



Worksheet number (3) / Unit Three

Name :

Subject:

Fit as a Fiddle

Class:

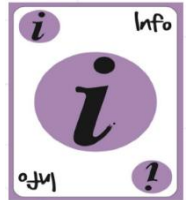
9th Grade

Date:

/ Nov /2025



Countable & Uncountable nouns...



Objective: Students should be able to be familiar with new usages.

Countable Nouns...

Most nouns are countable and have singular and plural forms...

1... We usually make a **noun plural** by adding **(-s)**...

e.g girl - girls book - books cat - cats.



2... When a noun ends in (**s - ss - sh - ch - x - o**), we add **"es"**

e.g bus - buses address - addresses eyelash - eyelashes
watch - watches prefix - prefixes potato - potatoes

3... When a noun ends in a **consonant + y**, we **take off** the **-y** and **add (-ies)**...

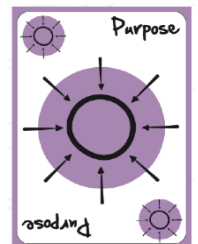
e.g baby - **babies** lady - **ladies**

BUT...WHEN A NOUN ENDS IN A VOWEL + Y, WE ADD (S)

e.g boy - **boys** donkey - **donkeys**

4... When a noun ends in (**f - fe**), we drop it and **add (ves)**...

e.g leaf - **leaves** life - **lives** wife - **wives**



BUT... roof - **roofs** giraffe - **giraffes** cliff - **cliffs**
chief - **chiefs** oaf - **oafs** brief - **briefs** cuff - **cuffs**

5... Some nouns end in (O), WE JUST ADD (S)...

e.g photo - photos
hippo - hippos
disco - discos

piano - pianos
bamboo - bamboos
zero - zeros

zoo - zoos
casino - casinos

6... Irregular plurals...

Some nouns are irregular and we make them plural in different ways...

Singular nouns	Plural nouns
1. child	1. children
2. fish	2. fish
3. foot	3. feet
4. tooth	4. teeth
5. man	5. men
6. woman	6. women
7. mouse	7. mice
8. sheep	8. sheep
9. goose	9. geese
10. person	10. people
11. trout	11. trout
12. species	12. species
13. deer	13. deer
14. cactus	14. cacti
15. ox	15. oxen

Note 1: We usually use (a - an) with singular countable nouns.

a girl an egg an operation

Note 2: We can use (some - any - a number) with plural countable nouns.

Here are some carrots.

Are there any potatoes?

She has been in hospital for five days.

Note 3: We use singular or plural verb forms with countable nouns depending on whether we are talking about one or more items.

An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

Apples are good for you.

Note 4: Some countable nouns don't end in (-s), remember to use a plural verb form with them.

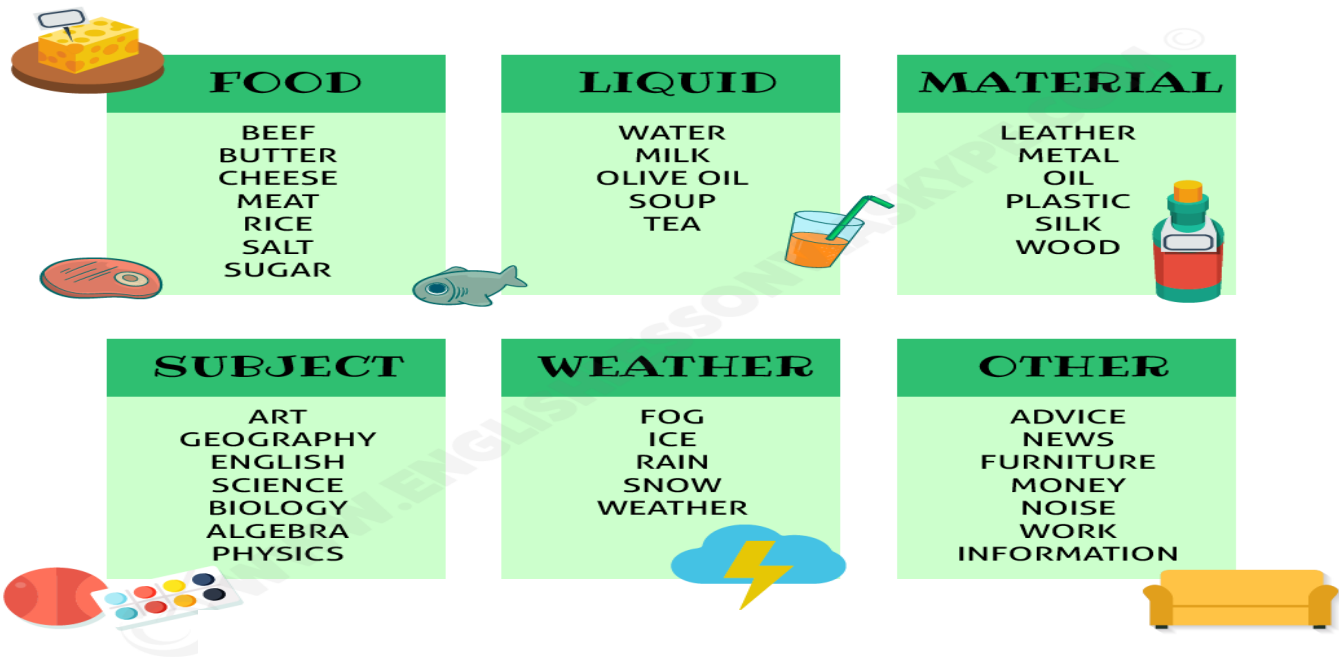
Children are often noisy.

