**1- Grammar rules**

**1.1- Different Parts of speech**

1.1.1- **Nouns**

A noun is a word that identifies:

* A person (woman, boy, doctor, neighbour)
* A thing (dog, building, tree, country)
* An idea, quality, or state (truth, danger, birth, happiness).

There are several different types of noun, as follows:

1. Common noun

A common noun is a noun that refers to people or things in general, e.g. boy, country, bridge,

city, birth, day, happiness.

1. Proper noun

A proper noun is a name that identifies a particular person, place, or thing, e.g. Steven, Africa,

Tower Bridge, London, Monday. In written English, proper nouns begin with capital letters.

1. Concrete noun

A concrete noun is a noun which refers to people and to things that exist physically and can

be seen, touched, smelled, heard, or tasted. Examples include dog, building, tree, rain, beach,

tune, Tower Bridge.

1. Abstract noun

An abstract noun is a noun which refers to ideas, qualities, and conditions - things that cannot

be seen or touched and things which have no physical reality, e.g. truth, danger, happiness,

time, friendship, humour.

1. Collective nouns

Collective nouns refer to groups of people or things, e.g. audience, family, government, team,

jury. Collective nouns can usually be treated as singular or plural, with either a singular or

plural verb. Both the following sentences are grammatically correct:

The whole family was at the table.

The whole family were at the table.

* A noun may belong to more than one category. For example, happiness is both a common

noun and an abstract noun, while Tower Bridge is both a concrete noun and a proper noun.

* Countable and uncountable nouns

Nouns can be either countable or uncountable. Countable nouns (or count nouns) are those

that refer to something that can be counted. Uncountable nouns (or mass nouns) do not

typically refer to things that can be counted and so they do not regularly have a plural form.

**1-1-2- Plurals**

1-1-2-1 Regular plural nouns

Vowel + (-s)

Bee = bees

Banana= bananas

Pie= pies

Consonant + (-s)

Bed= beds

Pin= pins

Month= months

ss, sh, ch, x + (-es)

Class= classes

Dish= dishes

Church= churches

Box= boxes

Vowel + y + (-s)

Boy= boys

Day= days

Monkey= monkeys

Consonant + y== in this case, we omit (-y) and add (-ies)

Lady= ladies

Story= stories

Party= parties

Vowel + o + (-s)

Patio+ patios

Stereo= stereos

Radio= radios

Consonant + o + (-es)

Mosquito= mosquitoes

Tomato= tomatoes

Potato= potatoes

**Exceptions: photos, pianos, solos, altos, sopranos, autos, avocados**

f or fe, in this case, we omit (f/fe) and add (-ves)

Leaf= leaves

Calf= calves

Knife= knives

**Exceptions: beliefs, chiefs, roofs, chefs**

1-1-2-2 Irregular plural nouns

Child= children

Man= men

Woman= women

Mouse= mice

Goose= geese

Foot= feet

Tooth= teeth

Person= people

Sheep= sheep

Fish= fish/fishes

Syllabus= syllabi/ syllebuses; Cactus= cacti

Medium= media

Phenomenon= phenomena