

## Unit 9-Nouns

### 9.1

#### Kinds of Nouns

A noun names a person, place, thing, or idea.

There are two basic kinds of nouns: proper noun and common noun.

A proper noun names a specific person, place, thing, or idea.

A common noun names any person, place, thing, or idea.

Common nouns can be either concrete or abstract.

Concrete nouns name things that you can see or touch.

Abstract nouns name ideas, qualities, or feelings that cannot be seen or touched.

Ex.	Kinds of Nouns		
	Common Nouns	Concrete	Proper Nouns
	Abstract	inventor	Thomas Edison
	idea	city	Chicago, Illinois
	progress	calendar	Monday
	time	trumpet	African American
	culture		

### 9.2

#### Compound Nouns

Compound nouns are nouns that are made up of two or more words.

Ex.	Compound Nouns	
	One Word	doorknob, highchair, strongbox, bookmark
	Hyphenated	age-group, runner-up, great-grandmother
	More than one word	dining room, motion picture, maid of honor

Most nouns can be singular or plural.

Ex.	Forming Plural Compound Nouns		
		To Make Plural	Examples
	One Word	Add -s to most words.	necklaces, leftovers
		Add -es to words that end	
		In ch, sh, s, or x.	strongboxes, churches
	Hyphenated	Make the most important	runners-up,
		part of the word plural.	great-grandmothers
	More than one word	Make the most important	music boxes, dining
		part of the word plural.	rooms, maids of honor

### 9.3

#### Possessive Nouns

A possessive noun names who or what owns or has something.

Ex.	Forming Possessive Nouns		
	Nouns	To Form Possessive	Examples
	Most singular nouns	Add an apostrophe and -s ('s)	a girl-a girl's coat
	Singular nouns ending in -s	Add an apostrophe and -s ('s)	Bob-Bob's bat
			Joe Ives-Joe Ives's bat
			Alexis-Alexis's book