The first word usually describes or modifies the second word, denoting its type or purpose. Consequently, the second word identifies the item itself.

*I need to buy a new **toothbrush**. (a brush used for cleaning one's teeth)*

There is no exact rule as to when we should write compound nouns together, hyphenated, or as separate words. If you are not sure how to write a compound noun, consult a dictionary.

*Could you go with me to the **bus stop**?*

*My **in-laws** are incredible people.*

*I love your new **haircut**! You look fantastic!*

Note that the stress usually falls on the first syllable in compound nouns. As a result, the word stress helps to differentiate between a compound noun and an adjective + noun.

*A **greenhouse** is a glass building used for growing plants that need warmth, light, and protection. (compound noun).*

*A **green house** is a building that someone lives in. This building is painted green. (adjective + noun)*

Short Story Dialogue

- Do you want me to cook something special for dinner?*
- How about just **wine** and **cheese**?*
- That sounds simple, yet fancy! Let's eat outside then?*
- Yeah! I'll take some **cloth** so we could sit on the ground.*
- Just don't take that **cotton cloth**. I had a hard time washing it last time.*
- Roger.*
- And I'll probably order some **takeaway** too. In case we get very hungry.*

Independent Practice - Material and Compound Nouns

1) Underline material nouns.

- a. These leather boots are too expensive for me.
- b. You need to fry it in vegetable oil for 10 minutes.
- c. Throw some wood into the fire. It's getting cold.
- d. I don't like cast iron pans. They are very heavy.
- e. She bought stunning silk stockings.

2) Form compound nouns using the given definitions.

- a. A room with a bath or a shower, a sink, and sometimes a toilet, is called a
- b. If a person has red hair, we call him or her a
- c. The time in the morning when the sun appears is called
- d. is the main character of Disney's first animated feature-length film, and the Seven Dwarfs.
- e. The father of your husband or wife is called a

Independent Practice: Answers - Material and Compound Nouns

1) Underline material nouns.

- a. These leather boots are too expensive for me.
- b. You need to fry it in vegetable oil for 10 minutes.
- c. Throw some wood into the fire. It's getting cold.
- d. I don't like cast iron pans. They are very heavy.
- e. She bought stunning silk stockings.

2) Form compound nouns using the given definitions.

- a. A room with a bath or a shower, a sink, and sometimes a toilet, is called a **bathroom**.
- b. If a person has red hair, we call him or her a **redhead**.
- c. The time in the morning when the sun appears is called **sunrise**.
- d. **Snow White** is the main character of Disney's first animated feature-length film, **Snow White** and the Seven Dwarfs.
- e. The father of your husband or wife is called a **father-in-law**.

Countable VS Uncountable Nouns

Introduction

1) A noun is a word used to identify any of a class of people, places, or things (common noun), or to name a particular one of these (proper noun).

*You can buy **coffee** at Starbucks.*

2) Nouns can be countable or uncountable. Study the following table and learn the differences between countable and uncountable nouns.

Countable Nouns (apple, song, house etc.)	Uncountable Nouns (tea, money, love etc.)
Things that can be counted, even if the number might be extremely high (e.g. all the people in the world).	Things that we cannot count with numbers. They may be the names for abstract ideas or qualities or for physical objects that are too small to count or shapeless (liquids, gases etc.).
Can be singular or plural. <i>I have an apple and you have three apples.</i>	No plural form. <i>We're going to have rice for lunch.</i>
You can use <i>a/an</i> with singular countable nouns. <i>There is a girl outside. She is wearing a beautiful dress.</i>	You can't use <i>a/an</i> with uncountable nouns. But you can often use the phrase <i>a (bag, cup etc.) of</i> . <i>There is a bowl of rice and a bottle of juice on the table.</i>
If you want to ask about the quantity of a countable noun, you ask 'How many?' combined with the plural countable noun. <i>How many dogs are there? – There are five dogs.</i>	If you want to ask about the quantity of an uncountable noun, you ask 'How much?' combined with the uncountable noun. <i>How much coffee do we have left? – We don't have much coffee left.</i>
You can use <i>many, a few, few</i> with plural countable nouns. <i>Sorry, but I didn't take many pictures. I've got a few relatives leaving here.</i>	You can use <i>much, a little, little</i> with uncountable nouns. <i>We didn't do much shopping there. We have a little sugar left.</i>

You can use *some*, *any*, *a lot of* both with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns.

