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Collective nouns are an intriguing aspect of the English language that often spark curiosity and interest among learners, especially young ones. In Class 3, children are introduced to a plethora of collective nouns that describe groups of people, animals, objects, or things. Understanding and using these collective nouns not only enhances their vocabulary skills but also helps them communicate more effectively. What is the Collective Noun For Class 3?The collective noun for Class 3 is usually not related to a specific group of students in a classroom setting. Collective nouns are typically used to refer to groups of animals, people, or objects. In the context of a classroom, the term Class itself is often used to refer to the entire group of students collectively. For example, you could say, Class 3 went on a field trip. The teacher addressed Class 3 about the upcoming project. Class 3 enjoyed a fun game during recess. Here are the 10 Collective Nouns For Class 3:Flock of birdsHerd of elephantsSwarm of beesPack of wolvesSchool of fishColony of antsTeam of playersGroup of friendsPride of lionsFleet of shipsCollective Nouns For Class 3Squad of superheroesCloud of butterfliesTeam of engineersPack of camelsHerd of elephantsSet of toolsFlight of birdsChain of mountainsColony of penguinsClowder of catsFerd of fernsPack of coyotesHerd of cattleSchool of fishMob of childrenParade of soldiersCongress of baboonsSwarm of locustsFamily of foxesAssembly of politiciansHerd of horsesGaggle of geeseClass of teachersPack of wolvesChoir of singersChorus of islandsChoir of angelsParade of elephantsFlock of sheepFrodo of treesHuddle of penguinsBunch of grapesTribe of nativesGalaxy of starsArmy of soldiersGaggle of mermaidsFleet of shipsChain of eventsTeam of oxenMob of kangaroosColony of termitesTeam of athletesHerd of giraffesClowder of kittensPack of cardsTroop of scoutsArray of colorsBunch of balloonsGroup of chefsClass of studentsCrash of crocodilesPack of houndsMob of emusTroop of insectsGang of nativesPack of antsCrash of rhinosBand of musiciansSchool of dolphinsFamily of ducksPride of lionsBunch of bananasTribe of warriorsPuddle of ducksGroup of treesSchool of turtlesSwarm of mosquitoesParade of antsGroup of touristsBand of piratesTroop of kangaroosFlock of birdsColony of antsSwarm of beesCircle of friendsCrash of cymbalsPod of whalesFlock of seagullsBuddle of starsCircus of clownsBand of birdsTroop of birdsSwarm of beesFlock of birdsFlock of sheepColony of antsTroop of snailsSquad of policeMust Read:Collective Nouns For Class 3Witht Meaning and Examples Meaning: A group of birds or sheep.Examples: A flock of birds flew south for the winter. The shepherd heard the flock of sheep bawling in the pasture. We saw a flock of seagulls at the beach. Meaning: A group of elephants.Examples: The farmer grazed his herd of cows in the meadow. We watched a herd of elephants bathing in the river. The ranger guided us to a wild herd of buffalo. Meaning: A group of wolves or cards.Examples: The alpha wolf led the pack on a hunt. We played a game of poker with a pack of cards. A pack of wolves howled at the full moon. Meaning: A large group of bees or insects.Examples: The beekeeper carefully handled the swarm of bees. We saw a swarm of locusts devouring the crops. The garden was buzzing with a swarm of butterflies. Meaning: A group of fish or students.Examples: A school of colorful fish swam near the coral reef. The teacher gathered the school for the morning assembly. We observed a school of dolphins playing in the sea. Meaning: A group of lions.Examples: The pride of lions roamed the savanna searching for prey. We saw a pride of lions resting under a tree. The male lion led his pride with authority. Meaning: A group of ants or penguins.Examples: The ant colony worked together to build their nest. We visited a colony of penguins on a remote island. The scientists studied the behavior of the colony of ants. Meaning: A group of players or workers.Examples: Our soccer team won the championship. The construction team completed the building ahead of schedule. A team of doctors performed the surgery. Meaning: A group of grapes or flowers.Examples: She picked a bunch of roses from the garden. We enjoyed a delicious bunch of grapes during lunch. The florist arranged a beautiful bunch of lilies. Meaning: A group of geese.Examples: A gaggle of geese flew across the sky in a V-formation. The park was filled with a gaggle of geese swimming in the pond. We saw a gaggle of geese feeding on the grass. Meaning: A small group or collection. There was a