

Class - VII

Subject - English Language

Ms Jaswinder Kaur

Chapter - I Nouns

Good morning students

Today we are going to discuss 'Nouns' as a part of your English Language first assignment.

Students, as you have already done this topic in your previous classes so all of you must be knowing that nouns are the names of people, animals, places, things, ideas and groups.

Now let us revise the kinds of nouns.

1. Common nouns are general names of similar group of people, places, animals or things.

Examples -

- He owns a shop on the main street of the town.

- The cows grazing in the field belong to my uncle.

In the above sentences the underlined words are common nouns.

Common nouns can be classified into countable and uncountable nouns.

- Countable nouns are those that can be counted. They can be singular or plural.

Example - In our class there are thirteen boys and fifteen girls.

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- Uncountable nouns are those that cannot be counted.

Examples - water, sugar, milk, kindness, love etc.

- 2 Proper nouns are names of exact or particular places, people and things. First letter of proper nouns is always capital.

Example.

Chandigarh is the cleanest city in India.

Mr. Gupta reads Hindustan Times new paper.

- 3 Abstract nouns are the names of emotions, ideas, qualities, actions, feelings and conditions. They are the things that can be experienced or felt but not seen or touched.

Examples -

- His happiness turned into sadness to see his result.

- Our Principal has both wisdom and knowledge.

In the above sentences happiness, sadness, wisdom and knowledge we can think or feel these things but we cannot see or touch.

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4. Collective nouns are names of groups of persons, animals and things that form a unit. So, for a set of or group of animals or things we use a noun considered as a single unit are called collective nouns.

Examples -

a herd of cattle, a litter of puppies,
a pride of lions, a suite of rooms etc.

5. Material nouns refer to material or substances used to make things.

Example -

paper, glass, wood, gold, silver,
wool etc

6. Compound nouns are nouns that are formed by combining two or more words; They are formed by combining words belonging to different parts of speech.

Example -

- noun + noun

tooth + brush = toothbrush

- adjective + noun

green + house = greenhouse

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7. Possessive nouns are used to show belonging. When a noun shows possession, it is said to be possessive noun. We can use apostrophe (') or (')s with nouns to show possession.

Example - Mira's bag is on the table.
- The dog bit the cat's tail.

- In the plural nouns ending with -s, we add only the apostrophe after the noun to show possession.

Example -

boys' hostel, soldiers' uniforms etc.

- When a proper noun ends with 's' the apostrophe comes after 's'.

Example -

Yeats' poetry, Mr Das' car etc.

Students we have done with the topic. Now you all are required to revise the content and attempt the exercises A to G given in your book as a part of your home assignments.

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