

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SERIES

NOUNS

A Complete & Professional Study Guide

Author: Towfique Ahmed**Contact:** 01885072233

For Students • Teachers • Competitive Exam Aspirants

What You Will Master

- Complete definitions, rules & classifications
- Hundreds of clear examples and real-life scenarios
- Common student mistakes with corrections
- Multiple worksheets + full answer keys
- Ready for classroom use or self-study

First Edition | Professionally Structured for Maximum Clarity

About This Book & Copyright

This chapter is a carefully revised, classroom-tested and examination-oriented study material on the topic of **Nouns**. It has been written to serve school and college students, competitive examination candidates, and English language teachers.

Author: Towfique Ahmed

Phone / WhatsApp: 01885072233

Purpose: Educational – for personal study, classroom teaching and exam preparation.

© Copyright Notice

All rights reserved by the author. Unauthorised commercial reproduction, distribution or sale of this material without written permission is prohibited. Teachers may use it for classroom teaching with proper credit to the author.

How to use this book

1. Read each section carefully and study the examples.
2. Pay special attention to the 'Common Mistakes' boxes.
3. Attempt the worksheets without looking at the answers.
4. Check your answers and revise the weak areas.
5. Use the final practice test as a timed assessment.

Table of Contents

1. Learning Objectives
2. What is a Noun? – Definition & Importance
3. Types of Nouns (Complete Classification)
4. Countable and Uncountable Nouns (Deep Dive)
5. Number of Nouns – Singular & Plural (All Rules)
6. Gender of Nouns
7. Case of Nouns & Functions in a Sentence
8. Formation of Nouns (Abstract & Others)
9. Collective Nouns – Usage & Verb Agreement
10. Material Nouns
11. Compound Nouns
12. Possessive Forms in Detail
13. Determiners Used with Nouns
14. Common Student Mistakes (Extensive List)
15. Real-life Scenarios & Contextual Usage
16. Worksheets (A – H)
17. Complete Answer Keys
18. Final Practice Test
19. Quick Revision Sheet / Summary
20. Final Tips for Mastery

1. Learning Objectives

By the end of this chapter you will be able to:

1. Define a noun and identify nouns of every type in any given sentence.
2. Distinguish clearly between countable and uncountable nouns and use appropriate quantifiers.
3. Form the correct plural of regular and irregular nouns, including foreign plurals and compounds.
4. Identify and use the four genders of nouns correctly.
5. Recognise the case (nominative, objective, possessive) and the grammatical function of any noun.
6. Form abstract nouns from adjectives, verbs and common nouns.
7. Use collective nouns with the correct verb agreement.
8. Avoid the most frequent errors that students make with nouns.
9. Apply noun knowledge confidently in writing, speaking and examination questions.

■ Success Indicator

If you can complete the Final Practice Test at the end of this book with 80% or higher accuracy, you have mastered the chapter on Nouns.

2. What is a Noun?

A **Noun** is a word that names a person, place, thing, animal, idea, quality, state or feeling. In simple words, a noun is a **naming word**. It answers the questions **Who?** or **What?**

Nouns are one of the eight parts of speech and form the backbone of almost every English sentence. Without nouns we cannot talk about people, places, objects or ideas.

■ Core Definition

A noun is a word used to identify any of a class of people, places or things (common noun), or to name a particular one of these (proper noun), or to name an idea, quality or state (abstract noun).

Examples of Nouns in Everyday Life

- Person: teacher, doctor, mother, Rahim, Shakespeare
- Place: school, park, Dhaka, Bangladesh, river
- Thing: book, phone, chair, computer, bag
- Animal: tiger, cat, bird, fish, elephant
- Idea / Feeling: happiness, freedom, anger, love, courage
- Quality: honesty, kindness, beauty, intelligence

Why Nouns Matter

Every sentence needs a subject, and the subject is almost always a noun or a noun phrase. Strong control over nouns improves both accuracy and fluency in writing and speaking.

3. Types of Nouns – Complete Classification

Nouns can be classified in several overlapping ways. The most useful classifications for students are shown below.

