

Types of nouns

Common nouns are naming words for people, places, animals and things. They also name things or ideas that cannot be seen or touched.

Proper nouns are the actual names of people, places, days of the week, months of the year, planets, titles of books, films, plays... it's a long list!

Common nouns

Here are some common nouns:



a **boy**

a **dog**

pens

the **football**

the **table**

Some nouns name a group of things or people:



the football **team**

the Year 6 **class**

a **murder** of crows

a **herd** of cows

Other nouns are names of feelings or ideas, things you cannot see or touch:

anger

temptation

courage

love



Proper nouns

Proper nouns **always** begin with a capital letter:

James

Thursday

Jupiter

The Hobbit

Germany



Top tip!

You might find it easier to remember that names of places and people are **proper nouns** if you remember that **place**, **people** and **proper** all start with **p**!

Keywords

Nouns ➤ Naming words for people, places, animals and things

Common nouns ➤ Nouns for people, animals and objects

Proper nouns ➤ Nouns that name particular things. They begin with a capital letter

Noun phrases

A **noun phrase** is a phrase that acts like a noun. The main word is a noun.

the **football**

the **clock**

an **apple**

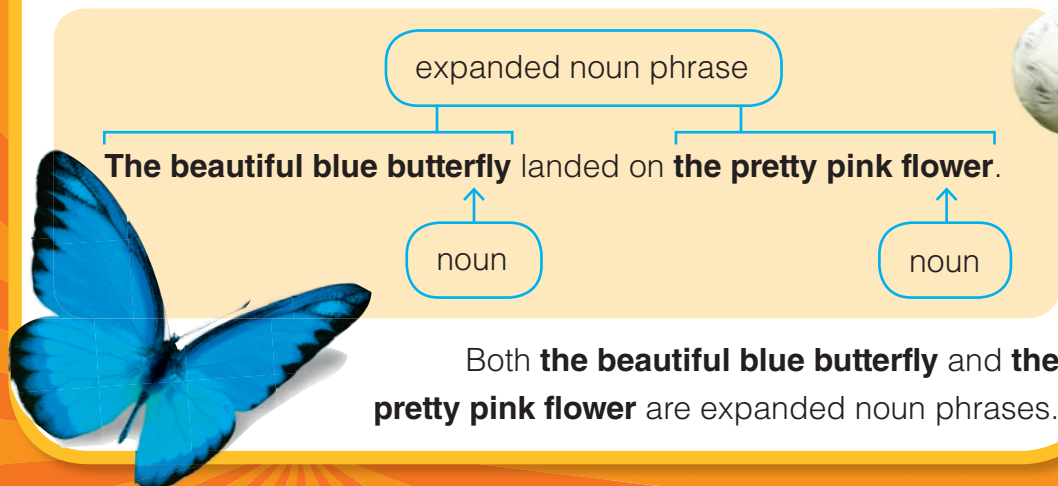
a **tree**

A phrase is a group of words that work together as if they are one word.

She kicked **her football** as hard as she could.

Her football is the noun phrase – the noun **football** is linked to **her**.

Adding more information to a noun turns it into an **expanded noun phrase**.



Keywords

Noun phrase ➤ A phrase where a noun is the main word

Expanded noun phrase ➤ A phrase with a noun as its main word with other words that tell us more about that noun



Look around your home and make a list of five nouns you can see. Turn them first of all into noun phrases, then into expanded noun phrases.



- 1 Write one example of a common noun, a proper noun and a noun that cannot be seen or touched.
- 2 Identify and name the different types of nouns you can find in these sentences.
 - a. When the astronauts landed on Mars they took photographs of the Earth.
 - b. Ben displayed great courage when he saw the bees coming towards him.



Statements

A **statement** is a sentence that contains some information. It usually ends in a full stop. ●

Our school has two playing fields.

Dominic is ten and likes rugby.

Questions

A **question** asks for something and always ends with a question mark. ?

What time are you coming home?

Why do dogs wag their tails?

How is your mother?

Where have you been?

Did you ever read that book I told you about?

Have you heard what happened to Amer yesterday?



Keywords

Statement ► A sentence that gives information

Question ► A sentence that asks something

Commands

A **command** is a sentence telling someone to do something. It ends either in a full stop or an exclamation mark. A command uses verbs which command or instruct us to do something.

Eat your dinner now!

command

Tell me your name please.

Exclamations

An **exclamation** is a forceful sentence. It can express surprise, shock, strong emotion, pain or a warning. It ends in an exclamation mark.

What a long day!

That's no way to treat your sister!

If only I could fly to the moon!

Ouch! That really hurt!

I opened the door. It was him!

I can't tell you how much I love my dog!



Keywords

Command ➤ A sentence that gives an instruction

Exclamation ➤ A forceful sentence that can express surprise, shock, strong emotion, pain or a warning



The noun **exclamation** comes from the verb **exclaim**. This should help you remember that an exclamation is followed by an exclamation mark!



