Nouns: The Basics

What Are

The in parentheses in the frame sentence because the noun may or may not follow an article.

The noun also may or may not be plural. Therefore, depending on its plurality, *seem* or *seems* may follow the noun.

If a word makes sense in this frame sentence, it is almost always a noun.

There are, of course, some exceptions to the frame-sentence rule. Some nouns fit into the frame sentence but share no other noun characteristics.

Example: *Editing* seems all right.

(A word like *editing* is considered a gerund a verb that is functioning as a noun. Note that *editing* is the subject of this sample sentence.)

Some nouns are created by modifying an adjective like fluent (which can become the noun *fluency*) or a verb like write (which can become the noun *writer*).

Example: Her *fluency* makes her a good *writer*.

Most nouns can become plural or possessive.

Example: There are twenty-seven *tigers* tiger's cage.

Some nouns, like *water* or *sand*, cannot be made plural. Generally, these are nouns that cannot be counted.

Example: -

(*Sand* is a non-count noun, and it cannot be made plural.)

To transform a non-count noun into a count noun, it has to be modified.

Example: I am looking to sell eighteen *pieces* of *furniture*.

(Furniture is a non-count noun; however, the noun pieces is countable.)

Identify whether the italicized word is functioning as a verb or as a gerund.

- 9. I am sweating like a pig.
- 10. His *pedaling* is very impressive.
- 11. Running is just too much fun to turn down.
- 12. I am *giving* up cheese to lose weight.
- 1) truancy, detainment
- 2) students, class
- 3) game show, pieces, luggage
- 4) dark