Type	Definition	Examples
Common Noun	Names any general person, place, animal or thing	boy, city, river, school, dog, book
Proper Noun	Names a particular person, place or thing; always begins with a capital letter	Rahim, Bangladesh, Padma, Google, Monday
Concrete Noun	Can be experienced through the five senses (see, hear, touch, smell, taste)	apple, music, perfume, chair, rain, flower
Abstract Noun	Names an idea, quality, emotion, state or action that cannot be touched	love, freedom, honesty, childhood, anger, success
Collective Noun	Names a group of people, animals or things regarded as a single unit	team, flock, class, army, bouquet, jury, herd
Material Noun	Names a substance or material from which things are made	gold, iron, wood, cotton, plastic, water, oil
Countable Noun	Can be counted; has both singular and plural forms	book/books, child/children, apple/apples
Uncountable Noun	Cannot be counted as individual units; usually has no plural form	water, rice, information, advice, furniture, news
Compound Noun	Made of two or more words that function as a single noun	blackboard, toothpaste, mother-in-law, swimming pool

3.1 Common Noun vs Proper Noun – More Detail

A **common noun** refers to a class of people, places or things. A **proper noun** refers to a unique individual of that class and is always capitalised.

Common: city, river, boy, school, day, month, religion, language

Proper: Dhaka, Padma, Karim, Ideal School, Friday, January, Islam, Bengali

■ Capitalisation Rule for Proper Nouns

Always capitalise: names of people, places, days, months, festivals, religions, nationalities, languages, titles when used with names (Dr. Rahman), books, films, brands and specific institutions.

3.2 Concrete vs Abstract Nouns

Concrete nouns can be perceived by the senses. **Abstract nouns** cannot be seen or touched; they name ideas, feelings, qualities or states.

Concrete: table, song, smoke, ice-cream, thunder, rose

Abstract: bravery, childhood, poverty, wisdom, friendship, democracy

Many abstract nouns are formed from adjectives or verbs by adding suffixes such as **-ness, -ity, -tion, -sion, -ment, -hood, -ship, -dom**.

4. Countable and Uncountable Nouns – Deep Dive

This distinction is one of the most important and most frequently tested areas in English grammar.

Feature	Countable	Uncountable
Can we count it?	Yes (1, 2, 3...)	No
Singular / Plural	Has both forms	Usually only one form
a / an	Used with singular	Never used
many / few	Used	Not used
much / little	Not used	Used
some / any	Used with both	Used
Examples	book, apple, child, idea	water, rice, advice, furniture, news

Common Uncountable Nouns (Memorise These)

advice, information, news, furniture, luggage, baggage, equipment, machinery, scenery, knowledge, progress, research, homework, housework, work (as task), bread, butter, cheese, milk, water, tea, coffee, rice, sugar, salt, flour, oil, money, cash, traffic, weather, accommodation, evidence, damage, pollution.

■ Critical Rule

Uncountable nouns take a **singular verb** and cannot be pluralised. We use partitives to count them: a piece of advice, a glass of water, a loaf of bread, an item of furniture, a piece of news.

Nouns that can be both Countable and Uncountable

Noun	Countable meaning	Uncountable meaning
paper	a newspaper / a document	material for writing
glass	a drinking vessel	the material
time	an occasion (three times)	the concept of time
experience	an event (an experience)	knowledge gained
light	a lamp	brightness
work	a piece of art / literature	job or effort
hair	individual strands	hair on the head
room	a space in a building	space / capacity

5. Number of Nouns – Singular & Plural (All Rules)

Nouns have two numbers: **Singular** (one) and **Plural** (more than one). Mastering plural formation is essential for accuracy.

5.1 Regular Plural Rules

Rule	When	Examples
Add -s	Most nouns	book→books, pen→pens, girl→girls, car→cars
Add -es	Ends in -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -z	bus→buses, box→boxes, watch→watches, buzz→buzzes
y → ies	Consonant + y	baby→babies, city→cities, story→stories, party→parties
y → ys	Vowel + y	boy→boys, key→keys, day→days, toy→toys
f / fe → ves	Many nouns ending in -f or -fe	leaf→leaves, knife→knives, wife→wives, life→lives, thief→thieves
Keep -f + s	Exceptions	roof→roofs, chief→chiefs, cliff→cliffs, proof→proofs, belief→beliefs
o → es	Some nouns ending in -o	potato→potatoes, tomato→tomatoes, hero→heroes, echo→echoes
o → s	Other nouns ending in -o	photo→photos, piano→pianos, radio→radios, zero→zeros

