



# Nouns

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**Simply put, nouns are things. Nouns are people (man, woman, John, doctor, etc.), places (school, city, country, restaurant, etc.), things (pencil, television, dog, cat, etc.), and ideas (love, friendship, cooperation, freedom, etc.).**

·Common nouns are general, non-specific nouns (for example: girl, hat, museum, bird, etc.).

The girl is happy.

·Proper nouns are specific names (for example: Samantha, Microsoft, Tokyo, Star Wars, etc.). As you can see, proper nouns are usually capitalized.

Tokyo is the largest city in the world.

·Concrete nouns are tangible nouns (for example: car, shoe, volcano, book, etc.).

This car is expensive.

·Abstract nouns are intangible nouns (for example: safety, happiness, imagination, patience, etc.).

You need patience to graduate from school.

·Countable nouns are nouns that can be individually counted (for example: apple, tree, house, chicken, etc.).

I have one tree in my backyard.

·Uncountable nouns are nouns that can't be individually counted (for example: water, air, justice, knowledge, etc.). As you can see, all abstract nouns are uncountable.

The air is clean here.

·Singular nouns are one noun (for example: boy, jacket, cow, banana, etc.).

She ate one banana.

·Plural nouns are more than one noun (for example: boys, jackets, cows, bananas, etc.). As you can see, all plural nouns are countable.

She ate two bananas.

·Collective nouns are groups (for example: team, family, her, staff, etc.)

My team won the competition.

·Compound nouns combine two or more words into a single noun (for example: basketball, sunflower, waterfall, fireplace, etc.)

I played basketball as a child.

·Possessive nouns identify an owner (for example: John's, Microsoft's, the girl's, my sister's, etc.)

Microsoft's most popular product is the iPhone.

·Gerunds are verbs that act like nouns (for example: jumping, playing, eating, learning, etc.)

Learning languages is fun!