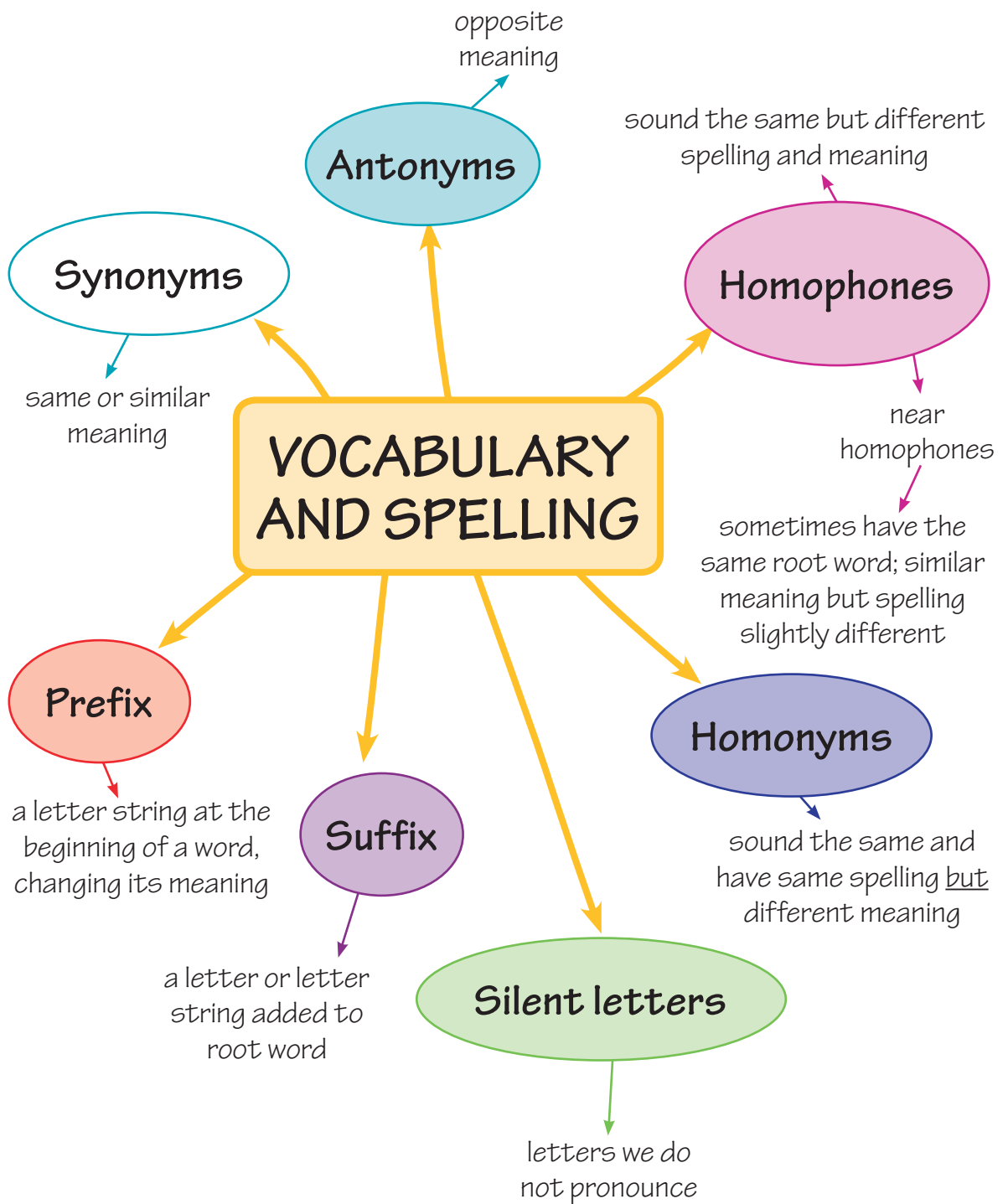
Write a set of instructions for making your favourite breakfast using command verbs.



1 Write a question for each of the following statements.

- Horses eat hay.
- Australia is in the Southern Hemisphere.
- I go to bed at 9.00pm.

Now see if you can remember all the main points from this topic.
Have a go at drawing your own mind map.



- 1 Use an appropriate prefix to change the meaning of these words: **(4 marks)**

happy
understand
appropriate
polite

- 2 Write a synonym for each of these words: **(4 marks)**

breezy

angry

supple

considerate

- 3 Underline the two incorrect words in these sentences then write the correct homophones.

a. We eight our pairs and went to bed.

(1 mark)

.....

.....

b. They're hare has been cut very short.

(1 mark)

.....

.....

- 4 Write an antonym for each of the following words: **(4 marks)**

high
smooth
rigid
frenzied

- 5 Spell the underlined words correctly. **(2 marks)**

We have only brawt our ruff sketches althow if we have enuff time we awt to be able to complete them.

.....

.....

- 6 Which homonym would complete both these sentences? **(1 mark)**

We watched the to the very end.

Dad lit the bonfire with a