5.2 Irregular Plurals

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
man	men	woman	women
child	children	tooth	teeth
foot	feet	goose	geese
mouse	mice	louse	lice
ox	oxen	person	people / persons

5.3 Same Form for Singular and Plural

sheep, deer, fish, aircraft, spacecraft, series, species, headquarters, crossroads, means, offspring, swine

5.4 Foreign (Latin & Greek) Plurals

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
datum	data	medium	media
crisis	crises	analysis	analyses
thesis	theses	basis	bases
phenomenon	phenomena	criterion	criteria
index	indexes / indices	appendix	appendices
formula	formulas / formulae	radius	radii
cactus	cacti / cactuses	fungus	fungi

5.5 Compound Noun Plurals

- mother-in-law → mothers-in-law • passer-by → passers-by • editor-in-chief → editors-in-chief
- man-servant → men-servants • runner-up → runners-up • forget-me-not → forget-me-nots

5.6 Nouns Always Used in Plural Form

scissors, trousers, pants, jeans, shorts, spectacles, glasses (eye-wear), binoculars, tongs, scales (weighing), clothes, goods, thanks, congratulations, surroundings, savings, belongings, outskirts, remains, premises.

These take plural verbs: The scissors are on the table. My trousers are new.

■ **Note on ‘dozen’, ‘hundred’, ‘thousand’**

After a number these words remain unchanged: two dozen eggs, five hundred people, three thousand taka. When used without a number or with ‘of’ they take -s: dozens of eggs, hundreds of people.

6. Gender of Nouns

Gender indicates whether a noun refers to a male, a female, either, or neither. English has four genders.

Gender	Description	Examples
Masculine	Male living beings	boy, man, king, lion, uncle, hero, actor, bull
Feminine	Female living beings	girl, woman, queen, lioness, aunt, heroine, actress, cow
Common	Can be male or female	child, parent, teacher, student, friend, doctor, cousin
Neuter	Non-living things or animals without gender focus	book, table, tree, car, river, computer, pencil

Ways of Forming the Feminine

1. By using a completely different word:

man→woman, boy→girl, husband→wife, father→mother, brother→sister, uncle→aunt, king→queen, bull→cow, horse→mare, cock→hen

2. By adding a suffix (-ess, -ine, -trix, etc.):

actor→actress, hero→heroine, prince→princess, lion→lioness, tiger→tigress, waiter→waitress, host→hostess, emperor→empress

3. By placing a word before or after:

male nurse → female nurse, peacock → peahen, he-goat → she-goat, landlord → landlady, salesman → saleswoman

■ Modern Usage Note

In contemporary English many professions now prefer gender-neutral forms: actor (for both), flight attendant (instead of steward/stewardess), chairperson, police officer, firefighter. Using 'actress' is still common but 'actor' for women is increasingly accepted.

7. Case of Nouns & Functions in a Sentence

Case shows the relationship of a noun to other words in the sentence. Understanding case helps you write accurate and sophisticated sentences.

Case	Function	Example
Nominative (Subjective)	The noun is the subject – who or what performs the action	<i>Rahim</i> plays football. <i>The dog</i> barked loudly. <i>Honesty</i> is the best policy.
Objective (Accusative)	The noun is the object of a verb or of a preposition – receives the action	She called <i>Rahim</i> . He sat on the <i>chair</i> . They gave the prize to <i>Sara</i> .
Possessive (Genitive)	Shows ownership, relationship or association. Formed with 's or s'	<i>Rahim's</i> book the <i>girls'</i> hostel the <i>children's</i> toys a day's work

7.1 Functions of Nouns in Detail

- 1. Subject** – The doer of the action: *The teacher* entered the classroom.
- 2. Direct Object** – Receives the action directly: She wrote *a letter*.
- 3. Indirect Object** – Receives the direct object: She gave *her brother* a gift.
- 4. Subject Complement** – Renames or describes the subject after a linking verb: My father is *a doctor*.
- 5. Object Complement** – Renames or describes the object: They elected him *captain*.
- 6. Object of a Preposition** – Follows a preposition: The book is on *the table*.
- 7. Apposition** – A noun placed beside another noun to explain it: My friend, *Karim*, is a pilot. Dhaka, *the capital of Bangladesh*, is crowded.
- 8. Vocative** – Used to address someone: *Students*, please open your books.

