

Nouns & Pronouns



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Understanding Nouns and Pronouns

What are Nouns?

Nouns are words that name people, places, things, or ideas. They are one of the most fundamental parts of speech in English. Here are some examples:

- **People:** teacher, doctor, Emma, John
- **Places:** school, park, New York, beach
- **Things:** book, car, apple, computer
- **Ideas:** love, courage, freedom, happiness

Types of Nouns

Nouns are essential building blocks in the English language, giving names to people, places, things, and ideas. Understanding the different types of nouns will help you use them correctly and make your writing more precise and interesting.

Common Nouns

Common nouns are general names for a person, place, thing, or idea. They are not specific and are not capitalized unless they start a sentence.

- Examples: girl, city, dog, book

Proper Nouns

Proper nouns name specific people, places, or things and are always capitalized.

- Examples: Sarah, New York, Eiffel Tower, Disney World, Microsoft

Concrete Nouns

Concrete nouns are things that you can see, touch, hear, smell, or taste. They refer to physical objects.

- Examples: apple, car, music, flower

Abstract Nouns

Abstract nouns are ideas or concepts that you cannot touch, see, hear, smell, or taste. They represent intangible things.

- Examples: love, bravery, happiness, intelligence

Examples of Each Type of Noun in Sentences

1. **Common Noun:** The **girl** went to the **park**.
2. **Proper Noun:** **Emma** visited the **Grand Canyon**.
3. **Concrete Noun:** The **music** was loud.
4. **Abstract Noun:** She showed great **bravery** during the competition.

Noun List

Common Nouns	Concrete Nouns
teacher car beach computer city	apple dog song chair cake
Proper Nouns	Abstract Nouns
Mr. Smith London Statue of Liberty Google Shakespeare	joy wisdom peace fear friendship

Worksheet: Identifying Nouns

Part 1: Identifying Common and Proper Nouns

Underline the common nouns and circle the proper nouns in the following sentences:

1. The teacher gave John a new book.
2. Sarah and her dog went to the park.
3. The Eiffel Tower is in Paris.
4. My family visited the beach during summer vacation.
5. Microsoft released a new software update.

Part 2: Identifying Concrete and Abstract Nouns

Underline the concrete nouns and circle the abstract nouns in the following sentences:

1. The cake tasted delicious, bringing happiness to everyone.
2. His bravery during the fire was commendable.
3. The cat sat on the windowsill, enjoying the sunshine.
4. She felt an overwhelming sense of love.
5. The music filled the room with joy.

Part 3: Mixed Practice

Identify the type of noun (common, proper, concrete, abstract) for each underlined noun:

1. Emma loves to read books.
2. The dog barked loudly.
3. Freedom is a cherished value.
4. They traveled to New York for vacation.
5. Cake is my favorite dessert.

Answer Sheet

Worksheet Answers

Part 1: Identifying Common and Proper Nouns

1. The **teacher** gave **John** a new **book**.
 - (teacher, book: common nouns; John: proper noun)
2. **Sarah** and her **dog** went to the **park**.
 - (dog, park: common nouns; Sarah: proper noun)
3. The **Eiffel Tower** is in **Paris**.
 - (Eiffel Tower, Paris: proper nouns)
4. My **family** visited the **beach** during **summer** vacation.
 - (family, beach, vacation: common nouns; summer: abstract noun)
5. **Microsoft** released a new **software update**.
 - (software update: common noun; Microsoft: proper noun)