Her teeth are very white.

Uncountable Nouns...

Some nouns are uncountable. They don't have plural forms.

Common Uncountable Nouns



Rule 1: We don't use (a-an) with uncountable nouns.

We can use (some - any).

e.g I need to buy **some** milk. Do you have **any** advice for me?

Rule 2: We always use **singular verb forms** with uncountable nouns.

e.g Music **helps** me to relax. Grilled food **is** usually healthy.

Rule 3: Some uncountable nouns end in (-s), remember to use a singular verb form with them...(news - physics - economics - politics - athletics...)

e.g The **news** **isn't** good. **Maths** **is** my favourite subject.

Rule 4: We can use **phrases describing quantity** with uncountable nouns to say how much we have.

* a bag of

* a cup/ glass of

* a bottle of

* a jar of

* a loaf of

* a can / tin of

* a packet of

* a carton of

* a piece of.

e.g I'd like a **piece of** cheese.

I'd like a **loaf of** bread.

Nouns that Can Be Countable or Uncountable

<u>Noun</u>	<u>used as an uncountable noun</u>	<u>used as a countable noun</u>
iron	material Iron is hard.	electrical appliance The iron is hot. 
glass	material Bottles are made of glass. 	container I drank a glass of milk.
time	length of an activity How much time do you need to eat lunch? 	number of instances How many times do you go to Mexico in one year?
paper	material I need some paper to draw on. 	a report or essay I wrote a paper for our literature class. 
		a newspaper I bought a paper this morning. 
light	energy form I opened the door to let in some light. 	lamps / light bulbs Please turn off the lights. 
work	an activity I have some work to do tomorrow. 	a product That painting is a work of art. 

Quantifiers...

(SOME - ANY - LOTS OF - A LOT OF - A LITTLE - A FEW - MUCH - MANY)

1. Some and Any...

The general rule is that **any** is used for questions and negatives while **some** is used for positive.

Both may be used with countable and uncountable nouns.

*Do we need **any** rice?*

*No, we **don't** need **any** rice.*

*We have **some** rice in the cupboard.*

Some may also be used for questions, typically offers and requests, if we think the answer will be positive.

*Would you like **some** tea?*

*May I have **some** more chocolate?*

2. A lot of - lots of ...

A lot of and lots of can both be used with plural countable nouns and with uncountable nouns for affirmatives, negatives, and questions.