■ Apposition Example in Context

Correct: My elder brother, a software engineer, lives in Canada.

The noun phrase 'a software engineer' is in apposition to 'My elder brother' and gives extra information about him.

8. Formation of Nouns

Many nouns are formed from adjectives, verbs or other nouns by adding suffixes. This skill is very useful for vocabulary building and for rewriting sentences.

From	Common Suffixes / Changes	Examples
Adjective	-ness, -ity, -ty, -dom, -hood, -th	kind→kindness, honest→honesty, free→freedom, child→childhood, strong→strength, wide→width
Verb	-tion, -sion, -ment, -ance, -ence, -al, -ure	educate→education, decide→decision, enjoy→enjoyment, appear→appearance, arrive→arrival, fail→failure
Common Noun	-hood, -ship, -dom, -ery	friend→friendship, king→kingdom, neighbour→neighbourhood, slave→slavery, child→childhood

More Useful Examples

happy→happiness, brave→bravery, poor→poverty, proud→pride, wise→wisdom, high→height, deep→depth, long→length, broad→breadth

act→action, invent→invention, discuss→discussion, move→movement, perform→performance, prefer→preference, refuse→refusal

member→membership, owner→ownership, leader→leadership, partner→partnership, author→authorship

9. Collective Nouns – Usage & Verb Agreement

A collective noun names a group of people, animals or things as a single unit. The most important point for students is **verb agreement**.

Common Collective Nouns

team, class, family, committee, jury, audience, crowd, army, navy, staff, government, public, herd, flock, swarm, pack, bunch, bouquet, fleet, set, pair, bundle, pile, heap, group, gang, choir, orchestra, panel.

■■ Verb Agreement Rule (Very Important)

- When the group is seen as a single unit → singular verb: *The team is playing well. The jury has reached its decision.*
- When the individual members are emphasised → plural verb (more common in British English): *The team are arguing among themselves. The jury are divided in their opinions.*

In American English the singular is preferred in most cases. In examinations, both may be accepted if the meaning is clear; follow the preferred style of your board or teacher.

Special Collective Expressions

*a flock of birds / sheep a herd of cattle / elephants a swarm of bees a pack of wolves / cards
a bunch of keys / grapes a bouquet of flowers a fleet of ships a pride of lions a school of fish*

10. Material Nouns

Material nouns name the matter or substance of which things are made. They are usually uncountable.

Examples: gold, silver, iron, copper, steel, wood, cotton, silk, wool, plastic, glass, paper, leather, rubber, water, oil, milk, tea, coffee, sugar, salt, flour, sand, clay, cement, brick (as material).

■ Usage Notes

- Material nouns are generally uncountable: *Gold is expensive. Wood is used for furniture.*
- When we mean a specific type or product we may use countable forms: *a wood (a forest), a glass (a vessel), papers (documents).*
- We do not normally say 'a gold' or 'golds' when referring to the metal.

11. Compound Nouns

A compound noun is formed by joining two or more words. It can be written as one word, as a hyphenated word, or as two separate words.

Closed compounds (one word): blackboard, toothpaste, bedroom, notebook, sunlight, rainfall, headache, footprint

Hyphenated compounds: mother-in-law, editor-in-chief, six-pack, check-in, passer-by, self-esteem

Open compounds (separate words): post office, swimming pool, full moon, high school, real estate, ice cream

Plural of Compound Nouns

Usually the principal word is made plural: mothers-in-law, passers-by, editors-in-chief, runners-up.

When there is no clear principal noun, or the compound is closed, -s is added at the end: forget-me-nots, grown-ups, check-ins.

12. Possessive Forms in Detail

The possessive (genitive) case shows ownership, relationship, origin or measure.

