Nouns — singular, plural, possessive
Get your literary journal and set up a Type 2 response.

*Identify all the pronouns in the sentences below.
*Tell if each one is singular, plural, or possessive.
*Tell if each one is a subject pronoun, object pronoun, or object of the preposition.

The girls won their basketball game last night.
They won the league championship.
The trophy will be presented to them on Friday.
The girls can’t wait to receive it!
Nouns - review

• A noun names a person, place, thing, or idea.
• Nouns can be common (dog) or proper (Fido).
• Nouns can be singular (dog) or plural (dogs).
Nouns — singular to plural

The following are the most common ways to make singular nouns plural:

- Most nouns add –s (dogs, flowers, monkeys)
- Some nouns add –es (dresses, boxes, bushes)
- Some nouns change the y to i and add –es (flies, enemies, ladies)
Nouns — singular to plural

Here are other ways to make plural nouns:

• Some plural nouns are formed irregularly
  (mouse – mice; woman – women; tooth – teeth)

• Some nouns are the same in the singular and plural forms
  (sheep, deer, moose, aircraft, species)
Possessive Nouns

Possessive nouns shows ownership.

To form the possessive of most singular nouns, add ’s.

- the pencil owned by the girl: the girl’s pencil
- the collar owned by the dog: the dog’s collar

To form the possessive of a singular noun that ends in -s, add the apostrophe after the s.

- the book owned by Chris: Chris’ book
- the tire of the bus: the bus’ tire
Possessive Nouns

To form the possessive of most plural nouns, add the apostrophe after the s.

• the pencils owned by the girls: the girls’ pencils
• the collars owned by the dogs: the dogs’ collars

To form the possessive of irregular plural nouns, add ’s after the word.

• the dresses owned by the women: the women’s dresses
Possessive Nouns

To identify if a possessive noun is singular or plural, look at the base word to the left of the apostrophe.

• the girls’ team     plural
• the children’s playground     plural
• the senator’s comments     singular
• the woman’s hat     singular
Plural and possessive nouns

Which sentence uses plural and possessive nouns correctly?

• A) The girl’s success won her five trophies’.
• B) The girls success won her five trophies.
• C) The girls’ success won her five trophies’.
• D) The girl’s success won her five trophies.
Plural and possessive nouns

Which sentence uses plural and possessive nouns correctly?

• A) The monkeys threw their bananas at the visitors’ heads.
• B) The monkey’s threw their bananas at the visitors’ heads.
• C) The monkeys threw their banana’s at the visitors heads.
• D) The monkeys threw their banana’s at the visitors’ heads.
Plural and possessive nouns

Which sentence uses plural and possessive nouns correctly?

• A) The authors books filled the stores shelves.
• B) The author’s books filled the stores shelves’.
• C) The author’s books filled the store’s shelves.
• D) The authors books filled the store’s shelves.
Plural and possessive nouns

Which sentence uses plural and possessive nouns correctly?

• A) The actors performance won the audience’s applause.
• B) The actor’s performance won the audiences applause.
• C) The actors performance won the audiences’ applause.
• D) The actor’s performance won the audience’s applause.
Nouns of Direct Address

A noun of direct address is:

- a name of a person.
- always a proper noun.
- set off by a comma.

Examples:

- Come here, Sydney.
- What do you think of this, Jon?
- Sam, knock it off!
A noun of direct address is:

- sometimes the name of a relative.

Examples:

- Can I go to the party, **Mom**?
- **Dad**, pick me up at 3:00.
- **Granny**, can you make your famous apple pie?

Non-examples:

- I asked my mom if I could go to the party.
- Is your dad picking you up?
- My granny makes the best apple pie.
Nouns of Direct Address

Nouns of direct address:
- are **NOT** the subject of a sentence!
- If a imperative sentence contains a noun of direct address, the subject is understood to be “you”,
  - Jack, walk the dog.
  - What’s the **subject**?
  - Jack, *[you] walk the dog.*
  - What’s “**Jack**”?
  - **A noun of direct address.**
Collective Nouns

A collective noun is:

- A noun that represents a collection of persons regarded as a unit.

Examples:

- army
- audience
- class
- committee
- company
- corporation
- council
- department
- family
- group
- jury
- school
- senate
- society
- team
- troupe
Collective Nouns

Collective nouns also tell about a group of objects.

- Examples:
  
  dozen muffins
  pod of dolphins
  tribe of monkeys
  herd of cattle
  swarm of bees
  deck of cards
Collective Nouns

- **Collective Noun ≠ plural noun**
  - *Example*: children ≠ collective noun
  - *Example*: class = collective noun
  - *Example*: teachers ≠ collective noun
  - *Example*: faculty = collective noun

- **Collective Noun ≠ proper noun**
  - *Example*: Girl Scouts of America ≠ collective noun
  - *Example*: troop = collective noun
Collective Nouns

- A collective noun takes a **singular verb** when it refers to the collection considered as a whole.
  - *The family is* united on this question.
  - *Eight hours is* a standard workday.

- A collective noun takes a **plural verb** when it refers to the members of the group considered as parts of the group.
  - *My family are* always fighting among themselves.
  - *Eight hours were* set aside to work on the project.
Homework

• Worksheet 😊