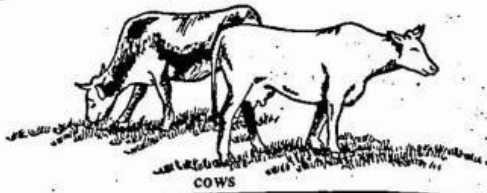
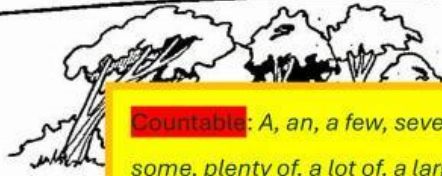


2

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS



COWS



Countable: A, an, a few, several, many, some, plenty of, a lot of, a large number of

Uncountable: A little, much, some, plenty of, a lot of, a large amount of, a great deal of

Look at the picture.

Can you name the nouns which can be counted?

We can count cows, trees and houses.

They are called countable nouns.

Which are the nouns that cannot be counted?

We cannot count grass and water.

They are called uncountable nouns.

Countable nouns are nouns which can be counted.
Uncountable nouns are nouns which cannot be counted.

4

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

a book
an apple
a few pencils
many boys
several ducks
some pictures
any boxes
plenty of chairs
a lot of flowers
a large number of birds

much water
a little rice
some chalk
any milk
a lot of dust
plenty of water
a great amount of flour
a great deal of sugar

Name the words which go with countable nouns.

The words are a, an, a few, many, several, some, any, plenty of, a lot of and a large number of.

Which are the words that go with uncountable nouns?

A little, much, some, any, plenty of, a lot of, a large amount of and a great deal of go with uncountable nouns.

Do you know the words which don't go with uncountable nouns?

They are a, an, a few and many.

A little and much don't go with countable nouns.

A, an, a few, several, many, some, plenty of, a lot of and a large number of go with countable nouns. A little, much, some, plenty of, a lot of, a large amount of and a great deal of go with uncountable nouns. A and an never go with uncountable nouns.

EXERCISE 5 – COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Put 'a' or 'an' in the blanks. Do not write anything if it is not necessary.

e.g. belt is made of leather.
A belt is made of leather.

1. That is bag of rice.
2. This is bottle of ink.
3. cat has tail.

5

Put 'a' or 'an' in the blanks. Do not write anything if it is not necessary.

e.g. That is a bag of rice.

This is a bottle of ink.

A cat has a tail.

That farmer has an ox.

1. tree needs water.
2. He caught fish.
3. There is dust on the floor.
4. book is made of paper.
5. monkey is animal.

Finish the sentences with 'much' or 'many'. Choose the correct answers.

e.g. There **are** many eggs (雞蛋, 可數名詞) in the nest.

There **isn't** much ink (墨水, 不可數名詞) in the bottle.

1. There are _____ boys in the hall.
2. There isn't _____ water in the well.
3. We haven't put _____ books on the shelf.
4. The farmer hasn't _____ pigs.
5. How _____ tea is there in the pot?

Finish the sentences with 'a few' or 'a little'. Choose the correct answers.

e.g. There **are** a few rats (老鼠, 可數名詞) in my house.

There **is** a little water (水, 不可數名詞) on the floor.

1. There is _____ bread in the cupboard.
2. There are _____ coins in my pocket.
3. Mary bought _____ eggs yesterday.
4. Paul drank _____ coffee just now.
5. I have _____ butter in the kitchen.

Finish the sentences with 'some' or 'any'. Choose the correct answers.

Some 用於直述句 (Statements)

There is some ice in the glass.

Any 用於否定句 (Negative 'not') 及問句 (Questions '?')

There **isn't** any tea in the pot.

Is there any milk in the jug?

1. There are _____ children in the garden.
2. There aren't _____ pictures on the wall.

3. He doesn't have _____ money in his pocket.
4. She has _____ new stamps to show me.
5. Are there _____ in the garden?

Finish the sentences with 'number' or 'amount'. Choose the correct answers.

Countable: a large / small **number** of

Uncountable: a large / small **amount** of

e.g. I have a small amount of money (金錢, 不可數名詞) in the bank.

They have a large number of toys (玩具, 可數名詞) in the shop.

