

## Noun for Class 7

**Noun Definition for Class 7:** A *word* that refers to a *name, place, thing, quality*, or idea is called **Noun**.

### For example:

1. **Riya** (**name**) is an intelligent girl.
2. **Paris** (**place**) is a beautiful destination.
3. I need a **pen** (**thing**) to write.
4. There is pin-drop **silence** (**quality**) in the class.
5. The flowers should be **pink** (**idea/quality**) in color.

### Types of Nouns

*There are many types of nouns, ranging from:*

1. Common
2. Proper
3. Abstract
4. Countable
5. Uncountable
6. Singular
7. Plural
8. Masculine
9. Feminine
10. Nominative case
11. Objective case
12. Possessive Case

*Let us understand each one of them individually, with proper examples.*

#### 1. Common Noun

#### What is a common noun with examples?

A *noun* that names a class of *people, animals, or things* is called a **common noun**.

#### For example:

**People:** Mother, father, grandmother, grandfather, teachers, children, girls, woman, man, student, salesperson etc.

**Animals:** Cat, dog, lions, cows, fishes, tiger, bear, bird, alligator, wolf etc.

**Things:** table, book,curtains,house,cupboard,pencil,pen,glass,jar,headphones,utensils etc.

1. **Girls** are cooking in the kitchen.
2. **Lions** are kept in a zoo.
3. There are **pink curtains** in my house.
4. My **mother** is cooking in the kitchen.
5. Rohan loves his **cat**.

## 2. Proper Noun

### What is a proper noun with examples?

A **noun** that names a specific *person, place, or thing* is called a **proper noun**.

*For example:*

1. **Beijing(place)** is the highest polluted city in the world.
2. **Paris(place)** is the hub of making cheese.
3. **Kashmiri apples(thing)** are the best.
4. **United States of America(place)** is the financial capital of the world.
5. **Rohan(person)** is a hard-working man.

There are some *exceptions* when **proper nouns** are used as a **common noun**, as they possess such qualities which can be compared.

*Let us understand by the following example:*

1. Ankit is **the MS DHONI** of our college (this *means* Ankit skills are like *MS Dhoni*, who is a well-known cricketer).
2. Priya dances like **Katrina Kaif** (this *means* Priya has dancing skills like *Katrina Kaif*, who is a heroine).

If we take a look, these examples *possess* the *qualities* of some famous *personalities*, who are **proper nouns** but in order to compare them, we can use them as **common nouns** also.

## 3. Collective Noun

### What is a collective noun with exams?

A group/collection/gatherings of **people, animals, or things** are called **collective nouns**.

*Let us understand by examples given below:*

1. **an army of** soldiers
2. **a band of** musicians
3. **a bevy of** ladies
4. **a body of** directors

5. a **body of** men
6. a **choir of** singers
7. a **class of** students
8. a **company of** actors
9. a **crew of** sailors
10. a **crowd of** people
11. a **gang of** prisoners
12. a **group of** dancers
13. a **host of** angels
14. a **pack of** thieves
15. a **panel of** experts
16. a **party of** friends
17. a **patrol of** police
18. a **staff of** employees
19. a **team of** players
20. an **army of** ants
21. a **board of** chicken
22. a **catch of** fish
23. a **cloud of** insects
24. a **flight of** birds
25. a **flock of** sheep
26. a **pride of** lions
27. a **swarm of** bees
28. a **zoo of** animals
29. an **album of** photographs
30. a **basket of** fruit
31. a **bunch of** keys
32. a **galaxy of** stars
33. a **bundle of** sticks
34. a **harvest of** wheat
35. a **forest of** trees
36. a **pack of** cards
37. a **library of** books
38. a **loaf of** bread
39. a **shower of** rain

#### 4. Abstract Noun

#### What is an abstract noun with examples?

A *noun* indicating *idea*, *quality*, or *state* for *someone* or something is called an **abstract noun**.

*For example,*

1. The monitor told the class to be **silent**.
2. We are responsible for our own **happiness**.
3. My mother was **angry** when I broke the vase.

4. Rahul's dog is **dangerous**.
5. The last **hope** we have is to try again.

Now, we have studied what *common, proper and collective nouns* are, let's solve the worksheet.