Formation Rules

1. Singular nouns → add **'s**: girl's bag, man's hat, teacher's desk, boss's office, child's toy
2. Plural nouns ending in -s → add only **'**: girls' bags, teachers' room, students' projects
3. Plural nouns not ending in -s → add **'s**: children's toys, men's shoes, women's clothes, people's rights
4. Classical or biblical names ending in -s may take only **'**: Jesus' teachings, Moses' laws (both 's and ' are found)
5. For inanimate objects we usually prefer the **of**-construction: the leg of the table, the roof of the house (not *the table's leg in formal writing)

■ Special Uses of the Possessive

- Time & measure: a day's work, two weeks' holiday, a stone's throw, a pound's worth
- Shops & places: the baker's, the chemist's, St. Paul's (cathedral)
- Double possessive: a friend of my brother's, that book of Rahim's

13. Determiners Used with Nouns

Determiners are words placed before nouns to clarify which or how many. Choosing the correct determiner depends on whether the noun is countable or uncountable.

Determiner	Used with	Example
a / an	singular countable	a book, an apple, an hour
the	any noun (specific)	the sun, the students, the water in this bottle
some / any	plural countable & uncountable	some books, some water, any questions
many / a few	plural countable	many students, a few apples
much / a little	uncountable	much water, a little sugar
a lot of / lots of	both	a lot of books, a lot of money
several / a number of	plural countable	several problems, a number of issues
enough	both	enough chairs, enough time
all / both / half	see context	all students, both books, half the money

■ ■ Frequent Error

Incorrect: many informations / much books / a advice

Correct: much information / many books / a piece of advice

14. Common Student Mistakes (Extensive List)

The following table lists the errors that appear most frequently in student writing and examinations. Study both the incorrect and correct versions carefully.

Incorrect	Correct	Reason
She gave me an advice.	She gave me a piece of advice. / some advice.	advice is uncountable
I need informations.	I need information / some information.	information has no plural
The furnitures are new.	The furniture is new.	furniture is uncountable + singular verb
He has many works to do.	He has much work / a lot of work to do.	work (task) is uncountable
Scissor is on the table.	Scissors are on the table. / a pair of scissors	scissors is plural
The news are good.	The news is good.	news is uncountable (singular)
She bought two dozens eggs.	She bought two dozen eggs.	dozen stays singular after a number
The sceneries of Bangladesh are beautiful.	The scenery of Bangladesh is beautiful.	scenery is uncountable
I have lost my luggages.	I have lost my luggage.	luggage is uncountable
Mathematics are my favourite subject.	Mathematics is my favourite subject.	subjects ending in -ics take singular
The police is investigating.	The police are investigating.	police is plural
There are many fishes in the pond.	There are many fish in the pond. (or fishes = species)	fish usually same form
The cattles are grazing.	The cattle are grazing.	cattle is already plural
He is one of the best student.	He is one of the best students.	plural after 'one of the'
I saw a dead cattle on the road.	I saw a dead cow / head of cattle on the road.	cattle is plural; use cow or 'head of cattle'
My father gave me many advices.	My father gave me much advice / many pieces of advice.	advice is uncountable
The jury was divided in its opinion. (when members disagree)	The jury were divided in their opinions.	emphasising individuals → plural
She has beautiful hairs.	She has beautiful hair.	hair (on head) is usually uncountable
I need a paper to write on.	I need a piece / sheet of paper to write on.	paper as material is uncountable
He gave me a good news.	He gave me a piece of good news. / some good news.	news is uncountable

15. Real-life Scenarios & Contextual Usage

Understanding nouns in isolation is not enough. You must be able to use them correctly in real contexts. Study the following scenarios carefully.

Scenario 1 – At the Airport

Incorrect: "I have three luggages. Can you give me informations about the flight?"

Correct: "I have three pieces of luggage / three bags. Can you give me some information about the flight?"

Explanation: Both *luggage* and *information* are uncountable. We use partitives or quantifiers such as 'some'.

Scenario 2 – In the Classroom

Teacher: "Please open your books at page 45. Today we will discuss the importance of honesty and the role of the jury in a democracy."

Nouns used: books (countable plural), page (countable), importance (abstract), honesty (abstract), role (common), jury (collective), democracy (abstract).

Scenario 3 – Shopping

Incorrect: "I need two breads, a milk and some furnitures for my new room."

Correct: "I need two loaves of bread, a carton of milk and some furniture for my new room."

Scenario 4 – Writing a Formal Letter

"I am writing to seek your advice regarding the equipment required for the new laboratory. The information you provided last month was extremely useful."

Notice the correct uncountable usage: advice, equipment, information – all singular, no -s.

