Nouns-people, places, things or ideas

Collective Nouns

Nouns that refer to specific group of people or things.

Examples: herd, flock, city, school, class, jury, team

Nouns are always either common (nonspecific) or proper (specific). Proper nouns are always capitalized.

Common	Proper	
shoes	Nike's	
restaurant	McDonalds	
Woman	Mrs. Jones	

General Plural Rules any ending Example: except -s or lunches -ss, add -es foxes ending in -ch, buzzes -sh, -x, or -z, dishes add-es babies ending in -y, change the y skies to i and add libraries -es mothershyphenated nouns, add-s in-law

Nouns are either concrete (tangible) or abstract.

concrete abstract
sheep love
pencil happiness
car anger

Nouns can either represent individual, countable items or represent abstract concepts or a collection that does not have an individual state of being.

COUNT	noncount
child/children	news
car/cars	fun
book/books	mail

Possessive Noun Rules

to the noun

lthen -s

words that paris' end in -s or Jesus' -z, the Charles' apostrophe can be used James' alone words with mom's all other endcat's ings, use Mike's apostrophe

Compound Nouns - nouns made up of two or more words.

When these two separate words are put together, they
form a single noun with a new meaning.

Separate Words	Hyphenated Words	Combined Words
hard drive	cure-all	congresswoman
chief justice	cha-cha	network
soft drink Dollar Store	mother-in-law	classroom

Check a dictionary for the spelling of compound nouns. If a word is not listed, write it as two separate words.