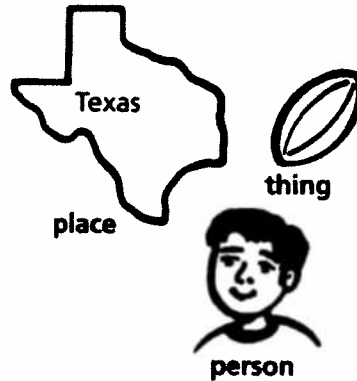


1 What Is a Noun?

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

Persons	brother	Jim	Jim Cohen
Places	states	Maine	Texas
Things	game	football	soccer
Ideas	excitement	dream	gladness



Write the nouns. The number after each sentence tells how many nouns are in the sentence.

Example: Our family likes to have a party once a year. (3)
family, party, year

1. The picnic is at the farm of our grandparents in Kansas. (4)

2. Their house is a long distance from our homes. (3)

3. Our trip from Nebraska takes seven hours. (3)

4. Aunt Colleen flies in from New Jersey. (2)

5. The celebration with her relatives gives Grandmother great pleasure. (4)

6. The backyard is set up for cookouts and games. (3)

7. The activities bring happiness to the family. (3)

8. Our weekend in the country always passes too quickly. (2)

2 Common and Proper Nouns

- A **common noun** names any person, place, or thing.
 - A **proper noun** names a particular person, place, or thing.
- Begin each important word in a proper noun with a capital letter.

Common Nouns	Proper Nouns	Common Nouns	Proper Nouns
student	Chung Lui	holiday	Thanksgiving
city	Fairbanks	building	White House
lake	Lake of the Woods	law	Stamp Act

List the common noun and the proper noun in each sentence.

Example: My cousin attends the University of Chicago.

Common: cousin

Proper: University of Chicago

1. My relatives were there last October.

Common:

Proper:

2. My family toured Chicago.

Common:

Proper:

3. Aunt Irene pointed out famous landmarks.

Common:

Proper:

4. Then the whole group drove to South Dakota.

Common:

Proper:

5. Mount Rushmore is famous for the four great men honored there.

Common:

Proper:

6. One memorial is of Abraham Lincoln.

Common:

Proper:

7. Tourists came from as far away as Alaska.

Common:

Proper:

8. Another trip is set for next Fourth of July.

Common:

Proper:

Writing with Nouns

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sentences that have the same predicate can be combined. • Join simple subjects to make compound subjects. • Use a conjunction, such as <i>and</i> or <i>or</i>, to join the simple subjects.
Two sentences	Jack learned about endangered animals. Sue learned about endangered animals.
Combined sentence	Jack and Sue learned about endangered animals.

Combining Sentences: Compound Subjects Combine each pair of sentences by making compound subjects.

Example: Dian Fossey observed animals. Jane Goodall observed animals.
Dian Fossey and Jane Goodall observed animals.

Revising

1. Dian Fossey studied animals in Africa. Jane Goodall studied animals in Africa.

2. Gorillas can seem very human. Chimpanzees can seem very human.

3. Fossey worked to save the endangered wild habitat. Goodall worked to save the endangered wild habitat.

4. Scientists record their observations. Wildlife photographers record their observations.

5. Jane Goodall researched spotted hyenas. Her husband researched spotted hyenas.

(continued)

Writing with Nouns (continued from page 13)

- Combine sentences to tell more about the nouns.
- Use commas to set off the added information in the combined sentence.

Two sentences

DDT kills birds and other animals. DDT is a harmful pesticide.

Combined sentence

DDT, a harmful pesticide, kills birds and other animals.

Combining Sentences: Telling More About Nouns Combine each pair of sentences. Use commas to set off the added information, and underline the words in italics.

Example: Sometimes farmers use pesticides. Farmers are our main food suppliers.
Sometimes farmers, our main food suppliers, use pesticides.

Revising

6. Pesticides kill more than pests. Pesticides are dangerous chemicals.

7. Rachel Carson wrote about ecology. Ecology is the study of the environment.

8. Rachel Carson wrote *Silent Spring*. Rachel Carson was a scientist and author.

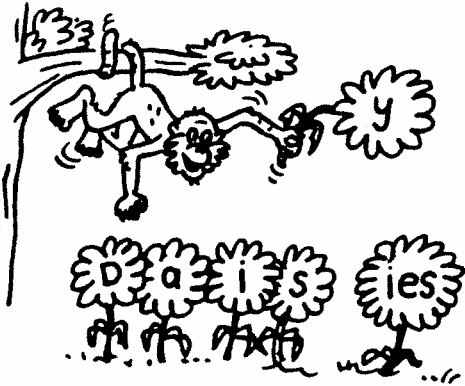
9. *Silent Spring* led to DDT being banned. DDT is a harmful pesticide.

