

2d Nouns - collective

i Collective nouns are used when one word is used to describe a group or collection of something e.g. The cast is made up of actors; a group of fish is called a school.

A ✎ Choose the correct collective noun from the box.

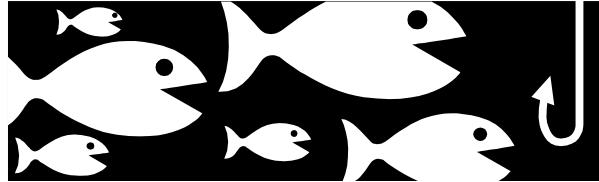
galaxy	flock
choir	batch
album	gaggle
class	herd
staff	panel

_____ of singers
 _____ of experts
 _____ of stars
 _____ of teachers
 _____ of pupils
 _____ of birds
 _____ of photos
 _____ of baking
 _____ of geese
 _____ of cows

💡 It can be easy to confuse *collective* and *plural* nouns. Plural nouns are discussed in the next section. If in doubt, ask yourself *Is this a collection of this object?* If it is then you have used a *collective* noun.

B ✎ Complete these sentences.

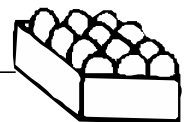
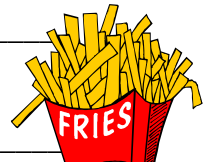
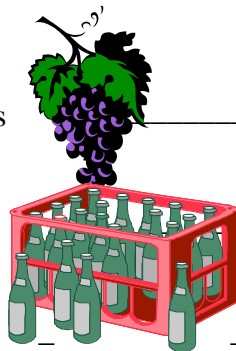
1. A team is a collection of _____
2. A zoo is a collection of _____
3. A suburb is a collection of _____
4. A wardrobe is a collection of _____
5. A dictionary is a collection of _____



C ✎ Complete these sentences.

1. A _____ is a collection of books.
2. A _____ is a collection of [pop] fans.
3. A _____ is a collection of CDs.
4. _____ is a collection of knives, forks & spoons.
5. _____ is a collection of plates, cups & saucers.

D ✎ Use collective nouns to describe these foods.



E ✎ Complete these sentences using collective nouns you have thought of.

1. A group of _____ is called a _____
2. A group of _____ is called a _____
3. A group of _____ is called a _____
4. A group of _____ is called a _____
5. A group of _____ is called a _____

4 Apostrophe

i The apostrophe is used when you leave out a letter (or two or three letters) in a word. This is called **contraction**

e.g. I will → I'll
should have → should've
can not → can't.



~~Should of~~, ~~could of~~ etc. do not exist. The correct form is *should've* which is short for *should have*.

i The apostrophe is also used to show something belongs. This is called **possession**

e.g. The lady's bike.



The easiest way to sort out where the apostrophe goes is to ask yourself who does the thing belong to? Put the apostrophe *after* your answer to the question

e.g. The lady's bike. Who does the bike belong to? the lady then put in the apostrophe the lady' and then the s → the lady's

e.g. The ladies' bike. Who does the bike belong to? answer = the ladies →

the ladies + ' + s

→ the ladies's bike

BUT, because there is an 's' already there, we don't need to add another one →

the ladies' bike.

The formula is

answer + ' + s (if needed).

A ✍ Rewrite these words as contractions.

I would not _____ I should have _____

I have _____ I have not _____

B ✍ Write these contractions out in full.

I'd _____ we've _____

hasn't _____ it's _____

C ✍ Follow the pattern to complete these.

1. The farmer's fields → the fields belonging to the farmer

2. The teacher's classes → _____

3. The pupil's books → _____

4. The students' homework → _____

5. The batsmen's bats → _____

D ✍ Reverse the pattern you used in section C.

1. The thumbs belonging to the boys → _____

2. The surgery belonging to the doctor → _____

3. The apples belonging to the teachers → _____

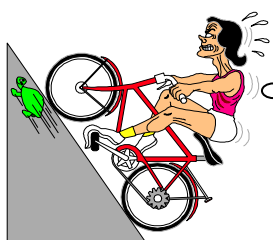
4. The shop belonging to the grocer → _____

5. The plants belonging to the garden → _____

E ✍ Half of these could not be correct. Highlight the four that are right.

mices' tails women's shoes tooth's filling wive's gossip

ladys' scarves ladies' hats chief's feathers boys' toys



It's an uphill battle to get punctuation in the right place!



Remember: do NOT add apostrophes for plurals. Just because it has an -s on the end does NOT mean it also has to have an apostrophe!