

## Countable nouns vs. uncountable nouns:

**Countable nouns** are nouns which can be counted, even if the number might be extraordinarily high (like counting all the people in the world). Countable nouns can be used with **a/an, the, some, any, a few, and many**.

Here is **a** cat.

Cat is singular and—obviously—**countable**.

Here are **some** cats.

Here are **a few** cats.

**Uncountable nouns** are nouns that come in a state or quantity which is impossible to count; liquids are uncountable, as are things that act like liquids (sand, air). They are always considered to be singular, and can be used with **some, any, a little, and much**.

## Possessive nouns:

**Possessive nouns** are nouns which possess something; i.e., they have something. You can identify a possessive noun by the apostrophe; most nouns show the possessive with an apostrophe and an s.

The **cat's** toy was missing.

The cat possesses the toy, and we denote this by use of **-s** at the end of the cat.

## Concrete Noun:

A concrete noun is the exact opposite of an abstract noun. It refers to the things we see and have physical existence.

**Example:** Chair, table, bat, ball, water, money, sugar, etc.

**Compound Noun:**

Sometimes two or three nouns appear together, or even with other parts of speech, and create idiomatic compound nouns. Idiomatic means that those nouns behave as a unit and, to a lesser or greater degree, amount to more than the sum of their parts.

**Example:** six-pack, five-year-old, and son-in-law, snowball, mailbox, etc.