10. Rachel Carson became world famous. She is known for making people more aware of preserving the environment.

3 Singular and Plural Nouns

- A **singular noun** names one person, place, thing, or idea.
- A **plural noun** names more than one person, place, thing, or idea. Form the plural of most nouns by adding **-s** or **-es**.

Singular Nouns	Plural Nouns	Singular Nouns	Plural Nouns
writer	writers	<u>lunch</u>	lunches
name	names	<u>wish</u>	wishes
<u>glass</u>	glasses	monkey	monkeys
<u>tax</u>	taxes	<u>daisy</u>	daisies



Write the plural form of each noun.

Example: class classes

- | | | | |
|------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| 1. book | _____ | 16. bay | _____ |
| 2. birch | _____ | 17. dish | _____ |
| 3. library | _____ | 18. puzzle | _____ |
| 4. ax | _____ | 19. mattress | _____ |
| 5. branch | _____ | 20. box | _____ |
| 6. bus | _____ | 21. ditch | _____ |
| 7. subway | _____ | 22. radish | _____ |
| 8. balcony | _____ | 23. tray | _____ |
| 9. pass | _____ | 24. colony | _____ |
| 10. volume | _____ | 25. contest | _____ |
| 11. index | _____ | 26. alley | _____ |
| 12. beach | _____ | 27. chorus | _____ |
| 13. bakery | _____ | 28. witness | _____ |
| 14. marsh | _____ | 29. prefix | _____ |
| 15. harbor | _____ | 30. inch | _____ |

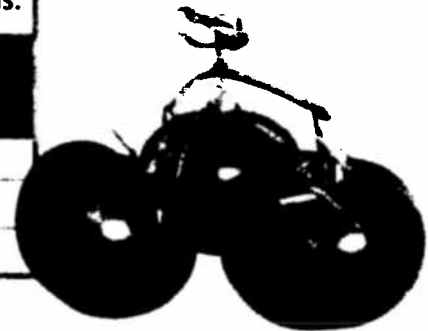
4 More Plural Nouns

- To form the plural of some nouns ending in *f* or *fe*, change the *f* to *v* and add *-es*.
- For other nouns ending in *f* or *fe*, add *-s*.
- To form the plural of nouns ending in *o*, add *-s* or *-es*.
- Some nouns have special plural spellings.
- Some nouns have the same singular and plural forms.

Singular Nouns	Plural Nouns	Singular Nouns	Plural Nouns
knife	knives	tomato	tomatoes
staff	staffs	child	children
video	videos	elk	elk



tomato



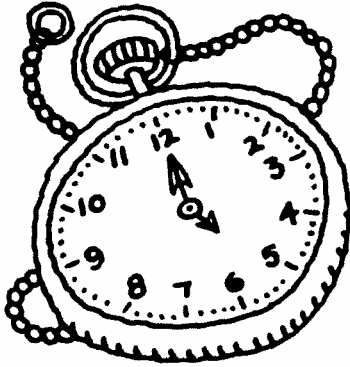
tomatoes

Write the plural form of each singular noun in parentheses. You may use your dictionary.

Example: five videos (video)

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. two _____ (hero) | 15. few _____ (shelf) |
| 2. some _____ (wolf) | 16. seven _____ (giraffe) |
| 3. few _____ (cliff) | 17. forty _____ (child) |
| 4. those _____ (scarf) | 18. all _____ (stereo) |
| 5. all _____ (radio) | 19. many _____ (potato) |
| 6. three _____ (deer) | 20. four _____ (calf) |
| 7. both _____ (foot) | 21. those _____ (roof) |
| 8. these _____ (woman) | 22. ten _____ (goose) |
| 9. eight _____ (moose) | 23. some _____ (loaf) |
| 10. many _____ (thief) | 24. few _____ (staff) |
| 11. some _____ (handcuff) | 25. nine _____ (ox) |
| 12. fifty _____ (man) | 26. sixty _____ (igloo) |
| 13. six _____ (chief) | 27. these _____ (species) |
| 14. both _____ (echo) | 28. those _____ (tomato) |

5 Singular Possessive Nouns



- A singular possessive noun shows that one person, place, or thing has or owns something.
- Form a singular possessive noun by adding an apostrophe and -s ('s) to a singular noun.