Part 2: Identifying Concrete and Abstract Nouns

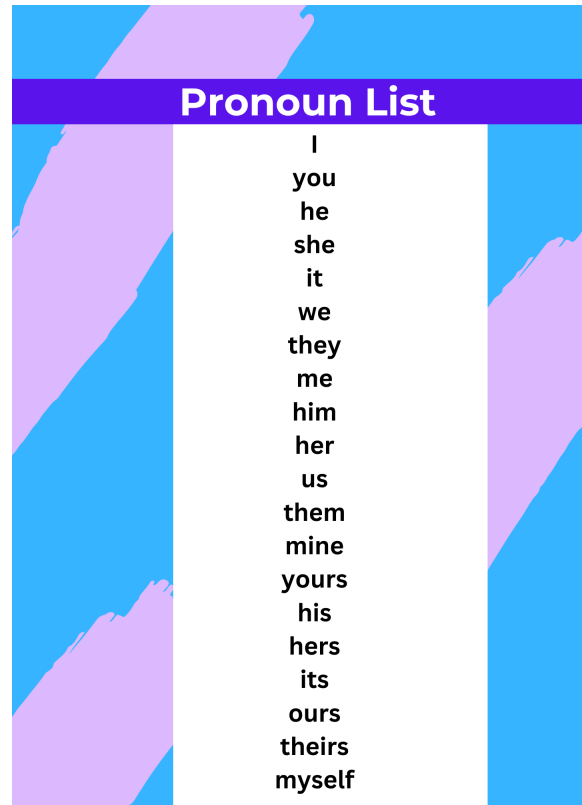
1. The **cake** tasted delicious, bringing **happiness** to everyone.
 - (cake: concrete noun; happiness: abstract noun)
2. His **bravery** during the fire was commendable.
 - (bravery: abstract noun)
3. The **cat** sat on the **windowsill**, enjoying the **sunshine**.
 - (cat, windowsill, sunshine: concrete nouns)
4. She felt an overwhelming sense of **love**.
 - (love: abstract noun)
5. The **music** filled the room with **joy**.
 - (music: concrete noun; joy: abstract noun)

Part 3: Mixed Practice

1. **Emma** loves to read **books**.
 - (Emma: proper noun; books: common noun)
2. The **dog** barked loudly.
 - (dog: common noun)
3. **Freedom** is a cherished value.
 - (freedom: abstract noun)
4. They traveled to **New York** for vacation.
 - (New York: proper noun)
5. **Cake** is my favorite dessert.
 - (cake: concrete noun)

What are Pronouns?

Pronouns are words that take the place of nouns. They are used to avoid repeating the same nouns over and over again. Here's a list of pronouns:



Here are some types of pronouns:

- **Subject Pronouns:** I, you, he, she, it, we, they
- **Object Pronouns:** me, you, him, her, it, us, them
- **Possessive Pronouns:** mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs
- **Reflexive Pronouns:** myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves

Let's explore each type with examples.

Subject Pronouns

Subject pronouns are used as the subject of a sentence. They perform the action of the verb.

- **Examples:** I, you, he, she, it, we, they
 - **Sentences:**
 - I went to the store.

- **She** is reading a book.
- **They** are playing soccer.

Object Pronouns

Object pronouns are used as the object of a verb or preposition. They receive the action of the verb.

- **Examples:** me, you, him, her, it, us, them
 - **Sentences:**
 - The teacher called **me**.
 - Can you help **her** with the homework?
 - We saw **them** at the park.

Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns show ownership or possession. They indicate that something belongs to someone.

- **Examples:** mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs
 - **Sentences:**
 - That book is **mine**.
 - The car is **ours**.
 - The decision is **theirs**.

Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive pronouns refer back to the subject of the sentence. They are used when the subject and the object of the verb are the same person or thing.

- **Examples:** myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves
 - **Sentences:**
 - I made the cake **myself**.
 - She taught **herself** to play the piano.
 - They enjoyed **themselves** at the party.

Worksheet: Practice with Pronouns

Part 1: Identifying Subject Pronouns

Underline the subject pronouns in the following sentences:

1. She loves to read books.
2. They are going to the movies.
3. I have a pet dog.
4. We will finish the project together.
5. He is my best friend.

Part 2: Using Object Pronouns

Fill in the blanks with the correct object pronouns:

1. The teacher asked _____ (I) to stay after class.
2. Can you help _____ (we) with this math problem?
3. The dog followed _____ (they) home.
4. She gave the gift to _____ (he).
5. My parents took _____ (she) to the park.

Part 3: Identifying Possessive Pronouns

Circle the possessive pronouns in the following sentences:

1. That pencil is mine.
2. The choice is yours.
3. The dog wagged its tail.
4. The house on the corner is theirs.
5. This is her notebook.

Part 4: Using Reflexive Pronouns

Complete the sentences with the correct reflexive pronouns:

1. I did all the homework by _____.
2. He cooked dinner for _____.
3. They enjoyed _____ at the amusement park.
4. You should take care of _____.
5. We painted the room _____.

Answer Sheet

Part 1: Identifying Subject Pronouns

1. **She** loves to read books.
2. **They** are going to the movies.
3. **I** have a pet dog.
4. **We** will finish the project together.
5. **He** is my best friend.

Part 2: Using Object Pronouns

1. The teacher asked **me** to stay after class.
2. Can you help **us** with this math problem?
3. The dog followed **them** home.
4. She gave the gift to **him**.
5. My parents took **her** to the park.

