

Chapter 4

Types of Nouns 名詞種類

1. What Is a Noun?

A **noun** is a word that names [表示] a **person**, **place** [地方], **thing**, or **idea** [概念].

Examples:

- person: teacher, doctor [醫生]
- place: school [學校], city [城市]
- thing: book, phone
- idea: love [愛], freedom [自由]

Example sentences:

- The **teacher** is speaking.
- I bought a **book**.
- **Happiness** [快樂] is important [重要的].

2. Common Nouns 普通名詞 ●

A **common noun** refers to **general** [一般的] **people**, **places**, or **things**.

They are **not capitalized** [不大寫] unless [除非] they start a sentence [作為一個句子的開端].

Examples: teacher, city, dog [狗], book, restaurant [餐廳]

Example sentences:

- The **dog** is sleeping [睡覺].
- She works in a **hospital**. 她在醫院工作。

3. Proper Nouns 專有名詞 ●

A **proper noun** names a **specific person**, **place**, or **thing**.

They **always begin with a capital letter**. **Proper noun nouns** 都是需要用字母的「大寫」作為開頭。

Examples: John, United Kingdom [英國], Beijing, Amazon River [亞馬遜河], Monday

Example sentences:

- **Alice** lives in **London** [倫敦].
- We visited **Italy** last year. 去年我們去了意大利。

4. Individual Nouns 個體名詞 ●

An **individual noun** refers to **one person**, **animal** [動物], or **thing**.

Examples: student, tree [樹], car, cat

Example sentences:

- The **student** is studying.
- A **car** is parked outside. 一輛車在外面停著。

5. Collective Nouns 集合名詞 ●

A **collective noun** refers to a **group** [組] of people or things.

Examples: team [團隊], family, class, group, audience [聽眾]

Note: Sometimes collective nouns are treated as [被視為] **singular**, sometimes **plural**, depending on meaning [取決於其含義].

Example:

- The team **is** winning. (acting as one unit [作為「一個整體」來看待])
- The team **are** working together. 這個團隊正在一起合作。 (referring to the team members [指的是團隊中的「成員」])

6. Material Nouns 物質名詞 ●

A **material noun** refers to **substances** [物質] or **materials** [材質].

Examples: water [水], gold [金], wood [木], air [空氣], rice [米]

Example sentences:

- The table is made of **wood**. 這張桌子是由木材製成的。
- **Water** is necessary for life. 水是生命所必需的。

Material nouns are usually **uncountable** [不可數], so we cannot [不能] use “a” or “an” with them.

7. Abstract Nouns 抽象名詞 ●

An **abstract noun** refers to **ideas**, **feelings** [感受], or **qualities** [品格(人)/品質(事/物)] that we cannot see or touch.

Examples: love, happiness, freedom, knowledge [知識], beauty [美貌]

Example sentences:

- **Love** is powerful [強大的].
- **Knowledge** is important.

8. Countable Nouns 可數名詞 ●

Countable nouns can be **counted** [數 shǔ]. They have **singular and plural forms**.

Examples:

- one book → two books
- one apple → some apples
- one student → many students

Example sentences:

- I bought **three books**.
- She has [有] **two dogs**.

Countable nouns can use:

- a / an
- numbers
- many / few

9. Uncountable Nouns 不可數名詞 ●

Uncountable nouns **cannot be counted individually** [不可單獨計數]. They usually **do not have a plural form**.

Examples: water, information, furniture [家具], advice [建議], rice

For determiners, they use: some, much, a little, little, a lot of [很多]

Example sentences:

- I need **a lot of information**.
- She gave me **some advice**.

* Vocabulary list:

Uncountable Food & Drinks 飲食類 Nouns (CEFR A1)

- | | | |
|-------------|---------|----------|
| • bread | • meat | • coffee |
| • butter | • salt | • juice |
| • cheese | • soup | • milk |
| • chocolate | • sugar | • tea |
| • ice cream | | |

10. Countable vs Uncountable Comparison Countable 與 Uncountable 的對照 ●

Countable	Uncountable
book	water
apple	rice
student	information
chair [椅子]	furniture

Examples:

- I bought **three apples**.
- I drank **some water**.

11. Some Nouns Can Be Both Countable or Uncountable 有些 Nouns 可以是 Countable 或 Uncountable ●

Some nouns can be **countable or uncountable**, depending on meaning [含義].

Example 1: Chicken [雞]

- I ate **chicken**. (food – uncountable) 作為「食物」時，**chicken** 是 **uncountable**
- There are **three chickens** in the yard [庭院]. (animals – countable) 作為「動物」時，**chicken** 是 **countable**

Example 2: Paper

- I need [需要] **paper** [紙]. (material) 作為「材料」時，**paper** 是 **uncountable**
- I wrote **two papers**. (documents [文件]) 作為「文件」時，**paper** 是 **countable**

12. Quick Summary Chart

Type	Meaning	Example
Common	general names	dog, city
Proper	specific names	China, Mary
Individual	single person/thing	student
Collective	group	team
Material	substances	water
Abstract	ideas/feelings	love
Countable	can be counted	books
Uncountable	cannot be counted	information