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Discovering Abstract Concrete Nouns for Grade 5: A Guide to Understanding Noun Categories In this category, we have top 8 worksheets that cover abstract and concrete nouns for grade 5 students. Some of the worksheets displayed include exercises on identifying abstract and concrete nouns, filling in the blanks with correct noun types, and categorizing nouns into their respective categories. To get started, click on the pop-out or print icon to open the worksheet in a new window. You can then download or print using the browser's document reader options. In each sentence, underline the concrete noun(s) and circle the bold noun if it is concrete. Read the words carefully and write them under the correct heading. For a deeper understanding of nouns, read the passage and sort the nouns into categories below. Use the Word Bank to categorize the words into their respective groups.

Name: _____ Date: / /

TYPES OF nouns

Nouns are naming words. They are people, places, things or ideas.
Common nouns are used to name general things.
Examples: girl, pencil, apple.
Proper nouns are used to name special or specific things. We always use a capital letter for proper nouns.
Examples: James, March, America.
Collective nouns are used to name a group of things.
Examples: choir, flock, crew.
Abstract nouns are used to name an idea, thought or feeling.
Examples: beauty, fear, happiness.

Sort the following nouns into categories by placing them in the table below.

table	teacher	love	Florida	sadness	Monday
herd	tribe	thought	dog	hope	litter

Common	
Proper	
Collective	
Abstract	

Give your own examples of each of the types of nouns in the table below.

Common	Proper	Collective	Abstract
1.	1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.	3.
4.	4.	4.	4.
5.	5.	5.	5.

As you read each sentence, pay attention to the bold word's purpose. Determine whether it serves as an abstract or concrete noun based on how it fits in the sentence and what emotions it evokes. To practice using concrete nouns, rewrite each sentence below by adding as many concrete nouns as possible to make the sentence more vivid. Knowing how to speak a language is easier than learning its grammar rules. English, particularly confusing with its different word forms that can be used interchangeably as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, makes it difficult for young students to grasp. We want to help readers familiarize themselves with the English language by exploring concrete nouns. What Are Concrete Nouns? Concrete nouns are not a confusing concept to grasp; they simply refer to a person, place, or thing that can be experienced through one or more of the five senses: sight, sound, smell, taste, and touch. For instance, fried pork belly is a concrete noun that can be smelt, tasted, seen, and touched. On the other hand, salt is a concrete noun that can be seen or tasted. In essence, you can tell if something is a concrete noun by whether you can perceive it with any of your senses. It's not a concrete noun if you can't see, touch, hear, smell, or taste something. Additionally, it's crucial to differentiate between concrete and abstract nouns. Let's explore the distinction before examining more examples of concrete nouns. Concrete Nouns vs. Abstract Nouns Generally, nouns are classified into two categories: concrete and abstract. While the former can be perceived through our senses, the latter cannot. Abstract nouns are intangible, referring to ideas and concepts that cannot be physically experienced. For instance, "motherhood" is an abstract noun that can be understood but not sensed. On the other hand, "metal" and "cheese" are concrete nouns that can be perceived through sight, touch, taste, smell, or hearing. However, it may be challenging to distinguish them; this usually occurs when a writer uses the word in a specific context. Consider the following examples: - The atmosphere of the Earth is slowly deteriorating. Here, "atmosphere" refers to the mixture of gases surrounding our planet, making it a concrete noun. - The conference room had an intense atmosphere because of the presence of rival factions. In this context, "atmosphere" is associated with the general mood in the conference room, rendering it abstract. As a result, the same noun can be either abstract or concrete, depending on its usage by a writer. Examples Concrete nouns can be proper nouns, common nouns, countable nouns, uncountable nouns, or collective nouns. They may also be singular or plural. Since they are perceivable through our senses, let's categorize them accordingly. Sight: Visually observable concrete nouns include Susan (proper noun), Men (common noun), Air (uncountable noun), and Dogs (countable noun). Smell: These are nouns that you can smell: Flowers (countable/common), Perfume (countable/ common), and Odors (plural). Taste: Examples of concrete nouns you can taste include Mud (uncountable), Food (common), and Burger (singular/countable). Touch: You can perceive the following nouns through touch: Desk (singular), Cats (plural), and Skin (common/uncountable). Hearing: These are nouns that you can hear: Sound (countable), Laughter (common), and The Star-Spangled Banner (proper noun). Conclusion Concrete nouns serve as a valuable tool in a writer's literary arsenal. They enable writers to draw comparisons, write more clearly, and explain abstract concepts. To access and manipulate the worksheet, simply click on the pop-out icon or the print icon. This will open the worksheet in a separate window. Once opened, you can either download or print the worksheet using the available browser document reader options.