NOUNS – USED FOR A PERSON, PLACE, IDEA OR THING

COMMON – things you can see, hear, taste, smell or touch. Examples: apple, boy, clouds, milk.	COLLECTIVE – a collection of things / people that are the same. Examples: army, audience, crowd, school.	ABSTRACT – things you can't see, etc., like feelings, emotions or qualities. Examples: beauty, friendship, idea, health.	PROPER – words to name particular people, places or things. Examples: Australia, 5th Avenue, the Andes

Nouns can be plural and singular. Generally, to make a noun plural you add the letter 's'. But there are some exceptions:

+es:	Remove f /fe + ves:	Remove the y +ies:	Different words:	Already plural:	No change:
bush – bushes church – churches potato – potatoes box - boxes	knife – knives wolf - wolves	dictionary – dictionaries but day - days	child – children woman – women man – men person – people tooth - teeth	pyjamas jeans spectacles trousers	fish- fish sheep - sheep

You can't use a singular form on its own. You need to have a word like – a / an. The choice of word depends on the sound of the word. For plural nouns, you have to use a word like 'some'. Examples:

There is a dog. There are some dogs.
There is an elephant. There are a few elephants.

Generally, we can say if the noun is a consonant (b, c, d, etc.,) we use 'a' and 'an' for vowels (a, e, i, etc.,) but it is a sound rule.

A uniform An hour
A Euro
A university

These words can also be countable (things we can count) and singular uncountable (a substance or a concept) nouns. Examples:

Countable:	Uncountable:
dog, men, person, bottles, coin, cups, table, suitcases, bag	music, advice, furniture, luggage, rice, electricity, money