SAMPLE LESSON FOR NOUNS

SINGULAR, PLURAL & COLLECTIVE NOUNS

Quick Explanation: Nouns
• A noun is the part of speech that names a person, place, thing, or an idea.
  o People, places, and things can be described using one or more of the five senses.
  o Idea nouns are things we feel, know, or understand.
• Nouns take different forms depending on how they are used:
  o Proper nouns forms name specific people, places, things and are capitalized.
  o Common nouns forms do not name the specific person, place, thing, or idea and are not capitalized

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE OF NOUN</th>
<th>PROPER NOUN</th>
<th>COMMON NOUN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People</td>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>girl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John</td>
<td>boy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Toys R Us</td>
<td>store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disney World</td>
<td>amusement park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thing</td>
<td>Angry Birds</td>
<td>toy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Florida Valencia</td>
<td>orange/fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fido</td>
<td>dog/pet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Examples of Number Nouns:
• Singular nouns name only one person, place, thing, or idea. (student, school, toy, lesson, dress)
  o These nouns stay singular. (corn, sugar)
• Nouns that name more than one person, place, thing, or idea are called plural nouns. Most singular nouns can be changed to a plural noun by adding –s or -es. (students, schools, toys, lessons; dresses)
  o Common nouns that end in y, change the y to an i and add -es. (stories)
  o Common nouns that end in a vowel+y, add –s. (monkeys, Sundays)
  o Other nouns called irregular nouns can be changed from a singular to a plural noun by changing the spelling (child-children, foot-feet)
  o Some nouns stay the same. (sheep is both singular and plural)
  o These nouns do not have a singular form. (scissors, cattle)

Guided Singular & Plural Noun Practice
Use a singular noun only when one person/object is named.
  o Today we will have a lesson on reading a science article.
  o We will have our picnic on Sunday.
  o Our favorite story was read to us.
  o The box was packed with our things.
  o Dad found his key in the car.
  o A child asks if he has brought any stories. (14 Cows for America)

Use a plural noun when more than one noun is named.
  o Today we will have many lessons on reading science articles.
  o We will have our picnics on Sundays.
  o Our favorite stories were read to us.
  o The boxes were packed with our things.
  o Dad found his keys in the car.
  o Children ask if he has brought any stories.
  o Her scissors were in the pencil box.
  (The noun does not have a singular form.)

Independent Singular & Plural Noun Practice
Change the singular noun to a plural noun:
• “The _____ has come!”  (snow, snows) (Finn Family Moomintroll)
  (The noun form does not change. Snows is the verb form of the word.)
• Not all bugs and worms are ______. (pest, pests)
• It rained one _____ this week. (day, days)
• The _____ pulled their fishing net into the boat. (man, men)
• Several _____ took us on our field trip. (bus, buses)
• The _____ looked up from their play to smile at him as he passed…(child, children) (Mr. Popper’s Penguins)
**Examples of Collective Nouns**

- **Collective nouns** represent and describe a group of:
- **People**
  - class, team, clan, family, audience, orchestra
- **Animals**
  - herd (of cattle), flock (of birds), litter (of kittens), pack (of wolves), swarm (of bees)
- **Things**
  - bunch (of things), batch (of cookies), collection (of baseball cards), deck (of cards)

**Guided Practice of Collective Nouns**

Use *collective nouns* to complete the phrase. Choose the **BEST** answer.

| ______ of students | • class            |
|                  | • litter           |
| ______ of kittens | • swarm            |
| ______ of bees   | • family           |
| ______ of five   | • football         |
| ______ team      |                     |

**Independent Practice of Collective Nouns**

Use *collective nouns* to complete the sentences. Choose the **BEST** answer.

