

TESOL

Grammar Workshop

**Nouns: Singular, Plural,
& Collective**

What You'll Learn:

- How to identify and use **Singular, Plural, and Collective Nouns**.
- How to change the nouns to their **Plural and Collective** forms.

Why It's Important:

- To further your understanding of **Sentence Structure**.
- So you will know the difference between **Singular, Plural and Collective** forms.

Identifying Singular Nouns:

A **Noun** is a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea.

A **Singular Noun** names one person, place, thing, or idea.

Example:

<u>Person</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Thing</u>	<u>Idea</u>
Child	Corner	Piano	Religion
Singer	School	Desk	Thought

Identifying Plurals:

A **Plural** describes more than one person or thing. It is the opposite of *singular*.

Most *noun*, *pronouns*, and *verbs* have **Plural** forms. Nouns that have a **Plural** form are called *countable nouns*. Most *nouns* are countable.

The regular **Plural** form of a *noun* adds *-s* to the singular form.

cup → cups toy → toys

For Example: year → years plan → plans

If the noun already ends in *-s*, or ends in *-z*, *-x*, *-ch*, or *-sh*, add *-es* to the end.

bus → buses buzz → buzzes

For Example: box → boxes bush → bushes

Identifying Plurals:

If the *noun* ends in *-y*, then change the 'y' to an 'i' and then add *-es* to the end.

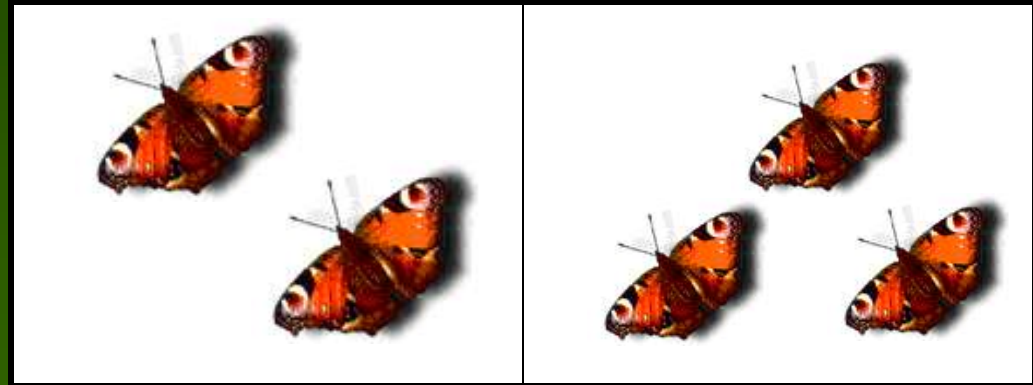
For Example:

Singular



One Butterfly

Plural



Two Butterflies

Three Butterflies

Rules For Forming Plural Nouns:

FORMING PLURAL NOUNS

NOUNS ENDING WITH
s, z, -zz, ch, sh, x

TO FORM PLURAL

EXAMPLE

Add *-es*.

church, churches

o preceded by a vowel

Add *-s*.

patio, patios

o preceded by a
consonant

Usually add *-es*.
Sometimes add *-s*.

echo, echoes

piano, pianos

y preceded by a vowel

Add *-s*.

monkey, monkeys

y preceded by a
consonant

Usually change *y*
to *i* and add *-es*.

fly, flies

f or *fe*

Usually change *f*
to *v* and add *-es*.
Sometimes add *-s*.

knife, knives

earmuff, earmuffs

Identifying Collectives:

A Collective Noun names a group of people or things.

A Collective Noun can take either a *singular* or *plural* verb. It is *singular* when it refers to the group as a whole and *plural* when it refers to the individual members of a group.

Example:

The crowd was excited by the football match. (singular)

The crowd were pushing each other to get out the gate. (plural)