

# **Noun Essentials**

Hello and welcome back, in this lesson we will be looking at nouns and the difference between singular and plural, question and negative forms.

## **Singular and Plural Nouns**

What are **nouns**?

**Nouns** are words that are the names of people or objects.

These can be singular or plural.

For most nouns if they are plural an extra 'S' at the end of the noun is needed.

Singular - Plural

Noun - Noun+(s)

## Examples:

Hat – Hats



Cow – Cows



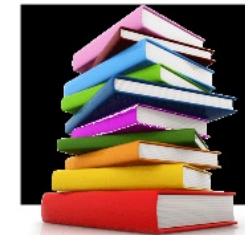
Boy – Boys



Car – Cars



Book – Books



Nouns that end in ch, x, s, or s sounds need to have es on the end | plural.

Singular - Plural

Noun(ch) - Noun+(es)

## Examples:

Fox – Foxes



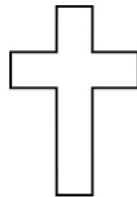
Match – Matches



Loss – Losses



Cross – Crosses



Nouns that end in f or fe swap the f to a v and add es.

Singular - Plural Noun (f) - Noun – (f)+(ves)

## Examples:

Scarf – Scarves



Knife – Knives



Thief - thieves



Calf – Calves





Nouns that end in y or o don't have specific rules.

## Examples:

Boy – Boys



Honey – Honey



Strawberry – strawberries



Dodo – Dodos



Family – families



Some nouns just don't follow certain rules.

## Examples:

Child – children



Man – men



Woman – women



And a few nouns stay the same.

## Examples:

Sheep – sheep



Fish – fish



Cod – cod





# Count nouns

Count nouns can be counted as one or more.

Singular - Plural

Noun - Noun+(s)

## Examples:

Hat – Hats



Cow – Cows



Boy – Boys



Car – Cars



Book – Books





With expressions such as:

**A few, (A few hats)**

**Many, (many cows)**

**Some, (some cars)**

**Every, (every book)**

**Each, (each boy)**

**These, (these cats)**

Count nouns **Do NOT** work with **much!**

With appropriate articles:

**A** - Used if the noun starts with a consonant. (singular)  
(a computer)

**An**- used if the noun starts with a vowel. (Singular)  
(an apple)

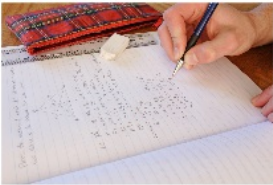
**The** – used for all nouns if spoken in third person. (Singular)  
(the dog)

# Non-count nouns

Non count nouns can't be counted as they express a group.

## Examples:

Homework



Bread



Software



Snow



Wine



Cloth



Generally cannot be pluralized.

With expressions such as

**Some, (some wine)**

**Any, (any software)**

**Enough, (enough snow)**

**This, (this cloth)**

**That, (that bread)**

**Much (much homework)**



Work both with and without an article

**A** - Used if the noun starts with a consonant. (singular)

(a cloth)

**An-** used if the noun starts with a vowel. (Singular)

(an aluminium sheet)

**The** – used for all nouns if spoken in third person. (Singular)

(the snow)

**None** – Wine is delicious.

Count nouns **Do NOT** work with **these, those, every, each, either, or neither.**

# Possessive Nouns

Possessive nouns show who owns what.

This is simply done by the use of **an apostrophe (')** and **s** after the owners name.

Noun – noun + (') +(s)

Jake's spoon



The monkey's hat



My dad's car



When a noun is plural and ends in s, just add an apostrophe (').  
Noun(s) – noun(s) + (')

James' house



The teachers' pen



If two people share an object, the apostrophe and s are only added to the second person.

James and Diane's baby



Dom and Dan's football



The clown and monkey's balloons







