

I. Types of Nouns:

1. Common Nouns

A common noun is a noun that names a general thing, not a specific thing.

Examples:

boy, girl, city, country, company, planet, location, war.

2. Proper Nouns

A proper noun is a noun that indicates the specific name of a thing. It begins with a capital letter.

Examples:

Robin, Alice, London, Sweden, Google, Earth, Eiffel Tower, Civil War.

(Exercise)

3. Concrete Nouns

A concrete noun is a noun that names a physical thing.

Concrete Nouns - anything that can be perceived by our senses such as sense of sight, sense of hearing, sense of taste, sense of smell, and sense of touch.

Examples:

Boy, table, floor, coffee, beach, king, rain, children, professor.

4. Abstract Nouns

An abstract noun is a noun that names an idea, not a physical thing.

Examples:

Hope, interest, love, peace, ability, success, knowledge, trouble.

(Exercise)

5. Count Nouns

Count nouns have singular (only one) and plural forms (many) and can be counted.

Examples:

Word - words

Baby - babies

Elf - elves

Wife - wives
Ox - oxen
Child - children

6. Mass Nouns or Uncountable Nouns

Mass nouns don't take plural forms and are measurable but not countable.
These nouns are always considered singular.
Mass nouns cannot take the indefinite article (a, an)

Examples:

coffee	air	wool
beauty	knowledge	advice
music	dancing	teaching

7. Collective Nouns

A collective noun refers to a group.

Examples:

Army, class, flock, team

8. Compound Nouns

A compound noun is a noun made up of two or more existing words.

Three types of compound nouns:

open or spaced - space between words (tennis shoe)

hyphenated - hyphen between words (six-pack)

closed or solid - no space or hyphen between words (bedroom)