**Nouns and Pronouns: Review**

**What are nouns?**

Nouns name a person, place, or thing.

+Nouns can come in 4 different forms…

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| Singular Nouns/  Plural Nouns | Singular nouns name one thing.  Plural nouns name more than one thing and are usually formed by adding –s or –es. | EXAMPLES: tree/trees, glass/glasses, |
| Collective Nouns | Also known as group nouns, collective nouns name a group and are usually singular. | EXAMPLES: faculty, team, series |
| Concrete Nouns/  Abstract Nouns | Concrete nouns name things you can touch.,  Abstract nouns name ideas. | EXAMPLES: Concrete=spider  Abstract=peace |
| Proper Nouns/  Common Nouns | Proper nouns refer to specific people, places, or things.  Common nouns refer to general people, places, things | EXAMPLES: Proper= Lebron James  Common= athlete |

**What are pronouns?**

Pronouns take the place of, or refer to, one or more nouns.

+There are 6 main types of pronouns…

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| **Personal pronouns** refer to specific people or things. | Singular: I, me, you, she, her, he, him, it  Plural: we, us, you, them them | EXAMPLE:  I love you. |
| **Possessive pronouns** indicate ownership. | Singular: my, mine, your, yours, her, hers, his, its  Plural: our, ours, your, yours, their, theirs | EXAMPLE: This is my house. |
| **Reflexive pronouns** indicate that the person or thing that performs the action also receives the action. | Singular: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself  Plural: ourselves, yourselves, themselves | EXAMPLE:  I hurt myself. |
| **Relative pronouns** introduce additional ideas that modify a noun or pronoun in the sentence. | who, whom, whose, which, that | EXAMPLE: Ann is the one who came up with the idea. |
| **Demonstrative pronouns** identify or point to specific nouns. | this, that, these, those | EXAMPLE: This is my house. |
| **Interrogative pronouns** introduce questions. | who, whom, whose, which, what | EXAMPLE: What is going on here? |