

IELTS Narayananj

PRE IELTS:NOUN

A **noun** is a word that names a person, place, thing, idea, or concept. In English grammar, nouns are one of the main parts of speech, and they serve as the subject, object, or complement in sentences.

Types of Nouns(Short NOTE)

1. **Proper Nouns:** Name specific people, places, or organizations and are always capitalized.
 - Examples: *John, Paris, Google*
2. **Common Nouns:** General names for people, places, or things and are not capitalized unless at the beginning of a sentence.
 - Examples: *city, car, teacher*
3. **Concrete Nouns:** Refer to things that can be experienced with the senses.
 - Examples: *apple, music, flower*
4. **Abstract Nouns:** Represent ideas, qualities, or states that cannot be seen or touched.
 - Examples: *happiness, freedom, love*
5. **Collective Nouns:** Refer to groups of people, animals, or things.
 - Examples: *team, flock, collection*
6. **Countable Nouns:** Nouns that can be counted, and have both singular and plural forms.
 - Examples: *book/books, cat/cats*
7. **Uncountable (or Mass) Nouns:** Nouns that cannot be counted individually.
 - Examples: *water, furniture, information*

Function of Nouns in Sentences

- **Subject:** *The dog* is barking.
- **Object:** She gave *the book* to her friend.
- **Complement:** He is a *doctor*.

Examples of Nouns:

- **People** – Rahul, Sheela, Man, Person, Tommy, Women, Girl, The Prime Minister
- **Places** – Bangalore, India, Mexico, North Pole, South Africa, The Nile River, Classroom, Bedroom, Basketball Court, Cricket Ground, Swimming Pool
- **Animals/Birds/Aquatic Animals/Reptiles** – Lion, Zebra, Snake, Ostrich, Flamingo, Bear, Cat, Fish, Shark
- **Ideas** – Evolution, Invention, Extinction, Argument, Destruction
- **Objects/Things** – Bat, Cycle, Curtains, Paper, Bag, Blackboard, Cupboard

Types of Nouns(Details NOTE)

Nouns can be broadly classified into:

1. **Proper Nouns:** Nouns that are used to name a person, place or thing specifically are called a proper noun. Proper nouns always begin with a capital letter.

Examples:

- My name is **Rose**. (Name of a particular person)
- This is my dog, **Bruno**. (Name of a specific pet animal owned by someone)
- David came back from **Minsk**. (Name of a specific place)
- **Louis Philippe** is a famous brand of men's clothing. (Name of a particular clothing brand)

2. **Common nouns:** Common nouns are those nouns that refer to a generic item, group or place. This means that, unlike proper nouns, they are not used to identify specific people, places or objects. Common nouns are not capitalised unless they appear at the beginning of a sentence.

Examples:

- I bought a **pen** yesterday. (Common object)
- I am going to **school**. (Common place)
- Only ten **employees** showed up to work today. (Common group)
- The **car** is out of **fuel**. (Common items)

3. **Singular nouns:** These are words that are used to name a single person, place, animal, bird or object.

Examples:

- There is a little **boy** in front of our house. (Single person)
- That is my **daughter**. (Single person)
- I found a wounded **sparrow** in the bush. (Single bird)
- A red **van** has been following us for a long time. (Single object)

4. **Plural nouns:** Plural nouns refer to a number of people, places, animals or things. Nouns are made plural by adding an 's' or 'es' or 'ies' or 'ves' to the existing root word. Nouns that end with an 's' remain the same. Some nouns remain the same in both their singular and plural forms, and some others have totally different spelling.

Examples:

- I need some **apples**.
- Did you find the **boxes** you were looking for?
- I bought **mangoes** from the market.
- We took photos of some **deer** on our way.

5. **Countable nouns** are those nouns that can be counted or measured.

Examples:

- Tom brought **ten packets of lays** for the trip. (specific number – ten)
- Mom asked me to buy **a dozen eggs**. (specific – dozen means twelve)
- I saw **an aeroplane** around seven in the morning. (specific – an means one)

6. **Uncountable nouns** are those nouns that cannot be counted. This category of nouns includes both concrete and abstract nouns.

