CAE – Nouns and articles

1.Countable and uncountable nouns - tick the appropriate box.

- Which type of nouns do we use to talk about things we think of as mass? ☐countable ☐uncountable
- Do we use singular or plural verbs with them? ☐singular ☐plural

2.Rank the following nouns as countable or uncountable - tick the appropriate box.

☐C ☐U rice   ☐C ☐U bread

☐C ☐U furniture   ☐C ☐U bookshelf

☐C ☐U suggestion   ☐C ☐U advice

☐C ☐U knowledge   ☐C ☐U news

☐C ☐U information   ☐C ☐U hair

☐C ☐U money   ☐C ☐U dollar

☐C ☐U luggage   ☐C ☐U suitcase

☐C ☐U strawberry jam   ☐C ☐U traffic jam

3.Remember the nouns we discussed before. Read the example sentences and tick the correct option.

- I'd like to run an internet business, (C)
- He has no interest in the world of business. (U)

Depending on the context, nouns ☐can ☐cannot be either countable or uncountable.

4.Look at the sentences containing a / an – the – no article and tick the correct option.

A car drove past here five minutes ago.

The cars were parked illegally in **the city centre**.

Money doesn't necessarily bring **happiness** – but it's better to cry in on a yacht that in a tiny flat.

1. to talk about one of something when we assume the listener / reader doesn't know which specific thing we use: ☐a / an ☐the ☐no article

2. to talk about a specific example of something we think is known to both ourselves and the listener / reader we use: ☐a / an ☐the ☐no article

3. to talk about things generally we use: ☐a / an ☐the ☐no article

4. Are these nouns used with *is* or *are*? Tick the appropriate box.

trousers ☐ **is** ☐ **are**　　economics ☐ **is** ☐ **are**

news ☐ **is** ☐ **are**　　athletics ☐ **is** ☐ **are**

maths ☐ **is** ☐ **are**　　genetics ☐ **is** ☐ **are**

army ☐ **is** ☐ **are**　　aerobics ☐ **is** ☐ **are**

jury ☐ **is** ☐ **are**　　band ☐ **is** ☐ **are**

scissors ☐ **is** ☐ **are**　　community ☐ **is** ☐ **are**

audience ☐ **is** ☐ **are**　　staff ☐ **is** ☐ **are**

politics ☐ **is** ☐ **are**　　family ☐ **is** ☐ **are**

5. Tick the correct option for each sentence.

1.　All of the chocolate in this country ☐ taste ☐ tastes the same.

2.　All children ☐ love ☐ loves chocolate.

3.　Both ☐ look ☐ looks disgusting.

4.　The whole town ☐ was ☐ were shocked by her death.

5.　Neither type ☐ is ☐ are particularly nice.

6.　Neither you nor she ☐ like ☐ likes them.

7.　Practically none of this stuff ☐ is ☐ are as bad as you say.

8.　Each of the walkers ☐ was ☐ were well over sixty.

9.　Every person I asked ☐ say ☐ says that they are going to enjoy the walk.

6. Explain the difference in meaning.

1a. **A few** people came to the party.

1b. **Few** people came to the party.

2a. There's **a little** time left.

2b. There's **little** time left.

3a. **Some** of the information was incorrect. (used in affirmatives sentences)

3b. Would you like **some** tea? (used in interrogative sentences)

4a. I haven't got **any** news whatsoever. (used in negative sentences)

4b. **Any** news you have could be useful. (used in affirmative sentences)