cluster of stars in the night sky. The teacher formed a cluster around the student who asked a question. The band played in a cluster on the flower. Meaning: A group of dogs.Examples: The pack of dogs ran and played in the park. The neighbor's pack of dogs barked at the mail carrier. We saw a pack of dogs participating in a dog show. Meaning: A group of musicians.Examples: The orchestra played beautiful music at the concert. My friend is a violinist in the school orchestra. We enjoyed listening to the orchestra perform classical pieces. Meaning: A group of natives or people with shared interests.Examples: The indigenous tribes showcased their traditional dance. Our camping group formed a close-knit tribe during the trip. A tribe of photographers gathered to capture the sunset. Meaning: A group of related individuals.Examples: We had a picnic with our extended family in the park. The lioness protected her family of cubs in the den. My family celebrated a special occasion together. A group of students in a school.Examples: The teacher taught the class about history. We have a quiz in math class. Our class had a field trip to the zoo. Meaning: A disorderly or unruly group.Examples: The police dispersed the mob of protesters. We encountered a mob of rowdy teenagers at the mall. The market was filled with a mob of people during the festival. Meaning: A procession or march.Examples: The marching band performed in the city parade. We watched the parade of floats during the carnival. The soldiers participated in the military parade. Meaning: A large area of trees and vegetation.Examples: We went on a hike through the dense forest. The forest is home to a variety of wildlife. The ranger guided us on a tour of the forest. Meaning: A gathering or meeting of people.Examples: The school assembly began with the national anthem. We had a special assembly to celebrate a students achievement. The conference assembly had speakers from different countries. Must Read: Collective Nouns For Clothes Try free sample papers for Olympiads Olympiad Level 2 Grade 3 [English | Collective Noun, Noun, Pronoun and Adjectives, Olympiad, CBSE, ICSE, Maths Olympiad, Science Olympiad, English Olympiad]Collective NounA collective noun is used to refer to a group of a particular type of individuals. E.g. group of lions is called pride. Similarly, a group of lions is called pride. A collective noun to remember Army,Soldiers,Band,Orchestra, Musicians,Bunch,Grapes, flowers, keys,Class,Students,Collection,Stamps, chess,Class,Animals,Troops,Bands,Flowers,Herbivores, cows, deer,Pigs, sheep, horses,Swarm,Insects,Company,Police,Troops,Bands,Snacks,Swarm,Bees, flies, ants,Colony, armysTeam,Players,Tree,Appes, monkeys,Colony,Bats,Flight, flock,Birds,Caravan,Camel,Battalion,Soldiers,Army,Caterpillars,Quiver,Cobras, Snakes,Murder, Hord,Herd,Crows,Pack,Wolves, Dogs,Gang,Thieves, robbers, dacoits, elk,Memory,Elephants,School, pod,Dolphin,School,Fish, Whales,Cloud,Grasshoppers,Horde, plague,Insects,Army, colony,Frogs,Leap,Leopard,Scorpion,Mosquitoes,Parliament,Owls,Team,Oxen,Colony, creche,Penguins,Swarm, colony, pack, plague,Rats,Amush,Tigers,Light,Tigers,Lib,Cubs,Pride,Lions Get me the extra grade for Olympiads Exams \* Olympiad Genius is an independent organization and is not an official partner of SOF (Science Olympiad Foundation), Silverzone and Indian Talent Olympiad Organizations. 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Founder & CEO, ProProfs.com Great for training hundreds of employees ProProfs has been a great tool for training hundreds of employees who are spread out across the US and Canada. The ProProfs online training has allowed us to provide over 3,000 individual sessions. Our people can take the training when it fits their schedule and from anywhere they can access the internet. Try Marble Safety Monitor, Fortune 500 Construction Co. Excellent Customer Support ProProfs is particularly great for training of parents and small businesses rather than the pharma or memco world. ProProfs has been a great tool for training hundreds of employees ProProfs goes above and beyond to ensure youre delighted! We were able to categorize our questions by subject, which allowed us to better help our students understand what they were doing wrong and gave them the ability to change their pattern of learning. Katie Reynolds WOLF/PACC Physician Achievement Concept Course Most people will be familiar with the terms gaggle of geese, litter of puppies, pride of lions and school of dolphins. Yet there are many other collective nouns for animals known as