<i>We like singing some crazy songs at karaoke.</i>	<i>We listened to some music there.</i>
<i>Did you buy any oranges?</i>	<i>I didn't buy any orange juice.</i>
<i>She showed a lot of signs of affection.</i>	<i>There is a lot of love in the air.</i>

Short Story Dialogue

- *The kitchen was **a total mess**.*
- *What do you mean?*
- *There was **mold** everywhere. There was **a pile of dishes** in **the sink**. There were **leftovers on the plates**. There was **some milk** spilled over **the countertops**.*
- *That sounds awful!*
- *Yeah... I wanted to clean it up but there wasn't even **any soap** in sight.*

Independent Practice

1) Decide whether the underlined nouns are countable or uncountable.

- a. I washed my hair yesterday.
- b. You need to take one cup of flour.
- c. Sorry, but I need to breathe some fresh air.
- d. I'd like to give you some advice.
- e. Sam brought a bottle of red wine.

2) Fill in the gaps with *a/an*. Sometimes no article is needed.

- a. It wasn't her fault! It was ... accident.
- b. When Mike was in ... Turkey, he stayed in ... big hotel.
- c. Sally is ... bundle of ... nerves as she has ... job interview tomorrow.
- d. There is ... lot of ... snow outside. Be careful!
- e. ... IQ test measures ... intelligence.

Independent Practice: Answers

1) Decide whether the underlined nouns are countable or uncountable.

- a. I washed my hair yesterday. (uncountable)
- b. You need to take one cup of flour. (countable)
- c. Sorry, but I need to breathe some fresh air. (uncountable)
- d. I'd like to give you some advice. (uncountable)
- e. Sam brought a bottle of red wine. (countable)

2) Fill in the gaps with a/an. Sometimes no article is needed.

- a. It wasn't her fault! It was **an** accident.
- b. When Mike was in (-) Turkey, he stayed in **a** big hotel.
- c. Sally is **a** bundle of (-) nerves as she has **a** job interview tomorrow.
- d. There is **a** lot of (-) snow outside. Be careful!
- e. **An** IQ test measures (-) intelligence.

Collective Nouns

Introduction

1) A collective noun is used to refer to an entire group of people, animals, or things. Therefore it includes more than one member.

*My **family** is very big.*

2) Collective nouns can refer to:

a) people.

family, class, committee, staff etc.

b) animals.

a pack of dogs, a swarm of flies, a herd of horses, a litter of puppies etc.

c) things.

pack, set, bunch, stack etc.

When the members within one group behave in the same manner, they are part of a collective noun, thus this noun becomes singular and requires a singular verb.

*Every day **the football team** follows its coach out to the field for practice.*

When the members are acting as individuals, the collective noun is plural and requires a plural verb. In many cases, it may sound more natural to make the subject plural in form by adding words like *members*, *mates* etc.

*After the practice, **the team(mates)** shower, change into their casual clothes, and head to their homes.*

Short Story Dialogue

- *I had the most amazing time backpacking with my **classmates**!*
- *Did you like Canada and its nature?*
- *I sure did! **A range of mountains** was magical. And the animals I've seen! **A flutter of tiny butterflies, a herd of deer, and a family of beavers**!*
- *Yeah, it's not something you can see here.*
- *True. I wanted to create some long-lasting memories of this experience. So I tried taking **a sequence of photos**: not disturbing the wildlife and just observing it from the safe distance.*

Independent Practice

1) Form collective nouns.

a. a band of	1. sheep
b. a flock of	2. ants
c. a team of	3. stars
d. a pair of	4. singers
e. an army of	5. flowers
f. a bouquet of	6. players
g. a hive of	7. lions
h. a pride of	8. musicians
i. a choir of	9. bees
j. a galaxy of	10. shoes

Independent Practice: Answers

1) Form collective nouns.

a. a band of	8. musicians
b. a flock of	1. sheep
c. a team of	6. players
d. a pair of	10. shoes
e. an army of	2. ants
f. a bouquet of	5. flowers
g. a hive of	9. bees
h. a pride of	7. lions
i. a choir of	4. singers
j. a galaxy of	3. stars