#### Noun Exercise for Class 7-1

**Question 1:** Identify the *proper, common abstract, and collective nouns* for the following.

1. A cat likes to drink milk
2. A patrol of police was having a grand party on the lawn
3. The teacher told us to maintain silence
4. John loves to read American stories
5. Gangtok is the capital of Sikkim
6. A Royal Bengal tiger looks great
7. A team of players was playing cricket
8. Cherries are red in color
9. Eggs were broken by Rahul
10. London is the home for the London Eye

#### Answers:

1. Cat- common noun, milk- common noun
2. a patrol of police- collective noun
3. Teacher- common noun, silence- abstract noun
4. John- proper noun, American stories- proper noun
5. Gangtok- proper noun, Sikkim- proper noun
6. A royal Bengal tiger- proper noun, great- abstract noun
7. A team of players- collective noun, cricket- common noun
8. Cherries- proper noun
9. Eggs- common noun, Rahul proper noun
10. London- proper noun, The London eye- proper noun

#### 5. Countable Noun

**What are countable nouns for example?**

Anything that can be counted with numbers is called **countable nouns**.

*For example,*

1. Books
2. Boxes
3. Toffees
4. Notebooks
5. Bottles

6. Cans

*These things could be counted with numbers.*

There can be 2 books, 3 boxes, 20 toffees, 5 notebooks, 35 bottles, and 65 cans.

6. Uncountable Noun

**What are uncountable nouns for example?**

Anything that cannot be counted or we have units to measure it is known as an **uncountable noun**.

**For example,**

1. Air
2. water
3. Rice
4. Milk
5. Bread

*Noun worksheet/Exercise For class 7 - 2*

**Question 1:** In the statements given below there are **uncountable nouns** and **countable nouns**, find the **appropriate noun** and write its type.

1. Part bought rice and pulse from a supermarket.
2. Toyota is having a car sale tomorrow.
3. Many trees were cut down last year.
4. Goat milk is very healthy.
5. Students work hard for their exams.
6. Vatsal loves to eat sweets.
7. Water is a renewable resource.
8. He bought tasty mangoes from the market.
9. There are several ways to solve a question.
10. My mom loves to chop vegetables.

**Answers:**

1. Rice and pulse- uncountable
2. Cars- countable
3. Trees- countable
4. Milk- uncountable
5. Students- countable
6. Sweets- countable
7. Water- uncountable
8. Mangoes- countable

9. Several ways- countable
10. Vegetables- countable

### 7. Singular Noun

What is a singular noun for example?

A *noun* that consists of only *one person, animal*, or thing is called a **singular noun**.

*For example,*

1. **A Cup** full of tea
2. **A bottle** of water
3. **An ice** tray
4. **An apple** in the basket
5. **A book** in my cupboard

### 8. Plural Noun

A noun that is having more than one *person, place, thing*, or animal is called a **plural noun**.

*For example,*

1. Girls are playing in the **park**.
2. Lions are in the **jungle**.
3. **Women** are taking a walk.
4. **Oranges** are kept in the basket.
5. **Boys** are playing cricket.

**NOTE:** *Countable nouns can be singular or plural both.*

### **RULES FOR CHANGING SINGULAR TO PLURAL**

**1.** *The plural of most nouns are formed when -s are added to them.*

1. Ball- Balls
2. Book- Books
3. Car- Cars
4. Ear- Ears
5. Flower- Flowers
6. Goat- Goats
7. Horse- Horses
8. House- Houses
9. Mug- Mugs
10. Window- Windows

**2.** *Nouns ending in -ch,-s,-sh,-ss, and -x form plural if -es is added to them.*

1. Bench- Benches
2. Brush- Brushes
3. Box- Boxes
4. Class- Classes
5. Fox-Foxes
6. Match- Matches
7. Tax- Taxes
8. Class- Classes
9. Glass- Glasses
10. Bush- Bushes

**3. Most of the nouns ending with -o form their plural when -es is added to their singular.**

1. Buffalo- Buffaloes
2. Cargo- Cargoes
3. Hero- Heroes
4. Mango- Mangoes
5. Mosquito- Mosquitoes
6. Potato- Potatoes
7. Tomato- Tomatoes
8. Volcano- Volcanoes

