

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.

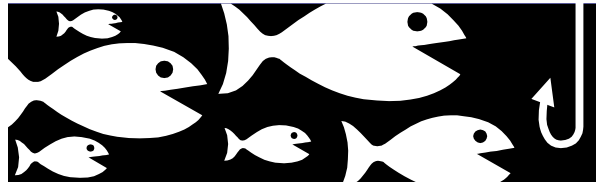
galaxy	flock
choir	batch
album	gaggle
class	herd
staff	panel

- _____ 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.

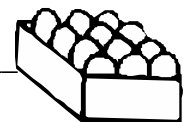
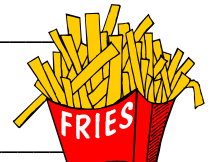
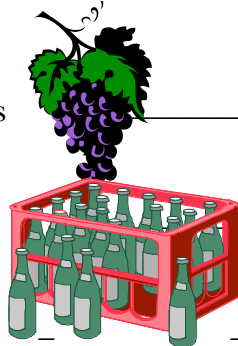
1. A team is a collection of _____
2. A zoo is a collection of _____
3. A suburb is a collection of _____
4. A wardrobe is a collection of _____
5. A dictionary is a collection of _____



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**

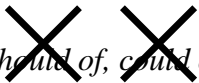
e.g. I will → I'll
 should have → should've
 can not → can't.

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 _____



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).

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 tooths' 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!