Scenario 5 – Describing a Picture (Exam Style)

"In the picture I can see a flock of birds flying over a river. A herd of cattle is grazing on the bank. There is a bunch of keys lying on a wooden table. The scenery looks peaceful."

Collective nouns (flock, herd, bunch) and the uncountable 'scenery' are used accurately.

16. Worksheets

Attempt every exercise without looking at the Answer Key. Write your answers in a notebook. After finishing, check your work carefully and note the areas that need more practice.

■ Worksheet A – Identify the Nouns & State their Types

Underline all nouns and write the type (Common / Proper / Abstract / Collective / Concrete / Material / Compound) for each.

1. Honesty is the best policy in life.
2. The team from Dhaka won the match against Chittagong.
3. Childhood memories always bring happiness.
4. A flock of birds flew over the Padma river at sunset.
5. Shakespeare wrote many famous plays in English.
6. The jury has given its final verdict.
7. Water and milk are essential for good health.
8. My brother-in-law bought a new smartphone yesterday.
9. The furniture in the living room is made of wood.
10. Knowledge and wisdom are more valuable than gold.

■ Worksheet B – Form the Plurals

Write the correct plural form of each noun.

1. child
2. knife
3. tomato
4. leaf
5. mouse
6. city
7. sheep
8. hero
9. tooth
10. woman
11. box
12. baby
13. roof
14. analysis
15. passer-by
16. phenomenon
17. criterion
18. mother-in-law
19. ox
20. cactus
21. photo
22. potato
23. belief
24. crisis
25. foot

■ Worksheet C – Countable or Uncountable?

Write C (Countable) or U (Uncountable). Then write a correct sentence using each word.

1. advice
2. apple
3. furniture
4. information
5. chair
6. news
7. luggage
8. student
9. money
10. scenery
11. equipment
12. idea
13. homework
14. bread
15. progress

■ Worksheet D – Fill in the Blanks with Suitable Determiners

Choose a / an / the / some / any / much / many / a few / a little / Ø (zero article).

1. She gave me _____ useful advice.
2. There is _____ furniture in the new apartment.
3. I need _____ information about the train schedule.
4. _____ news from the border is worrying.
5. He bought _____ pair of scissors.
6. Please give me _____ water.
7. _____ honesty of the boy impressed everyone.
8. We saw _____ deer in the forest.
9. There isn't _____ milk left in the fridge.
10. _____ students in the class are from Sylhet.

■ Worksheet E – Form Abstract Nouns

Form abstract nouns from the given words.

1. kind 2. honest 3. free 4. decide 5. educate
6. friend 7. child 8. strong 9. appear 10. king
11. brave 12. poor 13. proud 14. wise 15. high
16. act 17. invent 18. discuss 19. member 20. leader

■ Worksheet F – Correct the Errors

Rewrite each sentence correctly.

1. She bought two dozens eggs from the market.
2. The sceneries of Bangladesh are very beautiful.
3. He gave me many informations about the project.
4. The cattles are grazing in the field.
5. I have lost my luggages at the airport.
6. Mathematics are my favourite subject.
7. The police is investigating the case carefully.
8. There are many fishes in this pond. (meaning different species is acceptable; otherwise correct it)
9. She has long black hairs.
10. He is one of the best player in the team.
11. I need a paper to write a letter.
12. The jury was divided in its opinion. (members disagree)

■ Worksheet G – Gender Transformation

Change the gender of the underlined nouns and rewrite the sentences.

1. The king gave a gift to the prince.
2. My uncle is a famous actor.
3. The landlord spoke to the man-servant.
4. The hero saved the boy from danger.
5. A bull and a horse were standing in the field.
6. The emperor and his son visited the city.
7. The waiter served the gentleman politely.

■ Worksheet H – Identify the Case & Function

State the case (Nominative / Objective / Possessive) and the function of the underlined nouns.

1. Sara is reading a novel.
2. This is Rahim's new bicycle.
3. The teacher praised the students.
4. Children's toys were scattered on the floor.
5. He sat under the tree.
6. The dog chased the cat across the garden.
7. They elected Karim captain of the team.
8. My friend, Nusrat, lives in Canada.

