woman's umbrella rain storm singular-plural building—buildings morning--mornings downpour COMMON-Proper sky-skies students' umbrellas collective Nouns window--windows Monday—Mondays **Printable Worksheets** visibility possessive traffic 6th—8th crowd concrete-abstract smile--smiles boot--boots street—streets sidewalk today's assignmen glasses opportunity e<mark>duc</mark>ation friendship Copyright © 2025 Margaret Whisnant All rights reserved by author.

# Parts of Speech—Nouns Printable Worksheets

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#### **Find the Nouns**

A noun names a *person*, (fireman) a place, (gymnasium) a thing, (football) or an idea/quality (freedom-honesty). Capitalized word such as *Susan*, *Vermont*, and *Thanksgiving* are **proper nouns**. All capitalized words are nouns, which the exception of first word of a sentence, which is always capitalized but not always a noun.

Seasons of the year—spring, summer, fall (autumn), winter—are not capitalized unless they are part of a proper noun like Autumn Leaves, the title of a song. As a general rule, numbers are adjectives and not nouns.

numl	d the nouns in the following sentences. The pered blanks, which indicate how many reasonable to be a stroll in	nouns there are in each	one.
١.	What a beautiful day for a stroll in		
	(2) (3)		The state of the s
2.	After a five-mile climb, the group	of hikers were over	come with exhaustion. (1)
	(2) (3)	(4)	
3.	The 1904 St. Louis World's Fair f		et Ferris Wheel.
4.	American to go into space.		epard, the second person and first
			(3)
	(4)		(5)
	(6)	(7)	
5.	Dad took the whole family to the	restaurant that just o	opened near the mall.
	(1) (2)	(3)	(4)
6.	An inability to control his temper I	has caused David m	nore grief than he deserves.
	(1) (2)	(3)	(4)
7.	Lightning struck several large tree mangled limbs did not fall and ca		
	(1) (2)	(3)	(4)
	(5) (6)		· ,
8.	The aroma of freshly baked bread (1) (2) _		s at the door. (3)(4)
9.	Laughing children walked through directions to school buses and ca (1) (2)	ars where parents av	waited their arrival.
	(5) (6) (	(7)	
10.	October brings beauty to the wor	ld with color. (1)	(2)

#### **Plural Nouns**

**Plural nouns** name *more than one* person, place, thing, or idea/condition. A singular noun usually changes its spelling to become plural.

#### Rules:

Most nouns form the plural by adding **s.** (Example: **bee**--bees)

Nouns that end in *ch*, *sh*, *ss*, *s*, *x*, or *z* form their plurals by adding *es*. (Example: *church*—*churches* class—classes *wish--wishes*)

If a noun ends in a *consonant* and a *y*, form the plural by changing the *y* to *i* and adding *es*.

Proper nouns are an exception. (Example: penny—pennies two Stanleys)

If a noun ends in a **vowel** and a **y**, form the plural by adding s. (Example: holiday—holidays)

Some words that end in **f** or **fe** change the **f/fe** to **v** and add **-es**, but there are many exceptions. (Example: wife—wives Exceptions: safe--safes café—cafes giraffe--giraffes)

Some nouns have irregular plurals. (Example: child—children)

Choose the correct plural spelling for e	each sentence and write it in the blank to the left.
1.	<b>Alligator</b> (alligators, alligatores) are dangerous animals.
2.	Three <b>nurse</b> (nursies, nurses) rushed to the child's side.
3.	My <b>friend</b> (friends, friendes) and I were glad to be back home after the long ride.
4.	In my opinion, my brothers are behaving like baby <b>monkey</b> (monkeys, monkies).
5.	Thanksgiving and Christmas are my two favorite <b>holiday</b> (holidaies, holidays).
6.	The low-hanging <b>branch</b> (branches, branchs) swayed in the wind and scratched against the window.
7.	Cool <b>breeze</b> (breezes, breeze) floated through the open window.
8.	During the Middle Ages, most people lived their <b>life</b> (lifes, lives) in the same place, never moving or traveling far from home.
9.	No pets, except for service animals, are allowed on city <b>bus</b> (buses, bussies.)
10.	If I had three <b>wish</b> (wishes, wishess), my third one would be another wish.

### **Plural or Possessive?**

**Plural nouns** and **possessive nouns** can be confusing because many of them sound exactly alike. *Cars, car's, and cars'—tree's, and trees'—shoes, shoe's, shoes'* are all good examples. The way they are used in a sentence determines which form is correct.

Study each of the following sentences and decide if the word in parentheses should be a plural noun, a singular possessive noun, or a plural possessive noun. Write your answer in the blank to the left. Remember that spelling counts, especially the placement of the apostrophe in the possessive forms.

1. During World War II, thousands of (airplane) were built by women factory workers affectionately called "Rosie the Riveter."
2. I have a collection of unusual drinking (straw).
3. Some (island) have tropical climates, but others do not.
4. The three (dog) wore matching collars.
5. A (giraffe) neck has the same number of bones as a human's.
6. The (thumb) on both gloves are full of holes.
7. The local (men) team won the tournament.
8 The (student) books will be temporarily stored in a mobile trailer unit.
9. The door on the (boy) bathroom in the 7 <sup>th</sup> grade hall is being repaired.
10. All six (lizard) have stripes on their tails.
11. The lawyer is trying to prove that his (client) rights were violated.
12. A (turtle) shell is a defense mechanism as well as a container for its body.
13. My (cell phone) batteries need to be recharged every