terms of venery that are less well known but equally worthy. Origins of collective nounsAs with most words in the English language, collective nouns have evolved over time. Many have been with us for centuries, while new variations or completely new ones are emerging all the time. According to the Oxford Dictionary blog, the first collective nouns were typically for groups of animals and birds. For example, a parliament of rooks, a murmuration of starlings and an unkindness of ravens can each be traced back as far as the 15th century. The first collection of collective nouns in English is The Book of St Albans, printed in 1486 in three parts covering hawking, hunting and heraldry. Many of these nouns are still in circulation today, but some never really caught on, such as a fall of woodcocks and a shrewdness of apes. A-Z of collective nouns for animals You might wish to familiarise yourself with this alphabetical selection of collective nouns for animals, birds and insects; after all, you never know when they might come in handy! Some are fairly logical, others less so! Army of caterpillars/Bank of crocodiles/Crash of rhinoceroses/Destruction of wild cats/Exaltation of larks/Frodo of butterflies/Glaring of cats/Hover of trout/Intrusion of cockroaches/Knot of loads/Laborer of moles/Memory of elephants/Nye of pheasants/Ostentation of peacocks/Pandemonium of parrots/Quiver of cobras/Raft of ducks (on water)/Smack of jellyfish/Troop of kangaroos/Unkindness of ravens/Volary of birds/Wisdom of wombats/Yoke of oxen/Zee of zebras/You to youWhich are your favourite collective nouns? 1. A group of people, it could be: a class of students, a crew of fans. How to Use Collective Nouns in Sentences? A collective noun is usually treated as one single thing. So, use it like this: The family is eating dinner. The army marches together. The basket of fruits is on the table. Examples for Fun Practice: Match the group with the correct collective noun: A group of fish: a school. A group of lions: a pride. A group of ships: a fleet. Why Are They Important? Thus collective nouns make any speech & writings much better interest as well. One is not going to write "such many cows eat from this piece of land anymore." Instead of it, A herd of cows are eating this grass. Activities 1. Match the Collective Noun to Its Group 2. Create and Label Example: Draw a herd of elephants, a pride of lions, or any other animal group. When labelling your drawing, use the proper collective nouns. 3. Recognize Collective Nouns in a Story Read the following short story & underline the collective nouns: The class of students walked to the zoo. They saw a flock of birds & a herd of elephants. Later, they noticed a swarm of bees near the flowers. Fill in the Blanks A \_\_\_\_\_ of keys was lying on the table. We saw a \_\_\_\_\_ of ants marching on the ground. The \_\_\_\_\_ of students went on a school trip. A \_\_\_\_\_ of stars lit up the night sky. Key Takeaways Collective nouns are special words for groups of people, animals, or things. They make sentences more descriptive & fun! Remember to practice using collective nouns to make your writing colorful. Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. Share/Alike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything with the licensed material. You must not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given for the material. 0 ratings0% found this document useful (0 votes)37 views1 pageThis document lists various collective nouns organized into three categories - things, animals, and people. For things, it provides collective nouns like a ream of paper, a basket of fruits,AI-enhanced title and descriptionSaveSafely List of Collective Nouns- Grade 3 For Later0%0% found this document useful, undefined ratings0%0% found this document useful (0 votes)37 views1 pageThis document lists various collective nouns organized into three categories - things, animals, and people. For things, it provides collective nouns such as a kennel of dogs, a flight of butterflies, and a swarm of bees. And for people, the document presents collective nouns including a dynasty of kings, a band of musicians, and a crew of sailors.0 ratings0%0% found this document useful (0 votes)37 views1 pageThis document lists various collective nouns organized into three categories - things, animals, and people. For things, it provides collective nouns like a ream of paper, a basket of fruits,AI-enhanced title and descriptionWrite the names for the following collections.1. A collection of flowers .....2. A collection of keys .....3. A collection of bees .....4. A collection of soldiers .....5. A collection of birds .....6. A collection of