The ______ played for the enthusiastic ______. (audience, orchestra)

The ______ of sheep was saved from a ______ of wolves. (pack, herd)

She received a ______ of flowers for her birthday. (collection, bunch)

We made a ______ of cookies for our ______. (family, batch)

The orchestra played for the enthusiastic audience (audience, orchestra)

The herd of sheep was saved from a pack of wolves. (pack, herd)

She received a collection of flowers for her birthday. (collection, bunch)

We made a batch of cookies for our family. (family, batch)
Sample Lesson for Singular, Plural & Collective Nouns

People

Places

Things

...and ideas
A noun is the part of speech that names a person, place, thing, or an idea.

- People, places, and things can be described using one or more of the five senses.
- Idea nouns are things we feel, know, or understand.

Nouns take different forms depending on how they are used:

- Proper nouns forms name specific people, places, things and are capitalized.
- Common nouns forms do not name the specific person, place, thing, or idea and are not capitalized.
# PROPER & COMMON NOUNS

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NUMBER NOUNS

○ *Singular nouns* name only one person, place, thing, or idea.  
  (student, school, toy, lesson, dress)
  ○ These **nouns** stay singular.  
  (corn, sugar)

○ *Nouns* that name more than one person, place, thing, or idea are called *plural nouns*. Most *singular nouns* can be changed to a *plural noun* by adding –s or -es.  
  (students, schools, toys, lessons; dresses)
  ○ *Common nouns* that end in y, change the y to an i and add -es.  
  (stories)
  ○ *Common nouns* that end in a vowel+y, add –s.  
  (monkeys, Sundays)
  ○ *Nouns* that are symbols, letters, and numbers, add ‘s (x’s, !’s, 2’s, A’s)

○ Other *nouns* called *irregular nouns* can be changed from a *singular* to a *plural noun* by changing the spelling  
  (child-children, foot-feet)

○ Some *nouns* stay the same.  
  (sheep is both singular and plural)

○ These **nouns** do not have a singular form.  
  (scissors, cattle)
PRACTICE SINGULAR & PLURAL NOUNS

Use a **singular noun** only when *one noun* is named.
- Today we will have a **lesson** on reading a science **article**.
- We will have our **picnic** on **Sunday**.
- Our favorite **story** was read to us.
- The **box** was packed with our things.
- Dad found his **key** in the car.
- A child asks if he has brought any stories. (14 Cows for America)

Use a **plural noun** when *more than one noun* is named.
- Today we will have *many lessons* on reading science **articles**.
- We will have our **picnics** on **Sundays**.
- Our favorite **stories** were read to us.
- Her **scissors** were in the pencil box.
- The **boxes** were packed with our things.
- Dad found his **keys** in the car.
- Children ask if he has brought any stories.
INDEPENDENT PRACTICE
SINGULAR & PLURAL NOUNS

O Change the singular noun to a plural noun:

O “The _____ has come!” (snow, snows) *Finn Family Moomintroll*

O Not all bugs and worms are ______. (pest, pests)

O It rained one ____ this week. (day, days)

O The ____ pulled their fishing net into the boat. (man, men)

O Several _____ took us on our field trip. (bus, buses)

O The _____ looked up from their play to smile at him as he passed... *(child, children) *Mr. Popper’s Penguins*
COLLECTIVE NOUNS

Collective nouns represent and describe a group of:

- People
  - class, team, clan, family, audience, orchestra

- Animals
  - herd (of cattle), flock (of birds), litter (of kittens), pack (of wolves), swarm (of bees)

- Things
  - bunch (of things), batch (of cookies), collection (of baseball cards), deck (of cards)
# PRACTICE COLLECTIVE NOUNS

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>of students</td>
<td>class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of kittens</td>
<td>litter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of bees</td>
<td>swarm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of five</td>
<td>family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>team</td>
<td>football</td>
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</table>
INDEPENDENT PRACTICE OF COLLECTIVE NOUNS

- The ________ played for the enthusiastic __________. (audience, orchestra)
- The _______ of sheep was saved from a ______ of wolves. (pack, herd)
- She received a _______ of flowers for her birthday. (collection, bunch)
- We made a _______ of cookies for our _______. (family, batch)