1. He has a small _____ of oil in the tin.
2. They have a small _____ of pictures in their room.
3. I saw a large _____ of people at the concert.
4. He bought a large _____ of rice from the shop.
5. There is a large _____ of sugar in the sack.

Rewrite the sentences using 'not'. You must change the words **in bold** into 'much' or 'many'.

e.g. There is **a lot of** water in the jug. → There is **not much** water in the jug.

There are **several** bicycles by the gate. → There are **not many** bicycles by the gate.

1. There is **a lot of** sand on the floor.

2. There are **several** pens in the drawer.

5

GENDER

| | |
|---------|---------|
| brother | sister |
| man | woman |
| bull | cow |
| tiger | tigress |

Read the nouns on the left.

Of what sex are they?

They are males.

They are of the Masculine Gender.

Are the nouns on the right males or females?

They are females.

They are of the Feminine Gender.

Masculine: 男性的

Feminine: 女性的

Nouns showing the male sex belong to the Masculine Gender. Nouns showing the female sex belong to the Feminine Gender.

EXERCISE 16 – GENDER

Fill in the blanks with the Masculine or Feminine Gender of these words. The first one is done for you.

| Masculine | Feminine |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. milkman | milkmaid |
| 2. hero | heroine |
| 3. ..drake.. | duck |
| 4. ..wizard.. | witch |
| 5. sir | ..madam.. |
| 6. manager | manageress |
| 7. | goose |
| 8. stepfather | ..... |
| 9. | wife |
| 10. waiter | ..... |
| 11. boar | ..... |
| 12. | goddess |

EXERCISE 17 – GENDER

Rewrite these sentences changing the words in bold from Masculine to Feminine.

e.g. My father knows your uncle.
My mother knows your aunt.

1. There are four **bulls** in the farm. **cows**
2. I like to be a Boy Scout. **Girl Guide**
3. There is my **uncle**. **aunt**
4. This is my **husband**. **wife**
5. This man has two **sons**. **woman, daughters.**
6. The **king** spoke to the duke.
7. The **dog** killed the **cock**.
8. The **headmaster** scolded the **boys**.
9. That **waiter** served my **brother**.
10. The **bridegroom** is an actor.

EXERCISE 18 – GENDER

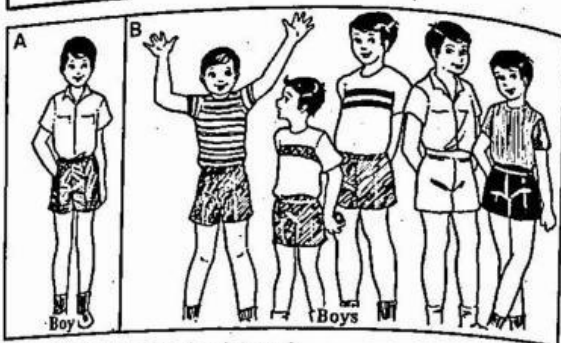
Rewrite these sentences changing the words in bold from Feminine to Masculine.

e.g. The actress met the duchess.
The actor met the duke.

1. That lady is my aunt. **gentleman, uncle**
2. The nun was praying in the temple. **monk**
3. Your sister gave it to her. **brother**
4. She said, "Good-bye, madam." **sir**
5. Her grandmother is kind. **grandfather**
6. My niece killed the bee.
7. The widow has two daughters.
8. My mistress is a spinster.
9. The tigress killed the Negress.
10. Her mother is talking to the waitress.

10

SINGULAR AND PLURAL NOUNS



There is only one boy in picture A.
What is the noun used to show that there is only one boy?
We use the noun 'boy'.
It is called a singular noun.
There are more than one boy in picture B.
What is the noun used to show that there are more than one boy?
We use the noun 'boys'.
It is called a plural noun.

A singular noun stands for one person or thing. A plural noun stands for more than one person or thing.

Plural nouns are formed in many ways. Here are some of the ways. Learn the words well.

By adding -s.

