Noun - a word that names a person, place, thing or idea

Class Examples
- person - Mary, girl
- place - Area 51, air base
- thing - a Bauer, a hockey stick
- idea - marriage, math, liberty, truths

NAME SCORE

1 IDENTIFYING NOUNS

Section 1, *Essentials of English*

Two words are italicized in each of the following sentences. One of the two is a noun; the other is not. Identify the noun and write it in the space provided at the right.

EXAMPLE:

Mary scolded her brother *for* his bad *language.* language

1. That *was* the *year* the Mets won the World Series. _____
2. *Marriage* is *like* a supermarket: easy to get into but hard to get out of. _____
3. The moon might be a nice *place* to visit but I wouldn't want to live *there.* _____
4. People's opinions are *not* always the *result* of their experience. _____
5. The Harlem Globetrotters showed *that* basketball could be an *art* as well as a game. _____
6. Having been bitten by a large collie when he was a child, he was never *able* to conquer his *fear* of dogs. _____
7. The *store* was closed when I *got* there. _____
8. He was *afraid* of *policemen* when he was little. _____
9. Part of one's earnings should be *given* to *charity.* _____
10. The *entire nation* mourned the death of Martin Luther King, Jr. _____
11. As a *girl* she was very shy, but she got over *that* when she grew older. _____
12. According to a Spanish proverb, a woman's *advice* isn't worth much, *but* he who doesn't take it is a fool. _____
13. Christopher Morley *said* that *life* should be made up of learning, earning, and yearning. _____
14. *Without* crime, sports, and comics, many newspapers would go out of *business.* _____

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15. *Thousands* of adults attend evening classes and take correspondence courses in subjects *which* they never studied in school. _____

16. Science has produced *comforts,* but *also* pollution. _____

17. The new secretary takes *dictation* very slowly, but her typing leaves nothing to be *desired.* _____

18. Common *sense* is *frequently* a good substitute for elaborate theories. _____

19. The jury reached a *verdict very* quickly. _____

20. *One* of the *founders* of the Congress of Racial Equality was James Farmer. _____

21. Good health is a *valuable* asset to any kind of *work* _____

22. Never *trouble trouble* until trouble troubles you. _____

23. My friend's partner *danced* the last *dance* with me. _____

24. The plumber was using a large *wrench* when he *wrenched* his arm. _____

25. Farmers have always *worked* hard in the spring whether they enjoyed their *work* or not. _____

NAME _____ SCORE _____

2 IDENTIFYING NOUNS

Section 1, *Essentials of English*

Each of the following sentences contains only two nouns. Identify the nouns and write them in the spaces at the right in the order in which they appear in the sentences.

EXAMPLE:

Every dog has its day.	dog	day
1. Traffic was extremely heavy in the city.		
2. The roads were paved with concrete.		
3. Since he was late, John gulped down his breakfast without even sitting down.		
4. Haste makes waste.		
5. Never again in their whole lives were they to have such a frightening experience.		
6. Mary was as noble and kind as her brother was selfish and cruel.		
7. Please turn off the lights before you leave the room.		
8. The exits were all illuminated so that they could be easily seen by everybody sitting in the auditorium.		
9. The noise made by the children playing nearby was very irritating.		
10. The books were tied together and piled outside in the corridor.		
11. It seemed to him that he had never taken so long before to finish an assignment which was only five pages long.		
12. After riding for hours on a hot, dirty, crowded bus, he finally realized that he was not as eager to go away as he thought he had been.		

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13. There are a great many good programs on television, but you have to know where to look for them. _____ _____

14. The personality of Bellefonte made him very popular. _____ _____

15. John begged his father to let him go away. _____ _____

16. He ate two hot dogs at a nearby lunchroom before he got too hungry. _____ _____

17. The gathering mists of night made it necessary to pack up and leave as soon as possible. _____ _____

18. Only those who have a great deal of strength and who are willing to work hard will be selected. _____ _____

19. The teacher dismissed the class before she should have. _____ _____

20. The child was racing down the street so rapidly that it seemed as if he would never be able to stop himself. _____ _____

21. A friend is a person who knows all about you and likes you anyway. _____ _____

22. It is surprising to realize that many good students get poor grades because they don't know how to study. _____ _____

23. He never drove his car because he was afraid that he would lose his parking place. _____ _____

24. What he was reading seemed so dull that he closed the book and threw it on the floor. _____ _____

25. If this assignment seems stupid because it is so easy, you are progressing rapidly on basic writing tools. _____ _____

Nouns

The power of language begins with the power of individual words. One of the first places to begin when thinking about the power of a single word is with *nouns*. Since nouns identify people, places, and things, they carry the weight of a topic. Good writers always include specific nouns rather than general ones in their writing.

For example: *pecan* rather than *nut*, *marigolds* rather than *flowers*, and *The Call of the Wild* rather than *book*.

Change the following sentences by replacing general nouns with more specific ones.

1. The **bird** landed on a branch of the **tree** and looked at a big **dog**.

_____

_____

2. Sarah dislikes **vegetables** but eats them when her mom cooks them for a **meal**.

_____

_____

3. The **people** enjoyed the **game** but didn't like the **weather** during the second half.

_____

_____

4. Carlos took **transportation** into the **city** and shopped at a **store** for new **clothing**.

_____

_____

5. The **people** brought the new **furniture** into the **room**.

_____

_____

Write two sentences of your own using specific nouns. Underline the nouns.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____ Date _____

Wanted by Sentences: Nouns

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

Circle the nouns in the box.

skip	Mexico	pioneers	unhappy	where
freedom	lying	aroma	through	justice
cattle	speedily	wheels	Ruby	mountains

Sort the nouns you circled.

Person	Place	Thing
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Now use the nouns to write sentences.

1. Write a sentence about a person.

_____

2. Write a sentence about more than one person.

_____

3. Write a sentence about a thing.

_____

4. Write a sentence about more than one thing.

_____

5. Write a sentence about a place.

_____

6. Write a sentence about more than one place.

_____