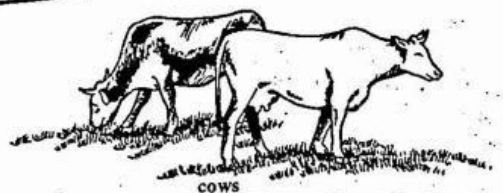
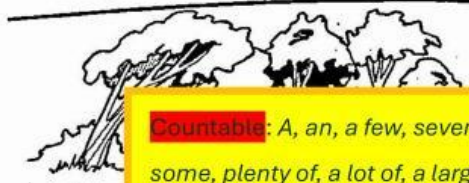
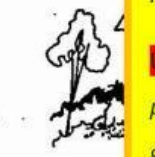
2 COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS



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.

a book	much water
an apple	a little rice
a few pencils	some chalk
many boys	any milk
several ducks	a lot of dust
some pictures	plenty of water
any boxes	a great amount of flour
plenty of chairs	a great deal of sugar
a lot of flowers	
a large number of birds	

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.

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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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.

_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

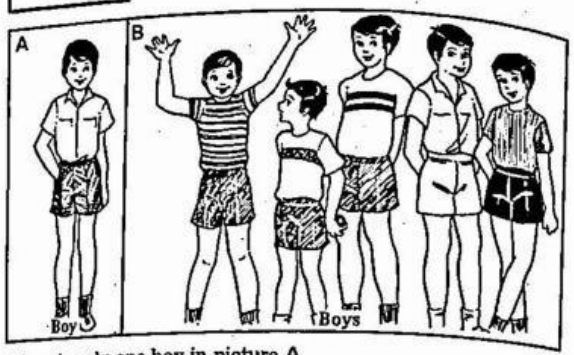
Rewrite these sentences changing the words in bold from Feminine to Masculine.

> 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**.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

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	→	_____			

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Make these nouns plural.

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS