1. **Noun & Its Type**

[**Noun**](http://partofspeech.org/noun)

This part of a speech refers to words that are used to name persons, things, animals, places, ideas, or events. Nouns are the simplest among the 8 parts of speech, which is why they are the first ones taught to students in primary school.

Examples:

* *Tom Hanks* is very versatile.
* The italicized noun refers to a name of a person.
* *Dog*s can be extremely cute.
* In this example, the italicized word is considered a noun because it names an animal.
* It is my *birthday*.
* The word “birthday” is a noun which refers to an event.

There are different types of nouns namely:

* **Proper**– proper nouns always start with a capital letter and refers to specific names of persons, places, or things.
* Examples: Volkswagen Beetle, Shakey’s Pizza, Game of Thrones
* **Common**– common nouns are the opposite of proper nouns. These are just generic names of persons, things, or places.
* Examples: car, pizza parlor, TV series
* **Concrete**– this kind refers to nouns which you can perceive through your five senses.
* Examples: folder, sand, board
* **Abstract-** unlike concrete nouns, abstract nouns are those which you can’t perceive through your five senses.
* Examples: happiness, grudge, bravery
* **Count**– it refers to anything that is countable, and has a singular and plural form.
* Examples:  kitten, video, ball
* **Mass**– this is the opposite of count nouns. Mass nouns are also called non-countable nouns, and they need to have “counters” to quantify them.
* Examples of Counters: kilo, cup, meter
* Examples of Mass Nouns: rice, flour, garter
* **Collective**– refers to a group of persons, animals, or things.
* Example: faculty (group of teachers), class (group of students), pride (group of lions)

This great [list of nouns](http://nounsstarting.com/) can help you explore more nouns.