

Spelling, grammar and
punctuation.



Tuesday 16th June 2020

LI: To use common and proper
nouns.

Nouns – 4 different types of nouns – these are two common nouns and proper nouns

A common noun is a noun which is not the name of any particular person, place or thing, e.g. **dog, cup, curtain**. We can usually point at something with the name of a common noun – if we can see it, of course! A common noun does not usually begin with a capital letter – unless, of course, it is the first word in a sentence.

Name the **common nouns** in these sentences. Be careful **not** to name any nouns that are **not** common nouns – and there will be lots of them.

- 1 On Sunday I enjoy a boiled egg with my breakfast.
- 2 Both Bill and Ben scored two goals each.
- 3 Suzie bought a lovely pink blouse at Primark.
- 4 The seagulls at Island Wall often make a terrible racket.
- 5 WJS is situated near the library in Oxford Street.
- 6 Cats, in my opinion, are more independent than dogs.

Nouns – 4 different types of nouns – these are two common nouns and proper nouns

A proper noun is a noun that names a particular person, place or thing, e.g. **David**, **Edinburgh**. **Atlantic Ocean**, **Wednesday**.

Fill in the gaps in these sentences with proper nouns:

- 1 is a member of the group called **One**
- 2 The **Games** of 2012 were held in
- 3 **Harry** plays for T..... **Football**
- 4 The novels were written by **JK**
- 5 **Castle** stands in the south east of

Nouns – 4 different types of nouns – these are two - common nouns and proper nouns

Identify the common and proper nouns and ignore any others at the moment.

The Terrible Tale of Pirate Pete

Pirate Pete was born in Dover. He became a pirate when he was only a thirteen-year-old lad. He sailed on many ships – his most famous ship was the Revenge. He fought in many battles. He had many adventures. He loved the life. Unfortunately he was not always lucky.

Pirate Pete had his left leg blown off by a canon ball during a battle off the coast of Malta in the Mediterranean Sea, so he was sometimes called Peg-Leg Pete.

Pete had his right hand chopped off during a sword fight at a pub called the Sailor's Arms in Folkestone. That is why he has a hook for a hand.

Of course you will be wondering why Pirate Pete wears an eye-patch over his left eye. Did he lose his eye in a sea-battle or a sword-fight? No, he did not.

One day Pete got a terrible itch in his left eye. For a moment he forgot about his hook and tried to scratch the itch with his fingers.

This was not a good idea!

Nouns – 4 different types of nouns – these are two common nouns and proper nouns

A proper noun

If used as a pronoun – needs a capital letter

“How are you feeling, Mum?”

“Do you know where my shoes are Dad?”

“Gran, come over here!”

Direct name used, you would use a capital letter.

However, if you’re writing about a family member and the title is modified by our/your/my/his/her/etc, then it doesn’t take a capital and would be:

“How is your mum feeling?”

"My mum is feeling down because of my aunt's drinking."

“Is his dad going fishing with your dad?”

"My dad is going, but his dad isn't."

Nouns – 4 different types of nouns – these are two abstract nouns and collective nouns.

An abstract noun is a noun referring to something which cannot be experienced with any of the five senses, such as an idea, thought or emotion, e.g. happiness, love, courage, boredom.

Concrete nouns are people, places, or things that we would experience with our five senses. The abstract class is the opposite - we can never experience these nouns according to our senses. If a noun is abstract, it describes something you cannot see, hear, touch, taste, or smell.

Sometimes it can be difficult to recognize when the noun is abstract because there are a number of words that can function in different ways. For example, some words might function as verbs in some cases and abstract nouns in other cases. Love and taste are two examples.

I *love* my husband. [In this sentence, the word love expresses an action and is therefore acting as a verb.]

Send them my *love*. [In this sentence, the word love functions as an abstract noun because it is a thing that exists beyond the five senses.]

Sarah could *taste* cilantro in the salsa. [In this sentence, the [auxiliary verb](#) 'could' functions with taste to illustrate action. She can physically taste the salsa.]

Sarah has great *taste* in clothes. [In this sentence, taste functions in an abstract manner. Taste refers to her preferences.]

Nouns – 4 different types of nouns – these are two abstract nouns and collective nouns.

Emotions/Feelings

Love
Hate
Anger
Peace
Pride
Sympathy

States/Attributes

Bravery
Loyalty
Honesty
Integrity
Compassion
Charity
Success
Courage
Deceit
Skill
Beauty
Brilliance
Pain
Misery

Ideas/Concepts/Ideals

Belief
Dream
Justice
Truth
Faith
Liberty
Knowledge
Thought
Information
Culture
Trust
Dedication

Movements/Events

Progress
Education
Hospitality
Leisure
Trouble
Friendship
Relaxation

Nouns with the following suffixes are often abstract:

-tion
-ism
-ity
-ment
-ness
-age
-ance
-ence
-ship
-ability
-acy

Nouns – 4 different types of nouns – these are two abstract nouns and collective nouns.

An abstract noun is a noun referring to something which cannot be experienced with any of the five senses, such as an idea, thought or emotion, e.g. happiness, love, courage, boredom. Underline the abstract nouns in the sentences below:

- 1 There was great excitement when Arsenal scored the first goal. (1)
- 2 Sometimes it takes bravery to tell the truth. (2)
- 3 After the marathon, I collapsed with exhaustion. (1)
- 4 At WJS we realise the importance of a good education. (2)
- 5 Take pride in your achievements! (2)
- 6 Childhood should be the happiest time of your life. (3)
- 7 Have a little patience. We'll get there soon. (1)

Nouns – 4 different types of nouns – these are two abstract nouns and collective nouns.

Fill in these gaps with abstract nouns:

- 1 Romeo and Juliet fell head-over-heels in
- 2 This test shows you are above average
- 3 I haven't the faintest what you're talking about.
- 4 "We don't need no, " sing Pink Floyd.
- 5 It would be wonderful if everyone in the world lived in
- 6 I hope you're not having too much with abstract nouns.
- 7 This is a wonderful for you. Don't miss it.
- 8 The doctor gave me some very good about my health.
- 9 Susan's has really increased in the last six months.

Nouns – 4 different types of nouns – these are two abstract nouns and collective nouns.

A collective noun is a noun referring to a **group** or **collection** of people, creatures or things, e.g. a **crowd** of people, a **flock** of sheep, a **bunch** of bananas.

Underline the collective nouns in these sentences:

- 1 The whole team was excited to win the trophy.
- 2 There's a family of snakes amongst those rocks.
- 3 A gaggle of geese waddled across the farmyard.
- 4 Peter joined the pirate crew when he was only thirteen.
- 5 Elliot was thrilled to join the cathedral choir at Canterbury.

Nouns – 4 different types of nouns

In the following sentences, label each of the underlined nouns as:
CL (common) - PR (proper) - AB (abstract) or **CL** (collective)

The party of tourists were delighted to visit the Tower of London.

Excitement filled the stadium as the teams ran onto the pitch.

Private Ryan won the Victoria Cross for courage under fire.

The sky was filled with a company of angels led by Gabriel.

Pass me that ream of paper, please, Leo.