17. Complete Answer Keys

■ Answers – Worksheet A

1. Honesty (Abstract), policy (Abstract/Common), life (Abstract/Common)
2. team (Collective), Dhaka (Proper), match (Common), Chittagong (Proper)
3. Childhood (Abstract), memories (Common), happiness (Abstract)
4. flock (Collective), birds (Common), Padma (Proper), river (Common), sunset (Common)
5. Shakespeare (Proper), plays (Common), English (Proper – language)
6. jury (Collective), verdict (Abstract/Common)
7. Water (Material/Uncountable), milk (Material/Uncountable), health (Abstract)
8. brother-in-law (Compound/Common), smartphone (Compound/Common)
9. furniture (Common/Uncountable), living room (Compound), wood (Material)
10. Knowledge (Abstract), wisdom (Abstract), gold (Material)

■ Answers – Worksheet B

1. children 2. knives 3. tomatoes 4. leaves 5. mice
6. cities 7. sheep 8. heroes 9. teeth 10. women
11. boxes 12. babies 13. roofs 14. analyses 15. passers-by
16. phenomena 17. criteria 18. mothers-in-law 19. oxen 20. cacti / cactuses
21. photos 22. potatoes 23. beliefs 24. crises 25. feet

■ Answers – Worksheet C

1. U 2. C 3. U 4. U 5. C 6. U 7. U 8. C 9. U 10. U 11. U 12. C 13. U 14. U 15. U
- Sample sentences: 1. She gave me some good advice. 2. I ate an apple. 3. The furniture looks modern.
4. We need more information. 5. Please bring a chair. 6. The news is encouraging.
(Accept any grammatically correct sentence that respects countable/uncountable rules.)

■ Answers – Worksheet D

1. some / a piece of 2. some / Ø 3. some / Ø 4. The / Ø
5. a 6. some 7. The 8. Ø / some / a 9. any / much 10. Many / Some / The

■ Answers – Worksheet E

1. kindness 2. honesty 3. freedom 4. decision 5. education
6. friendship 7. childhood 8. strength 9. appearance 10. kingdom
11. bravery 12. poverty 13. pride 14. wisdom 15. height
16. action 17. invention 18. discussion 19. membership 20. leadership

■ Answers – Worksheet F

1. She bought two dozen eggs from the market.
2. The scenery of Bangladesh is very beautiful.
3. He gave me much / a lot of information about the project.
4. The cattle are grazing in the field.
5. I have lost my luggage at the airport.
6. Mathematics is my favourite subject.
7. The police are investigating the case carefully.
8. There are many fish in this pond. (or: many kinds of fish / fishes if species intended)
9. She has long black hair.
10. He is one of the best players in the team.
11. I need a piece / sheet of paper to write a letter.
12. The jury were divided in their opinions.

■ Answers – Worksheet G

1. The queen gave a gift to the princess.
2. My aunt is a famous actress.
3. The landlady spoke to the maid-servant.
4. The heroine saved the girl from danger.
5. A cow and a mare were standing in the field.
6. The empress and her daughter visited the city.
7. The waitress served the lady politely.

■ Answers – Worksheet H

1. Sara – Nominative (Subject)
2. Rahim's – Possessive (shows ownership)
3. the students – Objective (Direct Object of 'praised')
4. Children's – Possessive
5. tree – Objective (Object of the preposition 'under')
6. The dog – Nominative (Subject)
7. Karim – Objective (Object Complement / Direct Object depending on analysis)
8. Nusrat – Nominative (in Apposition to 'My friend')

18. Final Practice Test (Self-Assessment)

Time suggested: 40–45 minutes. Do not look at the answer key until you have finished. Aim for at least 80% correct answers to confirm mastery.

■ Section 1 – Multiple Choice (10 marks)

- Which of the following is an abstract noun?
a) table b) honesty c) Dhaka d) team
- The plural of 'crisis' is:
a) crises b) crises c) crisis's d) crise
- 'Furniture' is:
a) countable b) uncountable c) both d) collective
- The correct sentence is:
a) She gave me an advice. b) She gave me a piece of advice.
c) She gave me advices. d) She gave me the advices.
- 'The jury have given their decision' emphasises:
a) the group as one unit b) the individual members c) neither d) both equally
- The feminine of 'hero' is:
a) heroess b) heroine c) hera d) heroess
- Which noun is always plural?
a) news b) scissors c) advice d) information
- The possessive form of 'children' is:
a) childrens' b) children's c) children d) childs'
- 'A flock of birds' – 'flock' is a:
a) common noun b) collective noun c) abstract noun d) material noun
- After the number 'two' we say:
a) two dozens eggs b) two dozen eggs c) two dozen of eggs d) two dozens of eggs

■ Section 2 – Error Correction (10 marks)

Correct the following sentences.

