

**PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL**  
**P.O.BOX 44, RAKIRAKI**  
**LESSON NOTES**

**School:** PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL

**Year/Level:** 9

**Subject:** ENGLISH

**WEEK 13**

<b>Strand</b>	<b>LISTENING AND SPEAKING</b>
<b>Sub Strand</b>	<b>1.2. LANGUAGE FEATURES AND RULES</b> <b>EN 10.1.2.1</b> Explore and respond to grammar rules and persuasive techniques, accurately.
<b>Content Learning Outcome</b>	Examine appropriate grammar rules, construct error free sentences.

**Nouns**

Names of people, places, animals, events and things we can see, hear, touch, feel or think about, **for example (e.g.)** *Tevita, Raju,, Nadi, cow, party, desk, teacher, Fiji.*

**Types of Nouns**

**(i) Proper Nouns**

names of people, places, titles, days, months, **e.g.** *John, Fiji, Australia, Sunday, Tina, March, His Excellency.*

begin with capital letters.

**(ii) Common Nouns**

refer to people, places or things in general, **e.g.** *sister, brother, town, sky, river, plate.*  
these are not capitalised unless they start a sentence.

can be further divided into two main categories: **Countable Nouns** and **Uncountable Nouns.**

**Countable Nouns**

refer to something that can be counted, **e.g.** *boy, table, marble.*

has a plural form, **e.g.** *boys, tables, marbles.*

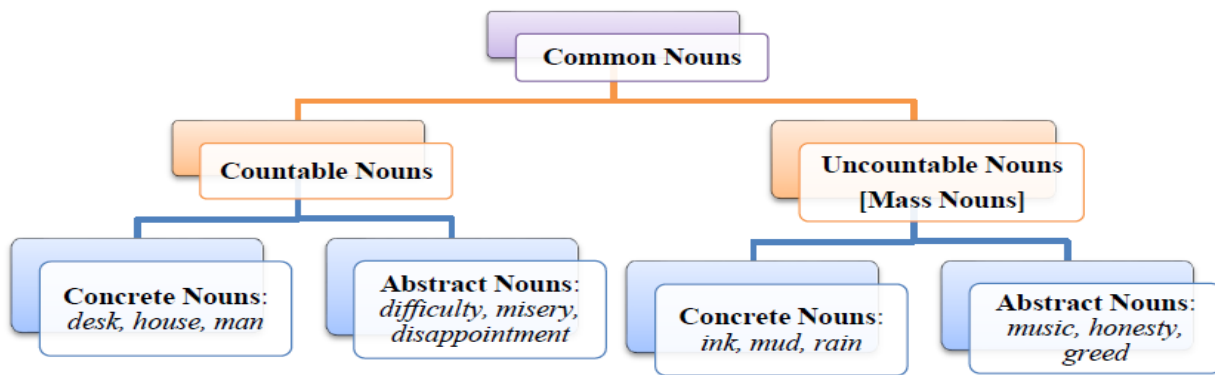
**Uncountable Nouns**

refer to things that cannot be counted, **e.g.** *love, music, water, rice, information, staff.*  
does not have a plural form.

Countable and Uncountable Nouns are further sub-divided into **Concrete Nouns** and **Abstract Nouns.**

**Concrete Nouns** - refer to people and things that can be seen, touched, smelled, heard, or tasted, **e.g.** *students, fish, cat, tree, perfume, coffee, soap, sound.*

**Abstract Nouns** - refer to ideas, qualities, and emotions (things that cannot be seen, or touched), **e.g.** *love, honesty, happiness, time, music, anger, luck, skill, beauty.*



Another type of Common noun is **Collective Noun**.

- Collective Nouns - refer to groups of people, animals, or things. **e.g.** *audience, family, pack, government, team, army, school of fish, flock of birds.*
- A **plural** collective noun takes a **plural verb**, **e.g.** *Families enjoy this restaurant.*
- A **singular** collective noun usually takes a **singular verb**, **e.g.** *Our family enjoys this restaurant.*
- Nouns can either be **singular** or **plural**, for example:
- Singular number denotes only **one** object, **e.g.** *boy, girl, man.*
- Plural number denotes **more than one** object, **e.g.** *boys, girls, men.*

### Activity-1

A. Underline the nouns in each sentence given below.

1. Children love cats and dogs.
2. The boys enjoyed their visit to the museum.
3. Snehal has a red dress.
4. Anjana loves dancing.
5. Suva is the capital of Fiji.

B. From the following list of noun types, select all of those that apply to the nouns below.

<b>common</b>	<b>proper</b>	<b>singular</b>	<b>plural</b>	<b>concrete</b>	<b>abstract</b>
<b>collective</b>					

1. Fijians - proper, concrete, plural
2. Tavua - \_\_\_\_\_
3. honesty - \_\_\_\_\_
4. happiness - \_\_\_\_\_

5. bus - \_\_\_\_\_
6. fishermen - \_\_\_\_\_
7. cravings - \_\_\_\_\_
8. policemen - \_\_\_\_\_

