


Summary Chart

<h1>Types of Nouns</h1>		
COMMON	vs	PROPER
<i>Used to name people, places or things in GENERAL. It refers to the class or type of person or thing (without being specific).</i> Examples: girl, city, animal, house, food		<i>Used to name a SPECIFIC (or individual) person, place or thing. Proper nouns begin with a capital letter.</i> Examples: John, London, Pluto, France
COUNTABLE	vs	UNCOUNTABLE
<i>Have a singular and a plural form and can be used with a number or a/an before it. They are sometimes called Count Nouns</i> Examples: car, desk, cup, house, bike		<i>Cannot be counted. They often refer to substances, liquids, and abstract ideas. They are sometimes called Mass Nouns.</i> Examples: wood, milk, air, happiness
CONCRETE	vs	ABSTRACT
<i>Refer to people or things that exist physically and that at least one of the senses can detect.</i> Examples: dog, tree, apple, moon, sock		<i>Have no physical existence. They refer to ideas, emotions and concepts you cannot see, touch, hear, smell or taste.</i> Examples: love, time, fear, freedom
COMPOUND		COLLECTIVE
<i>Two or more words that create a noun. They can be written as one word, joined by a hyphen or written as separate words.</i> Examples: rainfall, son-in-law, credit card		<i>Refer to a set or group of people, animals or things. They are often followed by OF + PLURAL NOUN (e.g. bunch of flowers)</i> Examples: team, pile, stack, flock, bunch
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