Part 3: Identifying Possessive Pronouns

1. That pencil is **mine**.
2. The choice is **yours**.
3. The dog wagged **its** tail.
4. The house on the corner is **theirs**.
5. This is **her** notebook.

Part 4: Using Reflexive Pronouns

1. I did all the homework by **myself**.
2. He cooked dinner for **himself**.
3. They enjoyed **themselves** at the amusement park.
4. You should take care of **yourself**.
5. We painted the room **ourselves**.

Final Assessment: Nouns and Pronouns

Part 1: Identifying Types of Nouns

Instructions: Underline the common nouns, circle the proper nouns, double underline the concrete nouns, and put a box around the abstract nouns in the following sentences.

1. The teacher asked Sarah to complete her assignment.
2. Courage is needed to climb Mount Everest.
3. My friend loves to eat pizza on Fridays.
4. Happiness can be found in simple things.
5. The Eiffel Tower is a famous landmark in Paris.

Part 2: Identifying Types of Pronouns

Instructions: Fill in the blanks with the correct pronouns from the word bank. Each word will be used once.

Word Bank: I, me, mine, myself, you, yours, he, him, his, himself, she, her, hers, herself, it, its, we, us, ours, ourselves, they, them, theirs, themselves

1. _____ went to the park with _____ friends.
2. The book is _____. Please give it to _____.
3. _____ finished the project all by _____.
4. Can _____ help _____ with the homework?
5. _____ is going to the concert, and _____ are excited.
6. The dog wagged _____ tail when _____ saw _____.
7. _____ gave _____ a present for _____ birthday.
8. _____ bought a new car, and _____ is very fast.
9. _____ cleaned the house _____.
10. _____ went on a trip, and the decision was _____.

Part 3: Mixed Practice

Instructions: Identify the type of noun or pronoun (common, proper, concrete, abstract, subject pronoun, object pronoun, possessive pronoun, reflexive pronoun) for each underlined word.

1. Freedom is something everyone deserves.
2. Jessica and Tom went to the store.
3. The cat chased its tail.
4. We are planning a surprise party for him.
5. He made the cake himself.
6. The beach is a great place to relax.
7. The book on the table is hers.

8. They enjoyed themselves at the festival.
9. My brother is studying to become a doctor.
10. Love can make people do amazing things.

Answer Sheet

Part 1: Identifying Types of Nouns

1. The **teacher** asked **Sarah** to complete her **assignment**.
 - (teacher: common, concrete; Sarah: proper; assignment: common, concrete)
2. **Courage** is needed to climb **Mount Everest**.
 - (Courage: abstract; Mount Everest: proper, concrete)
3. My **friend** loves to eat **pizza** on **Fridays**.
 - (friend: common, concrete; pizza: common, concrete; Fridays: proper, abstract)
4. **Happiness** can be found in simple **things**.
 - (Happiness: abstract; things: common, concrete)
5. The **Eiffel Tower** is a famous **landmark** in **Paris**.
 - (Eiffel Tower: proper, concrete; landmark: common, concrete; Paris: proper, concrete)

Part 2: Identifying Types of Pronouns

1. I went to the park with **my** friends.
2. The book is **mine**. Please give it to **me**.
3. **She** finished the project all by **herself**.
4. Can **you** help **us** with the homework?
5. **They** are going to the concert, and **we** are excited.
6. The dog wagged **its** tail when **it** saw **them**.
7. **He** gave **her** a present for **her** birthday.
8. **We** bought a new car, and **it** is very fast.
9. I cleaned the house **myself**.
10. **They** went on a trip, and the decision was **theirs**.

Part 3: Mixed Practice

1. **Freedom** is something everyone deserves.
 - (Freedom: abstract noun)
2. **Jessica** and **Tom** went to the store.
 - (Jessica, Tom: proper nouns)
3. The cat chased **its** tail.
 - (its: possessive pronoun)
4. **We** are planning a surprise party for **him**.
 - (We: subject pronoun; him: object pronoun)
5. He made the cake **himself**.
 - (himself: reflexive pronoun)
6. The **beach** is a great place to relax.
 - (beach: common, concrete noun)

7. The **book** on the table is **hers**.
 - (book: common, concrete noun; hers: possessive pronoun)
8. **They** enjoyed **themselves** at the festival.
 - (They: subject pronoun; themselves: reflexive pronoun)
9. My **brother** is studying to become a **doctor**.
 - (brother: common, concrete noun; doctor: common, concrete noun)
10. **Love** can make people do amazing things.
 - (Love: abstract noun)