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| girl | ..... | girls | uncle | ..... | uncles |
| book | ..... | books | desk | ..... | desks |
| dog | ..... | dogs | chair | ..... | chairs |
| apple | ..... | apples | bird | ..... | birds |

SINGULAR AND PLURAL NOUNS

2. By adding -es to nouns ending in -s, -sh, -ch, -x.

| | | | | | |
|--------|-------|----------|--------|-------|----------|
| class | ..... | classes | church | ..... | churches |
| glass | ..... | glasses | watch | ..... | watches |
| brush | ..... | brushes | match | ..... | matches |
| bush | ..... | bushes | box | ..... | boxes |
| branch | ..... | branches | fox | ..... | foxes |

3. By adding -es to nouns ending in -o.

| | | | | | |
|---------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|---------|
| buffalo | ..... | buffaloes | hero | ..... | heroes |
| tomato | ..... | tomatoes | mango | ..... | mangoes |

4. By adding -s to some nouns ending in -o.

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|---------|
| radio | | radios | bamboo | | bamboos |
|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|---------|

5. By changing -y into -ies.

| | | | | | |
|------|-------|--------|-------|-------|---------|
| baby | ..... | babies | lorry | ..... | lorries |
| lily | ..... | lilies | fly | ..... | flies |
| city | ..... | cities | army | ..... | armies |

6. By adding -s to some nouns ending in -y.

| | | | | | |
|-----|-------|------|--------|-------|---------|
| boy | ..... | boys | key | ..... | keys |
| toy | ..... | toys | donkey | ..... | donkeys |
| way | ..... | ways | valley | ..... | valleys |

7. By changing -f or -fe into -ves.

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|--------|
| leaf | ..... | leaves | wolf | ..... | wolves |
| thief | ..... | thieves | life | ..... | lives |
| calf | ..... | calves | wife | ..... | wives |
| loaf | ..... | loaves | knife | ..... | knives |

8. By adding -s to some nouns ending in -f.

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| roof | ..... | roofs | dwarf | ..... | dwarfs |
| chief | ..... | chiefs | cliff | ..... | cliffs |

9. By changing the inside vowels.

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| man | ..... | men | mouse | ..... | mice |
| woman | ..... | women | tooth | ..... | teeth |
| goose | ..... | geese | foot | ..... | feet |

10. By adding -en.

| | | | | | |
|----|-------|------|-------|-------|----------|
| ox | | oxen | child | | children |
|----|-------|------|-------|-------|----------|

11. Some nouns have their singular and plural alike.

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|
| sheep | | sheep | deer | | deer |
|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|

12. Some nouns are used only in the plural.

| | | |
|----------|----------|------------|
| scissors | trousers | spectacles |
| shorts | clothes | pincers |

Give the plural forms of the following pronouns and their adjectives.

I → we

his, her, its → their

me → _____

mine → _____

you → _____

yours → _____

he, she, it → _____

his, her, its → _____

him, her, it → _____

this → _____

my → _____

that → _____

your → _____

Make these nouns **plural**.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. bottle → _____ | 6. key → _____ |
| 2. foot → _____ | 7. goose → _____ |
| 3. leaf → _____ | 8. piano → _____ |
| 4. valley → _____ | 9. mango → _____ |
| 5. story → _____ | 10. mouse → _____ |

Rewrite these sentences changing the words in bold into **plural**. Make changes where necessary.

e.g. The **dog** chased the **cat**.

The **dogs** chased the **cats**.

He lost **his** hat.

They lost **their** hats.

A **crocodile** **is** a cold-blooded **animal**.

Crocodiles **are** cold-blooded **animals**.

1. The **thief** stole the **watch**.
2. The **fox** hid in the **bush**.
3. **She** saw **your** **brother**.
4. **That** **policeman** caught the **thief**.
5. A **donkey** **brays**.
6. An **elephant** **has** a truck.
7. I have read **this** **story**.
8. The **baby** **cries** every night.

Rewrite these sentences changing the words in bold into **singular**. Make changes where necessary.

e.g. The **girls** **are** dancers.

The **girl** **is** a dancer.

Tables **are** made of wood.

A **table** **is** made of wood.

1. **Flies** **are** insects.
2. **Our** **dogs** **are** fierce.
3. **Birds** **have** beaks.
4. Kassim planted **those** **trees**.
5. **There** **are** **pianos** for sale.