**Few exceptions:**

1. Bamboo- Bamboos
2. Dynamo- Dynamos
3. Memento- Mementos
4. Photo- Photos
5. Piano- Pianos

**4. If the noun ends with -f or -fe, its plural is formed by adding -ves to its singular.**

1. Calf- calves
2. Elf- Elves
3. Half- Halves
4. Knife- Knives
5. Leaf- Leaves
6. Life- Lives
7. Loaf- Loaves
8. Sheaf- Sheaves
9. Shelf- Shelves
10. Thief- Thieves

**Few Exceptions:**

1. Belief- Beliefs
2. Chief- Chiefs
3. Cliff- Cliffs

4. Roof- Roofs
5. Proof- Proofs

**5. If a noun ends with -y and has a consonant before it, to make it plural we add -ies in place of -y.**

1. Army- Arm**ies**
2. Baby- Bab**ies**
3. City- Cit**ies**
4. Country- Countr**ies**
5. Diary- Diar**ies**
6. Family- Famil**ies**
7. Duty- Dut**ies**
8. Story- Stor**ies**
9. Country- Countr**ies**
10. Body- Bod**ies**

**Few Exceptions:**

1. Boy- Bo**ys**
2. Day- Day**s**
3. Key- Key**s**
4. Monkey- Monke**ys**
5. Valley- Valle**ys**

**6. Some nouns are formed plural by changing the vowels inside the.**

1. Foot- Fe**et**
2. Goose- Ge**ese**
3. Man- Me**n**
4. Tooth- Te**eth**
5. Woman- Wome**n**

**7. Some nouns don't follow any rules. We need to keep in mind their singular as well as the plural form.**

1. Child- Children
2. Mouse- Mice
3. Louse- Lice
4. Ox- Oxen

**8. Some nouns do not differ in their singular and plural.**

1. Deer- Deer
2. Fish- Fish
3. Hundred- Hundred
4. Sheep- sheep
5. Score- Score



**9. A noun consisting of 2 or more words, form its plural by adding -s to its principal word.**

1. Brother-in-law- Brothers-in-law.
2. Commander-in-chief- Commanders-in-chief.
3. Foot-Man-Foot-Men.
4. Lockers-on- Lockers-on.
5. Maid-servant- Maid-Servants.

**10. Name of certain apparel(clothing) is used as plural.**

*Here are few examples of them:*

1. Aryan's **trousers** are new.
2. Her **shorts** are dirty
3. Only white **socks** are allowed on Saturday in school.

**11. Name of some subjects sound plural but they are singular.**

*For example,*

1. **Mathematics** is a tough subject
2. **Politics** is a gloomy subject
3. Few laws of **physics** are written by Einstein
4. **Economics** is a subject that deals with the operations of the financial system

*Noun Exercise For Class 7-3*

**Question 1:** Change the **noun** into italics in the given below sentences. Make other changes if required.

1. The old man went to the doctor to get his wobbling *tooth* out.
2. The *thief* got scared of the howling of the *dog* and ran away from the street.
3. The *maid-servant* washed the dishes in the house.
4. Riya's book was kept on the *shelf* in the living room.
5. The *city* is famous for tulips.
6. The *man-servant* is picking *flowers* from the pot.
7. The *passer-by* was attacked by an armed *man*.
8. The *goose* killed a mouse in the *field*.
9. This *pizza* was prepared in the hotel.
10. The *commander-in-chief* ordered the army for the attack.

**Answers:**

1. teeth
2. thieves, dogs

3. maid-servants
4. shelves
5. these cities are
6. men-servant are, flower
7. passers-by, men
8. geese, mice
9. these pizzas were
10. those commanders-in-chief

**Question 2:** Fill in the blanks correctly using **singular** or **plural** forms of words given in the bracket.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ music player needs ten \_\_\_\_\_ (this, battery).
2. All the boys received their new \_\_\_\_\_ for the match (uniform).
3. There are two \_\_\_\_\_ in her book (lipstick).
4. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are pests (mouse, louse).
5. Some kings had many \_\_\_\_\_ (wife).
6. They clicked many \_\_\_\_\_ of during their trip to Paris (photo).
7. He is wearing a nice pair of \_\_\_\_\_ (jeans).
8. Sana got three \_\_\_\_\_ as her birthday present (dress)
9. There are five \_\_\_\_\_ filled with sweets (box).
10. This year John topped in \_\_\_\_\_ exam (physics).

