

Number

Warm-up

Fill in the blanks	with the correc	t form of the n	ouns in the brad	ckets.
The New Wave S	School organised	a 'Care and Sha	are Week'. The	
	_ (child) packed s	suitcases full of		(thing) to
be given to the un	nderprivileged _		_ (child), who ha	ad lost their
Each		cked something	to be donated.	Vidya put in
a few	(dress) an	id some	(T-s	hirt). Faiz
packed some				
	(biscuit), some		(colouring be	ook) and five
	_ (box) of	(cra	nyon), some	
(cloth) and a few		_ (box) of	(s	weet). Tarun
added a blanket a	nd three	(she	et). Finally, Aks	shay put in two
	(box) of	(che	ocolate), and the	ey were ready to
go and hand over	the	(gift).		



A noun that stands for one person, place, animal or thing is said to be in the singular number. For example, a school, a child, a toothbrush, a comb, a blanket.

A noun that stands for more than one person, place, animal or thing is said to be in the plural number. For example, schools, children, toothbrushes, combs, blankets.

Most nouns have a singular form and a plural form. The plural is formed in different

• For most nouns we add s to the singular to get the plural form. For example,

· egg-eggs

- · parent—parents
- · door-doors
- suitcase—suitcases

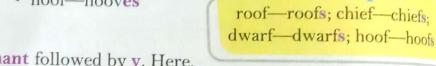
For nouns that end in s, ss, sh, ch or x, we add es to the singular to get their plural forms. For example,

- · bus-buses
- · brush-brushes
- class—classes
- · church—churches
- · box-boxes

• For nouns that end in o we add es to get their plural forms. For example,

- · mango-mangoes
- · tomato—tomatoes
- potato—potatoes
- · hero-heroes
- When a noun ends in f or fe, the plural is formed by changing the f or fe to ves. For example,
 - · thief—thieves
- · dwarf—dwarves
- · wife-wives
- · hoof-hooves

· life-lives



- Some nouns end in a consonant followed by y. Here, the y in the singular form changes to ies in the plural. For example,
 - · city—cities

- army—armies
- For a noun that ends in a vowel followed by y, we add s to form the plural. For example,
 - · day—days

- donkey—donkeys
- · boy-boys
- Some nouns form their plural very differently. They do not follow any of the rules that you have just read. For example,
 - · child-children
- · woman—women
- gentleman—gentleme

· man-men

- · tooth—teeth
- · mouse-mice
- Some nouns have the same form in the singular as well as in the plural. For example,
 - deer—deer

· sheep—sheep

· fish-fish

- · fruit—fruit
- furniture-furniture
- information—information



Remember

We say fishes and fruits when we are talking about a variety of different types of fish or fruit.

Exception

Exception

Exception

ox-oxen

piano-pianos; zoo-zoos:

video-videos



A. Complete the table.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1. story		11.	babies
2. foot		12. leaf	
3	mares	13. batsman	
4	peahens	14	handkerchiefs
5. shelf		15. lady	
6. monkey		16. bee	
7.	mice	17. dictionary	
8. family		18. herd	
9	geese	19	sheep
0. wolf		20. hoof	

	There is an error in each of these sentences.	Write the sentences correctl	y.
B.	There is an error in each of these sentences.	. Write the sentences	-

- 1. They are very good childs.
- 2. I brush my tooths every day.
- 3. Many womans are joining the Indian Army now.
- 4. Please comb your hairs.
- 5. There are many big city and town in India.



- 6. Father purchased new furnitures for the house.
- 7. Nine sheeps were grazing in the meadow.
- 8. There are two glass on the table.



Now, read this passage.

For breakfast, I usually eat some bread with a little jam or sometimes I like to eat melted butter on warm toast. Some mornings, I love to have porridge with a little sugar. I do not like to have milk.

The highlighted words in the passage cannot be counted. We cannot say milks or jams, but we can say a glass of milk, a bottle of jam, a bowl of porridge or a dollop of butter.



Remember

Uncountable nouns can be made countable by using a partitive. We use a partitive to talk about only a part of the whole of something. For example, a little butter, a loaf of bread or a lot of money.



Nouns that can be counted are called **countable nouns**. Nouns that cannot be counted are called **uncountable nouns**.

Most of the uncountable nouns do not have plural forms.

We should say	We should not say
a little/some/a dollop of butter	butters
some/a loaf of/a slice of bread	breads
some/a bit of/two metres of cloth	cloths
long/short/curly/grey/a few strands of hair	hairs
some/a little/a lot of/ delicious food	foods
some/a lot of money	moneys
our/a piece of/many pieces of luggage	luggages
some/an item of/a piece of/many pieces of furniture	furnitures

	We should say		We should not say
a cloud/film/puff/			dusts
some/a pane of/a of glass	piece of/a sheet of/a fragment of/a spl	linter	glasses
an outburst/a peal.	a shriek of laughter		laughters
a beam/gleam/glin	nmer/flash/ray/shaft of light		lights
	inch of/a spoonful of/a packet of suga	ar	sugars
a bundle/piece/scra	p/sheet/slip/strip of paper		papers
Write C for counta	able nouns and UC for uncountable	nouns	
1. water		3.	pastry
4. pen	5. tiger	6.	grass
7. brick	8. juice	9.	computer
10. book	11. watch	12.	window
	ord from the box and write it before		balle uncountable nour
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D.

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