Singular Nouns	Singular Possessive Nouns
Carlos	Carlos's watch
woman	woman's horse
donkey	donkey's ears

Write each sentence correctly by making the underlined noun possessive.

Example: Machines can make a person life easier.

Machines can make a person's life easier.

1. Abby clock radio wakes her up with music.

2. Food keeps fresh longer in the family refrigerator.

3. A carpenter electric saw cuts through wood quickly.

4. This woman computer keeps track of supplies.

5. Paulo vacuum picks up dirt quickly and easily.

6. Grandfather oven cleans itself.

7. The secretary typewriter can print 120 words per minute.

8. Cass electric toothbrush cleans her teeth thoroughly.

6 Plural Possessive Nouns

- A plural possessive noun shows that more than one person, place, or thing has or owns something.
- Form a plural possessive noun by adding an apostrophe (') to a plural noun that ends with s. Add an apostrophe and -s ('s) to a plural noun that does not end with s.

Plural Nouns	Plural Possessive Nouns
girls	girls' books
foxes	foxes' tails
puppies	puppies' ears
women	women's hats
moose	moose's antlers



The underlined word in each sentence is not correct. Rewrite each sentence so that it includes a plural possessive noun.

Example: The Wright brothers famous invention was an airplane.

The Wright brothers' famous invention was an airplane.

1. The men first business was fixing and selling bicycles.

2. At that time, people interest in flying was growing.

3. Even children thoughts turned to the sky.

4. Many inventors planes did not work.

5. The designers flights in 1903 were successful.

6. The heroes success was a giant step in flying.

Writing with Nouns

- A possessive noun can replace a whole sentence.
- Combine short sentences about the same noun into one smooth sentence, using a possessive noun.

Two sentences

The little dog has a bone. The bone is bigger than the dog.

Combined sentence

The little dog's bone is bigger than the dog.

Combining Sentences: Possessive Nouns Combine each pair of sentences, using a possessive noun.

Example: Janey lives on a farm. The farm is named Red Apple Place.

Janey's farm is named Red Apple Place.

Revising

1. Janey lives on a farm. The farm has many animals.

2. The barn cat has six kittens. The kittens are asleep.

3. Janey owns a horse. He is named Silver.

4. The ducks live in a little house. The house is by the lake.

5. The goats graze in the pasture. The pasture is by the barn.

6. The hound dog has long ears. They are white with brown spots.

7. The chickens lay eggs. The eggs are sold at the market.

8. A farm girl has many animals. They need lots of care.

(continued)

Writing with Nouns *(continued from page 19)*

- An **appositive** is a word or phrase that describes a noun.
- Combine short sentences into one sentence by using an appositive.
- Use a comma to separate the appositive from the noun it describes.

Two sentences

Silver is the easiest pony to ride.

Silver is Janey's pony.

Combined sentence
with an appositive

Silver, Janey's pony, is the easiest pony to ride.

Combining Sentences: Appositives with Possessive Nouns Combine each set of sentences by changing the sentence with the possessive noun into an appositive.

Example: Sunny crows at dawn. Sunny is the farm's rooster.

Sunny, the farm's rooster, crows at dawn.

Revising

9. Janey goes riding to pick apples. Apples are Silver's favorite food.

10. Goldie is a brown and white mare. Goldie is Silver's mother.

11. Roger is six years old. Roger is Janey's dog.

12. Gracie is a duck. Gracie is Roger's best friend.

13. The hayloft is the quietest place on the farm. The hayloft is Janey's favorite spot.

14. The farmers use the best machine to harvest the hay. The best machine is Jake's tractor.

15. The farmhouse is 100 years old. The farmhouse is Grandpa's only home.

Using Exact Nouns

- Use exact nouns to name specific people, places, and things.

A large ^{hawk}~~bird~~ circles lazily overhead on a summer day.



Replace each underlined noun with a more exact one from the box. Rewrite each sentence using the more exact noun.

gloom	brilliance	dragonflies
lake	breezes	season

Example: At noon, the ground burned my bare feet.

At noon, the pavement burned my bare feet.

Revising

1. There's no better part of the year than summer.

2. I prefer summer's gentle winds to winter's gales.

3. The light of the summer sun cheers me up.

4. However, winter's darkness makes me grumpy.

5. I love a picnic near the water on a hot day.

6. I lie on the grass and watch bugs darting above.