**Answers:**

1. This, batteries
2. Uniforms
3. Lipsticks
4. Mice, geese
5. Wives
6. Photos
7. Jeans
8. Dresses
9. Boxes
10. Physics

**7. Masculine Noun**

A *noun* that refers to 'male' is called a **masculine noun**.

The word *masculine* means male, so that all the words with male gender, be it a *person's name*, an *animal's name*, or *bird's name*, it is all said to be *masculine*.

**For example**

1. My **father's** name is Rahul. (here father is the **masculine** word).
2. He's my best friend's **husband**. (here husband is the **masculine** word).

3. My **son** works in New York. (here son is the **masculine** word).
4. My **nephew's** name is Ron. (here nephew is a **masculine** word).
5. In ancient times, Akbar was the **king** of Delhi (here king is the **masculine** word).

### 8. Feminine Noun

A **noun** that refers to the 'female' is called a **feminine noun**.

The word *feminine means female*, so that all the words with *male gender*, be it *person's name*, an *animal's name* or *bird's name*, it is all said to be *feminine*.

#### *For example*

1. My mother is a **housewife**. (here mother is the **feminine** word).
2. She is my brother's **wife**. (here wife is the **feminine** word).
3. My **daughter** helps me with household chores. (here daughter is the **feminine** word).
4. My **niece** is named after our grandmother. (here niece is the **feminine** word).
5. She was the **queen** of her kingdom. ( here queen is the **feminine** word).

*Common Gender.*

A **noun** that belongs to both males and females.

In this context, that specific word can be used for both males or females.

#### *For example*

1. Riya is my best **friend**. (here friend is considered as **common gender**)
2. I had been treated by a great **doctor**. (here doctor is considered as a **common gender**)
3. Atul is the **owner** of this land. (here owner is considered as a **common gender**)
4. My science **teacher** scolded me today. (here teacher is considered as a **common gender**)
5. I saw a **deer** at the zoo. (here deer is considered as a **common gender**)

Ways of forming feminine nouns

#### **1. By adding -ess in front of the masculine noun**

1. Heir- Heiress
2. Host- Hostess
3. Manager- Manageress
4. Peer- Peeress
5. God-Goddess
6. Priest- Priestess
7. Shepherd- Shepherdess
8. Lion- Lioness
9. Waiter- Waitress
10. Editor- Editor

**2. By changing the spelling of feminine slightly before adding -ess**

1. Conductor- Conductress
2. Duke- Duchess
3. Emperor- Empress
4. Governor- Governess
5. Hunter- Huntress
6. Master- mistress
7. Prince- Princess
8. Tiger- Tigress
9. Hunter- Huntress
10. Traitor- traitress

**3. By using an entirely different word**

1. Bachelor- Maid
2. Brother- sister
3. Gentleman- Lady
4. King- queen
5. Monk- Nun
6. Lord- Lady
7. Nephew- Niece
8. Son- daughter
9. Uncle- Aunt
10. Wizard- Witch

**4. To form feminine of animals and birds**

1. Buck- Doe
2. Bull- Cow
3. Cock sparrow- Hen sparrow
4. Drake- Duck
5. Fox- Vixen
6. Hart- Roe
7. Horse- mare
8. peacock- peahen
9. he bears- she bears
10. he-goat- she-goat

**These are always used as common gender:**

1. Anchor
2. Cousin
3. Baby
4. reporter
5. player
6. tutor
7. organizer

8. infant
9. companion
10. pupil

**NOTE:** These words are no longer used- authoress, poetess, actress.  
Instead, words author, poet, and actors are now used.