Examples:

- I have **a lot of homework** to do. (Not specific)
- I have **a cup of tea**. (Cannot count)
- We are facing terrible **weather** today. (Cannot count)

7. **Collective Nouns:** A collective noun is a naming word that is used to denote a group of objects, animals or people.

Examples:

- Collective nouns for groups of animals
 - A **pride** of lions
 - A **flock** of sheep
 - A **swarm** of bees
 - A **herd** of elephants
- Collective nouns for groups of people
 - A **band** of musicians
 - A **board** of directors
 - A **crew** of sailors
 - A **company** of actors
- Collective nouns for a number of things/objects
 - A **pair** of shoes
 - A **chain** of mountains
 - A **fleet** of ships
 - A **bunch** of grapes

8. **Concrete Nouns:** A concrete noun refers to objects that are material and can be perceived by the human senses.

Examples:

- The **book** is on the **table**.
- I had a **cup** of **coffee**.
- Sharon opened the **windows**.
- Hardy goes to school by **bus**.

9. **Abstract Nouns:** Any entity that cannot be perceived by the five senses of the human body are called an abstract noun.

Examples:

- **Love** is a strong emotion.
- **Honesty** is the best policy.
- It takes a lot of **courage** to raise your voice and stand up against injustice.
- You should not misuse the **freedom** you are given.

Nouns Used as Different Components of a Sentence

Nouns Used as a Subject

When used as a subject, a noun mostly appears at the beginning of a sentence. It can be identified by asking the question 'who'.

Examples:

- **Bruno** went to the playground.
- **The teacher** asked the students to submit their assignments.
- **The elephant** was rescued safely after ten long hours.

Nouns Used as an Object

When nouns are used as objects, they appear in the latter part of a sentence. It can be identified by asking the question 'what'.

Examples:

- I bought a **pen**.
- Where is your **book**?
- I cannot find **today's newspaper**.

Nouns can be used as a direct object and an indirect object.

Nouns Used as a Direct Object

You can identify a noun used as a direct object by asking the question ‘what’.

Examples:

- Do you want a **lollipop**? (What do you want? – a lollipop)
- I loved my **dress**. (What did you love? – my dress)

Nouns Used as an Indirect Object

You can ask the question ‘for whom’ to identify a noun used as an indirect object.

Examples:

- Dan bought **his sister** a Mini Cooper. (For whom did Dan buy a Mini Cooper? – his sister)
- Megha baked **Julie** a cake. (For whom did Megha bake a cake? – Julie)

Nouns Used as a Complement

When a noun is used to modify or describe another noun, it acts as a complement.

Nouns Used as a Subject Complement

Professions and positions can perform the role of a subject complement.

Examples:

- My brother is an **engineer**.
- Jawaharlal Nehru was the first **Prime Minister** of India.

Nouns Used as an Object Complement

Object complements are nouns that follow the noun they modify. Names, professions and positions can perform the role of an object complement.

Examples:

- We named our dog, **Shadow**.
- The teacher made Tabitha, **the class leader**.

Multifunctional Nouns

Nouns Used as Verbs

There are some nouns which can also be used as a verb. Some nouns can be used as verbs with a slight change in the spelling of the original word.

Examples:

- His **divorce** is final. (Used as a noun)

I am **divorced**. (Used as a verb)

- Do you like my new **dress**? (Used as a noun)

I am **dressed** and ready to go. (Used as a verb)

- Derrick had come to collect some **ice**. (Used as a noun)

My mother **iced** the fish so that it did not stink. (Used as a verb)

- I have dance **practice** today. (Used as a noun)

Did you **practise** the song? (Used as an verb)

Nouns Used as Adjectives

With a slight change in the spelling or adding a suffix to the root word, nouns can sometimes be used as adjectives.

Examples:

- I have no **money**. (Used as a noun)

There has been a change in the **monetary** policy of the country. (Used as an adjective)

- Javed sensed some **danger**. (Used as a noun)

What you are trying to do is **dangerous**. (Used as an adjective)

- She is excited about **magic**. (Used as a noun)

The experience was completely **magical**. (Used as an adjective)

- Speaking against another religion is a legal **offence**. (Used as a noun)

What you did was **offensive**. (Used as an adjective)