cows .....7. A collection of stars .....8. A collection of dancers .....9. A collection of singers .....10. A collection of fish .....Match the pictures with the names given to their collection. More QuestionQ1. Match the following with their group names:a) hen crowdb) soldiers swamc) people/men libraryd) butterflies bunche) firewood flockf) trees armyg) pigeons murderh) books hundrei) grapes clusterj) cows broodQ2. Give the group names for the following:a) bears ..... b) fish ..... c) cows ..... d) squirrels ..... e) lions ..... f) h) wolves ..... g) lion ..... i) ants ..... j) caterpillars ..... Q3. Underline the collective nouns in the following sentences.a) A herd of cattle is passingb) Our team is better than theirs.c) The crowed was very big. d) The class is studying grammar.e) The police managed to control the mob.f) We saw a fleet of sheep in the harbor.g) India has many soldiers in its army.h) He gave me a bunch of grapes.i) A committee of five was appointed.Q4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate collective nouns in the following sentences.a) I \_\_\_\_\_ consists of twenty students.b) The Indian defeated Pakistan in Kargil war.c) A \_\_\_\_\_ of sparrows flew over my head.d) Anjali was peering at a \_\_\_\_\_ of ants.e) People cannot get rid of the \_\_\_\_\_ of flies.f) There are eleven players in a cricket team.g) I bought a \_\_\_\_\_ of strawberries from the market.h) A \_\_\_\_\_ of cows were grazing in the field.Type of noun referring to collections as a unitNot to be confused with mass noun, collective number, or collective number.Grammatical featuresRelated to nounsAnimacyCase/Dative constructionDerivative shiftQuirky subjectNominativeComitativeInstrumentalClassifierMeasure wordConstruct stateCountabilityCount nounMass nounCollective nounDefinitenessGenderGenitive constructionPossessionSuffixaufnahme (case stacking)Noun classNumberSingularDualPluralSingularive-Collective-PlurativeSpecificityUniversal grinderRelated to verbsAssociated motionClusivityConjugationEventualityModalityPersonTelicityMirativityTenseaspectModGrammatical aspectLexical aspect(Aktionart)MoodTenseVoiceGeneral featuresAffectBoundednessComparison (degree)EgophoricityPluractionality (verbal number)Honorifics (politeness)PolarityReciprocityReflexive (pronoun/Reflexive verb)Syntax relationshipsArgumentTransitivityValencyBranchingSerial verb constructionTraditional grammarPredicateSubjectObjectAdjunctPredicateSemanticsContrastMirativityThematic relationAgentPatientTopic and CommentFocusVolitionVeridicalityPhenomenaAgreementPolysynonym agreementDeclensionEmpty categoryIncorporationInflectionMarkednessIn linguistics, a collective noun is a word referring to a collection of things taken as a whole. Most collective nouns in everyday speech are not specific to one kind of thing.[1] For example, the collective noun "group" can be applied to people ("a group of people"), or dogs ("a group of dogs"), or objects ("a group of stones").Some collective nouns are specific to one kind of thing, especially terms of venery, which identify groups of specific animals. For example, "pride" as a term of venery always refers to lions, never to dogs or cows. Other examples come from popular culture such as a group of owls, which is called a "parliament".[2]Different forms of English handle verb agreement with collective count nouns differently. For example, users of British English generally accept that collective nouns take either singular or plural verb forms depending on context and the metonymic shift that it implies, while in some other forms of English the verb agreement is less flexible.Morphological derivation accounts for many collective words and various languages have common affixes for denoting collective nouns. Because derivation is a slower and less productive word formation process than the more overtly syntactical morphological methods, there are fewer collectives formed this way. As with all derived words, derivational collectives often differ semantically from the original words, acquiring new connotations and even new denotations. Early Proto-Indo-European used the suffix \*eh to form collective nouns, which evolved into, among others, the Latin neuter plural ending -a, as in "datum/data". Late Proto-Indo-European used the ending \*t, which evolved into the English ending -th, as in "kneel/kneeth". Some collective nouns are easily recognizable, baggage, drainage, blockade. Though the etymology is plain to see, the derived words take on a distinct meaning. This is