*We've got **lots of** things to do.*

*That's **a lot of** money.*

*There weren't **a lot of** choices.*

*Have you eaten **lots of** chocolate?*

*Can you hurry up? I don't have **a lot of** time.*

3. Much, many...

We use much with uncountable nouns and many with countable plural nouns:

*I haven't got **much** change. I've only got a ten euro note.*

*Are there **many** campsites near you?*

*There is **much** concern about drug addiction in the US.*

*He had heard **many** stories about The Bermuda triangle.*

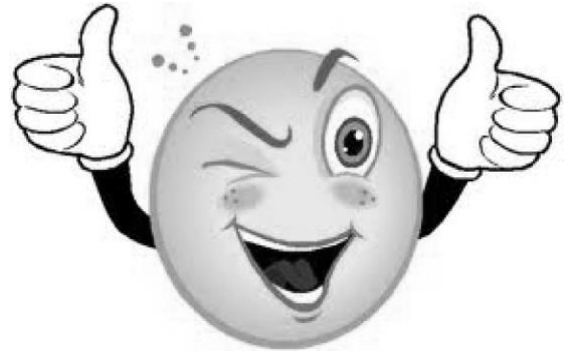
4. A little - a few...

We use a little with uncountable nouns and a few with plural countable nouns in affirmative sentences..

*I have coffee with **a little** milk. There are **a few** chairs in the room.*

A) Fill in **SOME** or **ANY**:

1. Are there rabbits in the garden?
2. Are there children in the class?
3. There aren't chairs in the room.
4. Are there birds in the tree?
5. There isn't money in the bag.
6. There is coffee in the cup.
7. There are policemen in the police station.
8. Are there fish in the water.
9. Are there oranges in the basket?
10. There isn't milk in the fridge.
11. I have tea, but I don't have sugar.
12. Is there meat at home?
13. There were apples here a minute ago.
14. There aren't glasses on the table.
15. Please buy me stamps at the post office.



B) Fill in **HOW MUCH**, **HOW MANY**, **A FEW**, **A LITTLE**, **SOME** or **ANY**:

1. A: bananas would you like, sir?
B: Just, please.
2. A: Can I have milk?
B: Sorry, we haven't got milk.
3. A: bread would you like?
B: Just, please.
4. A: carrots do we have?
B: We have only
5. A: oranges do we need?
B: We don't need oranges.



6. A:sugar would you like in your coffee?

B: Just, please.

7. A: Could I have tea, please?

B: Of course. Would you like biscuits, too?

8. A: Is there wine in the fridge?

B: No, we need to buy

C) Select the correct form in the parentheses in the following sentences.

1. Sue was very helpful. She gave me some good (**advice / advices**).
2. We had (**a very good weather / very good weather**) when we were on holiday.
3. Sorry, I'm late. I had (**trouble / troubles**) with the car this morning.
4. I want something to read. I'm going to buy (**a / some**) paper.
5. I want to write some letters. I need (**a / some**) writing paper.
6. It's very difficult to find (**work / a job**) at the moment.
7. Bad news (**don't / doesn't**) make people happy.
8. The flat is empty. We haven't got any (**furniture / furnitures**) yet.
9. When the fire alarm rang, there was (**a complete chaos / complete chaos**).
10. I had to buy (**a / some**) bread because I wanted to make some sandwiches.
11. We were very unfortunate. We had (**bad luck / a bad luck**).
12. Mumps (**is / are**) a very common disease which usually affects children.
13. Nobody was hurt in the accident but (**the damage / damages**) to the car (**was / were**) quite bad.

D) Underline the form from that correctly completes each sentence.

1. Ethics (**is / are**) the study of moral duties, principles, and values.
2. The first bridge to be built with electric lights (**was / were**) the Brooklyn Bridge.
3. There (**is / are**) two types of calculus, differential and integral.
4. In a chess game, the player with the white pieces always (**moves / move**) first.

5. The Earth and Pluto (**is / are**) the only two planets in the solar system believed to have a single moon.
6. A number of special conditions (**is / are**) necessary for the formation of a geyser.
7. Each of the Ice Ages (**was / were**) more than a million years long.
8. The battery, along with the alternator and starter, (**makes / make**) up the electrical system of a car.
9. Teeth (**is / are**) covered with a hard substance called enamel.
10. The more-or-less rhythmic succession of economic booms and busts (**is / are**) referred to as the business cycle.
11. The number of chromosomes in a cell (**varies / vary**) from species to species.
12. All trees, except for the tree fern, (**is / are**) seed bearing plants.
14. Everyone who (**goes / go**) into the woods should recognize common poisonous plants such as poison ivy and poison oak.

English Department...