A. Gender

Masculine/ feminine nouns denoting people:

Boy, girl       gentleman, lady       son, daughter
Bachelor, spinster  husband, wife    uncle, aunt
Bridegroom, bride  man, woman       widower, widow
Father, mother     nephew, niece    brother, sister
Duke, duchess    king, queen        prince, princess
Earl, countess   lord, lady

Actor, actress  host, hostess       conductor, conductress
Steward, stewardess  heir, heiress  Manager, manageress
Hero, heroine  waiter, waitress    salesman, saleswoman
Priest, priestess    Frenchman, Frenchwoman  Policeman, policewoman

Animals

Bull, cow       duck, drake       ram, ewe       stallion, mare
Cock, hen       gander, goose    stag, doe       tiger, tigress
Dog, bitch     lion, lioness

Neuter

Baby       infant       relative       cook       driver       scientist
Child     parent       spouse       assistant       dancer       student
Cousin   teenager       artist       doctor       secretary       teacher

- Ships and sometimes cars and other vehicles when regarded with affection are considered feminine. Countries when referred to by name are also considered feminine.
- In the past, English has used the male pronoun to refer to both sexes. Everyone should face his destiny. (his = his or her) Men have lived on earth for more than a million years. (men = men and women)

But nowadays, people prefer to use he or she instead of he, or to use a new word s/he, or chairperson for chairman, spokesperson for spokesman.
B. Plural

1. The plural of a noun is usually made by adding s to the singular:
   Day, days dog, dogs house, houses

   s is pronounced /s/ after p, k, or f sound. Otherwise it is pronounced /z/
   cups books laughs

2. Nouns ending in o, ch, sh, ss, or x form their plural by adding es:
   Tomato, tomatoes brush, brushes box, boxes
   Church, churches kiss, kisses

3. Words of foreign origin or abbreviated words ending in o add s only:
   Dynamo, dynamos kimono, kimonos piano, pianos
   Kilo, kilos photo, photos soprano, sopranos

4. Nouns ending in y following a consonant form their plural by dropping the y
   and adding ies:
   Baby, babies country, countries fly, flies lady, ladies

5. Nouns ending in y following a vowel form their plural by adding s:
   Boy, boys day, days donkey, donkeys guy, guys

6. Twelve nouns ending in f or fe drop the f or fe and add ves:
   Calf, half, knife, leaf, loaf, life, self, sheaf, shelf, thief, wife, wolf:
   Wife, wives

7. The nouns hoof, scarf, and wharf take either s or ves.

8. Other words ending in f or fe add s in the ordinary way:
   Cliff, cliffs handkerchief, handkerchiefs safe, safes

9. A few nouns form their plural by a vowel change:
   Foot, feet louse, lice mouse, mice woman, women
   Goose, geese man, men tooth, teeth

10. The plural of child and ox are children, oxen

11. Names of certain creatures do not change in the plural.
    Fish, mackerel, squid, salmon
    Deer, sheep

12. Others add s:
    Crabs, lobsters, sharks, sardines
13. Collective nouns (team, crew, class, family, government, etc.) can take a singular or plural verb.

14. Certain words are always plural:
   Clothes, breeches, pants, pyjamas, trousers, binoculars, glasses, scissors,
   damages, goods, stairs, surroundings, etc.

15. Names of science is mostly singular
   Mathematics, physics, economics, etc.

16. Words like news, mumps, billiards, dominoes, bowls are plural in form but singular in meaning.

17. Some words which come from their original Greek or Latin forms make their plurals according to the rules of Greek or Latin:
   Crisis, crises  phenomenon, phenomena  datum, data

18. But some follow the English rules:
   Dogma, dogmas  formula, formulas  gymnasium, gymnasiums

19. For compound nouns, normally the last word is made plural:
   Boy-friends  travel agents

20. But where man and woman is prefixed both parts are made plural:
   Man driver, men drivers  woman driver, women drivers

21. The first word is made plural with compounds formed of verb + er nouns + adverbs:
   Hangers-on  runners-up

22. And with compounds composed of noun + preposition + noun:
   Sisters-in-law

23. Initials can be made plural:
   MPs (Members of Parliament)
   VIPs (very important persons)
   UFOs (unidentified flying objects)