- The news are very encouraging today.
- I need many informations for my project.
- She bought three dozens bananas.
- The cattles was grazing near the river.
- Mathematics are difficult for some students.

■ Section 3 – Transformation (10 marks)

- Form abstract nouns: (a) kind (b) decide (c) strong (d) free (e) friend
- Give plurals: (a) tooth (b) analysis (c) passer-by (d) mouse (e) phenomenon
- Change gender: The king and the prince visited the emperor.

■ Section 4 – Identification (10 marks)

In the paragraph below, list all nouns and classify at least eight of them.

"Rahim's childhood was full of happiness. He lived in a small village near the Padma. His father was a teacher and his mother looked after the family with great kindness. A flock of birds often sat on the big tree in their courtyard."

■ Final Practice Test – Answer Key

Section 1: 1-b 2-b 3-b 4-b 5-b 6-b 7-b 8-b 9-b 10-b

Section 2:

1. The news is very encouraging today.
2. I need much / a lot of information for my project.
3. She bought three dozen bananas.
4. The cattle were grazing near the river.
5. Mathematics is difficult for some students.

Section 3:

1. (a) kindness (b) decision (c) strength (d) freedom (e) friendship
2. (a) teeth (b) analyses (c) passers-by (d) mice (e) phenomena
3. The queen and the princess visited the empress.

Section 4: (sample) Rahim's (Proper/Possessive), childhood (Abstract), happiness (Abstract), village (Common), Padma (Proper), father (Common), teacher (Common), mother (Common), family (Collective), kindness (Abstract), flock (Collective), birds (Common), tree (Common), courtyard (Common).

19. Quick Revision Sheet – Noun at a Glance

■ One-Page Master Summary

Definition: A word that names a person, place, thing, animal, idea, quality or state.

Main Types: Common • Proper • Concrete • Abstract • Collective • Material • Countable • Uncountable • Compound

Number: Singular / Plural – regular rules + irregular forms + foreign plurals + same-form nouns + always-plural nouns

Gender: Masculine • Feminine • Common • Neuter

Case: Nominative (subject) • Objective (object) • Possessive ('s / s')

Functions: Subject, Direct Object, Indirect Object, Subject Complement, Object Complement, Object of Preposition, Apposition, Vocative

Key Uncountables: advice, information, news, furniture, luggage, equipment, scenery, knowledge, progress, homework, bread, money, traffic, weather

Remember: Uncountable nouns → singular verb, no plural, no a/an. Proper nouns → capital letter. Collective nouns → singular or plural verb according to meaning.

Quick Memory Tips

- Abstract nouns often end in -ness, -ity, -tion, -sion, -ment, -hood, -ship, -dom.
- After 'one of the' always use a plural noun: one of the best students.
- 'dozen / hundred / thousand' stay singular after a number: two dozen eggs.
- Police, cattle, people, scissors, trousers → plural verbs.
- News, mathematics, physics, measles → singular verbs.

20. Final Tips for Mastery

1. Keep a personal 'Noun Error Notebook'. Every time you make a mistake, write the incorrect and correct versions side by side.
2. Read good English every day (newspapers, well-written articles, graded readers). Notice how nouns are used in context.
3. Practise converting sentences: change singular to plural, change gender, form abstract nouns, rewrite with correct determiners.
4. Before any examination, revise the Common Mistakes section and the Quick Revision Sheet.
5. Teach the topic to a friend or younger student – teaching is one of the best ways to solidify your own knowledge.

■ Author's Note

Mastering nouns is the foundation of accurate English. Once you control nouns, many other areas of grammar become easier. Practise regularly, stay curious, and never hesitate to check a good dictionary when you are unsure. I wish you every success in your studies and examinations.

— Towfique Ahmed

Phone / WhatsApp: 01885072233

© Towfique Ahmed | All rights reserved | Contact: 01885072233

This material is intended for educational purposes. Teachers may use it in class with proper attribution.