

## English

### Noun

S.No	Concept / Rule	Explanation	Examples / Exceptions
1	<b>Definition of Noun</b>	A noun is the name of a person, place, thing, idea, or quality.	Ram, honesty, India, chair
2	<b>Types of Nouns</b>	1. Proper 2. Common 3. Collective 4. Abstract 5. Material	India (Proper), Army (Collective), Honesty (Abstract)
3	<b>Countable vs Uncountable</b>	Countable: Can be counted; Uncountable: Cannot be counted	Book (C), Sugar (U)
4	<b>Plural Formation (regular)</b>	Add -s or -es to form plural	Book → Books, Box → Boxes
5	<b>Plural Formation (irregular)</b>	Change internal vowel/consonant or form remains same	Man → Men, Sheep → Sheep
6	<b>Some nouns always plural</b>	Nouns that exist in plural form only	Scissors, Trousers, Spectacles
7	<b>Some nouns always singular</b>	Certain abstract/material nouns always used in singular	Advice, Furniture, Information
8	<b>Collective nouns - singular/plural</b>	Treated as singular or plural depending on context	The jury <i>is</i> (unity), The jury <i>are</i> (disagreement)
9	<b>Proper nouns</b>	Always capitalized, no article usually used	Ram, Delhi, Everest
10	<b>Material nouns</b>	No plural, no article usually; uncountable	Gold, Iron, Milk
11	<b>Abstract nouns</b>	Names of qualities, emotions, or concepts	Beauty, Honesty, Freedom
12	<b>Nouns ending in -f/-fe → ves</b>	Some change to -ves in plural	Knife → Knives, Wife → Wives (BUT Roof → Roofs)
13	<b>Nouns ending in -o → s/es</b>	Some add -es, some only -s	Hero → Heroes, Photo → Photos
14	<b>Same form for singular &amp; plural</b>	No change in plural	Deer, Sheep, Aircraft
15	<b>Possessive case</b>	's for living things / time / personified objects	Ram's book, A year's time
16	<b>Double possessive not used</b>	Avoid using two apostrophes	<del>✗</del> Ram's brother's car
17	<b>Double noun subjects</b>	When two nouns refer to the same person, use singular verb	The poet and philosopher <i>is</i> dead.
18	<b>Nouns after 'many a' or 'each of'</b>	Always followed by singular noun and singular verb	Many a student <i>was</i> late.
19	<b>"One of the" rule</b>	Always followed by plural noun	One of the boys <i>is</i> missing.
20	<b>Abstract → countable sense exception</b>	Abstract nouns can become countable if used in a specific sense	Many <i>beauties</i> of nature
21	<b>Uncountable noun made countable</b>	With "units" or "measures"	<i>A glass of water, Two pieces of information</i>
22	<b>Use of Articles with Nouns</b>	No article with proper/material/abstract nouns in general	<del>✗</del> The gold is precious → ✓ Gold is precious
23	<b>Nationality as singular noun</b>	Country name = singular, nationality = adjective or plural people	India is a country. Indians are kind.
24	<b>Gender specific nouns</b>	Nouns with masculine/feminine forms	Actor → Actress, Prince → Princess
25	<b>Compound nouns pluralized by first word</b>	The main noun takes the plural form	Passers-by, Sisters-in-law
26	<b>Numerical expressions</b>	Expressions like 'hundred', 'dozen', 'thousand' do not take 's' when preceded by a number	Ten dozen eggs ✓, Dozens of people ✓
27	<b>Data, Media, Criteria – plural forms</b>	These are plural of Datum, Medium, Criterion, but often used as singular in modern usage	Criteria <i>are</i> important (formal)