Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter 2 Notes: Nouns**

**Lesson 1: What is a Noun?**

1. A noun is a word or word group used to name a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. A noun very often follows words like \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Brainstorm Some Nouns:
   * People:
   * Places:
   * Things:
   * Ideas:
4. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the noun that tells \_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_ your sentence is about.
5. The subject is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a noun, but a noun is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ always the subject.
   * Examples:
     1. The boy ran to the school.
     2. On the lush, green lawn a sandbox is waiting for the children to arrive.
6. There are different types of nouns.
7. Common Nouns:
   * They are not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   * They do \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refer to a specific person, place, or thing
   * Examples:
8. Proper Nouns:
   * They are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   * They do refer to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person, place, or thing
   * Examples:
9. Concrete Nouns
   * They are something you can perceive with one or more of your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   * Examples:
10. Abstract Nouns
    * They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be perceived with your senses.
    * It is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, quality or characteristic.
    * Examples:
11. Compound Nouns
    * They are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or more words used as a single noun.
    * They can be written as \_\_\_\_\_ word, as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ words, or as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ word.
    * Examples:
12. Collective Nouns
    * It is a single word that names a group.
    * Examples:

**Lessons 2 and 3- Singular, Plural, and Possessive Nouns**

1. Singular and Plural Nouns
   * A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ noun names \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person, place, or thing.
2. Examples:
   * A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ noun names \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person, place, or thing.
3. Examples:
   * To make a noun plural, most of the time you just add an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   * See the Singular/Plural noun wkst. or pg. 38 in your book for special rules.
4. Possessive Nouns
   * A possessive noun shows \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   * You may use possessive nouns in place of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ phrases.
5. Example: The divers used a robot to find the location of the ship.
   * For singular nouns, add an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
     + 1. Example: the book that belongs to Dina
   * For plural nouns ending in *s*, just add an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
     + 1. Example: the toys that belong to the boys
   * For plural nouns not ending in *s*, add an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
     + 1. Example: the bus that belongs to the children

**Lesson 4- Nouns and Their Jobs**

1. Nouns as Subjects
   * A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tells who or what the sentence is about.
   * Example: The big cat pounced at the mouse.
2. Nouns as Complements
   * A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a word that completes the meaning of a verb.
   * Look at the last page of your notes for information on predicate nouns, direct objects, and indirect objects.
3. Nouns as Objects of Prepositions
   * This is a noun or pronoun that follows a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   * Examples: The Aztec people settled in central Mexico.

Among their valuable goods were gold and silver.