

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 except -s or -ss, add -es	Example: lunches foxes buzzes dishes
ending in -ch, -sh, -x, or -z, add -es	
ending in -y, change the y to i and add -es	babies skies libraries
hyphenated nouns, add -s to the noun	mothers-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

words that end in -s or -z, the apostrophe can be used alone	Paris' Jesus' Charles' James'
words with all other endings, use apostrophe then -s	mom's cat's Mike's

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	mother-in-law	classroom
Dollar Store		

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