a productive ending, as evidenced in the recent coin, "sigmage".German uses the prefix ge- to create collectives. The root word often undergoes umlaut and suffixation as well as receiving the ge- prefix. Nearly all nouns created in that way are of neuter gender:das Gebirge, "group of hills, mountain range", < der Berg, "mountain" or "hill"das Gepäck, "luggage, baggage", < der Pack, "pack, bundle, pile"das Gefgell, "poultry, fowl (birds)" (late MHG gevgelte), under the influence of der Fgel, "wing" < MHG gevvel < OHG gifugil = collective formation of fowl, "bird" das Gefieder, "plumage" < die Feder, "feather" das Geschwisterkind, "sibling of another child" or "child of a sibling" < die Schwester, "sister" die Geschwister, "siblings" < die Schwester, "sister" Der Gebrigszug and "die Bergkette" also mean "mountain range", drawing on the words "der Zug" = train, and "die Kette" = chain. There are also several endings that can be used to create collectives, such as "weld" and "masse".Dutch has a similar pattern but sometimes uses the (unproductive) circumfix ge- -te:[3]berg 'mountain' > geberge 'mountain range'/'bone' > gebeente 'skeleton'/'vogel' 'bird' > gevogelte 'poultry'/'blad' 'leaf' > gelablerte 'foliage' The following Swedish example has different words in the collective form and in the individual form:An individual mosquito is a mygga (plural: myggor). but mosquitos as a collective is mygg.Esperanto uses the collective infix -ar- to produce a large number of derived words:monto 'mountain' > montaro 'mountain range'/'birdo' 'bird' > birdaro 'flock'/'arbo' 'tree' > arbaro 'forest'/'ipo' 'ship' > iparo 'fleet'/'manilo' 'eating utensil' > manilaro 'silverware', 'cutlery'/'Main articles: Synesis and Plurale tantumThis section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources in this section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (July 2020) (Learn how and when to remove this message)Two examples of collective nouns are "team" and "government", which are both words referring to groups of (usually) people. Both "team" and "government" are countable nouns (consider: "one team", "two teams", "many teams", "many governments"). Main article: American and British English grammatical differences Subject-verb agreementConfusion often stems from the way that different forms of English handle verb agreement with collective nouns, specifically, whether or not to use the collective singular: the singular verb form with a collective noun. The plural verb forms are often used in British English with the singular forms of the noun, but they are not used in American English. The plural verb forms are often used in British English with the singular forms of the noun, but they are not used in American English. This apparent "number mismatch" is a natural and logical feature of human language, and its mechanism is a subtle metonymic shift in the concepts underlying the words.[citation needed]In British English, it is generally accepted that collective nouns can take either singular or plural verb forms depending on the context and the metonymic shift that it implies. For example, "the team is in the dressing room" (formal agreement) refers to the team as an ensemble, while "the team are fighting among themselves" (notional agreement) refers to the team as individuals. That is also the British English practice with names of countries and cities in sports contexts (e.g., "Newcastle have won the competition").[citation needed]In American English, collective nouns almost always take singular verb forms (formal agreement). In cases that a metonymic shift would be revealed nearby, the whole sentence should be recast to avoid the metonymy. (For example, "The team are fighting among themselves" may become "the team members are fighting among themselves" or simply "the team is infighting".) Collective proper nouns are usually taken as singular ("Apple is expected to release a new phone this year"), unless the plural is explicit in the proper noun itself, in which case it is taken as plural ("The Green Bay Packers are scheduled to play the Minnesota Vikings this weekend"). More explicit examples of collective proper nouns include "General Motors is once again the world's largest producer of vehicles", and "Texas Instruments is a large producer of electronics here", and "British Airways is an airline company in Europe". Furthermore, "American Telephone & Telegraph is a telecommunications company in North America". Such phrases might look plural, but they are not.[citation needed]A good example of such a metonymic shift is the phrase "mathematics is a difficult subject". This phrase might be considered plural, but it is not. 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