*Noun EXERCISE/Worksheet For class 7 -4*

**Question-1:** Choose the correct option.

1. The opposite for Priest would be?

1. Priestess
2. Priestess
3. Priesting
4. Prieston

2. The opposite for nun will be?

1. Honk
2. Priest
3. Monk
4. Mother

3. The masculine for a mother would be?

1. Monk
2. Father
3. Player
4. Anchor

4. The feminine for man-servant would be?

1. Madam-Servant
2. Pupil-servant
3. Bull-servant
4. Maid-servant

5. The feminine for wizard would be?

1. Wonk
2. Witty
3. Witch
4. Wicht

6. The masculine for madam would be?

1. Sir-Madam
2. Sir
3. Brother
4. Father

7. The opposite for bull would be?

1. Beef
2. Buffalo
3. Cow
4. goat

8. The feminine for the prince would be?

1. Queen
2. Princess
3. Princess
4. Princess

9. The opposite for vixen would be?

1. Peacock
2. Lion
3. Fox
4. Lamb

10. Write the opposite for duchess?

1. Prince
2. Duke
3. King
4. Queen

**Answers:**

1. Priestess
2. Monk
3. Father
4. Maid-servant
5. Witch
6. Sir
7. Cow
8. Princess
9. Fox
10. Duke

**Question 2:** Rewrite the sentences changing the *colored nouns* into their opposites.

1. The **tigress** attacked the **girl** in the jungle.
2. The **son** could not attend the funeral of the mother.
3. The **governess** arrived at the office.
4. The **landlady** ordered the **man-servant** to wash the dishes.
5. The **prince** greeted the **heiress**.
6. The hero went to Scotland to meet the **king**.
7. The **master** of the feast asked the **waiter** to lean the table.
8. The **doctor** treat my brother when **he** was ill.
9. **The lion** was searching for **deer** in the jungles.
10. The **reporter** on ABVP news changed last month.

**Answers:**

1. Tiger, boy
2. Daughter
3. Governor
4. Landlord, maid-servant
5. Princess, heir
6. Queen
7. Mistress, waitress
8. Doctor, she
9. Lioness, deer
10. Reporter

**9. Nominative Case**

When a **noun** is used as the subject of the **verb**, it is said to be a **nominative case**.

**For example,**

1. **Karan** won the match. (Karan is used as the **subject** for the verb won)
2. The **coffee** is hot. (Coffee is used as the **subject** for the verb is)
3. **Rashid** lost his mobile. (Rashid is used as the **subject** and lost as a verb)
4. The **sunsets** in the west. (Sun is used as the **subject** and sets is used as the verb)
5. The **cat** killed the mouse. (Cat is used as the **subject** and killed is used as the verb)

**10. Objective Case**

When the **noun** is used as an object of the **verb**, is called the **objective case**.

**For example,**

1. Chetan Bhagat writes **novels**. (The word novel is the object of verb writes)
2. The teacher punished the **boy**. (The word boy is the object of verb punished)
3. The plate is on the **table**. (The word table is the object of verb on)
4. Gagan has lost his **wallet**. (The word wallet is the object of the verb lost)
5. The river flows into the **sea**. (The word sea is the object of the verb flows)

### 11. Possessive case

The *noun* that shows possession/indicating to something, is called **possessive case**.

**NOTE:** It is indicated by raised comma (') known as an *apostrophe mark*.

*For example,*

1. Pari's book is kept on the bed.
2. The farmer's crops yielded a good profit.
3. Student's ID card lost.
4. Uncle's wallet was found by the police.
5. This is my mother's watch.

**NOTE:**

1. In singular nouns, plural nouns ending without -s, and for living things, we add ('s) to show possession.
2. Plural nouns that end with -s we only use (') to show possession.

*Noun Worksheet/EXERCISE-5*

**Question 1:** Given below are few *sentences*, *identify* the **case** of the noun for them.

1. President is going to Japan today.
2. Dessert smells so good.
3. The mother teaches the child in the morning.
4. Priyanka is busy with school work.
5. The lawyer will talk to the judge later.
6. Rachel decorates the house beautifully.
7. Joey's decision can't be changed.
8. Pari is listening to Arijit's music.
9. Goalkeeper gave a red card to the player.
10. The girls' hostel is beautiful.

**Answers:**

1. President- Nominative case
2. Dessert- Nominative case
3. Mother- Nominative case, Child- object
4. Priyanka- Nominative case, School's- possessive case
5. Lawyer- Nominative case, Judge- possessive case
6. Vijay- Nominative case, the house- Object case
7. Joey's- possessive case
8. Pari- Nominative case, Arijit's music- possessive case
9. Goalkeeper- Nominative case, player- object case
10. Girls'- possessive case.