



## Worksheet number ( 3 ) / Unit Three

Name:

Class:

9<sup>th</sup> Grade

Subject:

Fit as a Fiddle

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

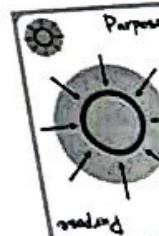
BUT... WHEN A NOUN ENDS IN A VOWEL + Y, WE ADD (S)

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...

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.

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

Here are some carrots.

Are there any potatoes?

Are there any potatoes.  
She has been in hospital for five days.

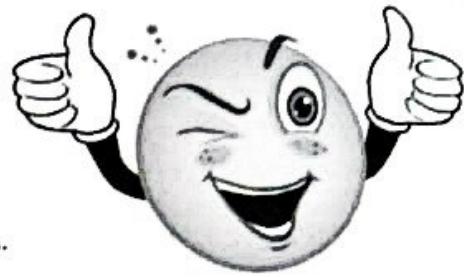
Note 3: We use singular or plural verb forms with countable nouns depending on whether we are talking about one or more items.

An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

Apples are good for you.

A) Fill in SOME or ANY:

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



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

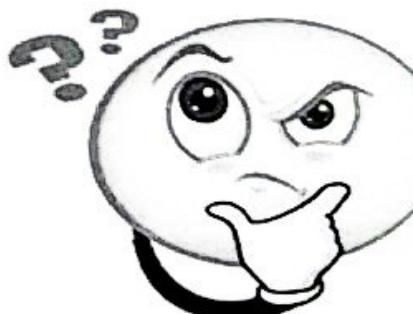
1. A: ..... How many ..... bananas would you like, sir?  
B: Just ..... a few ..... , please.

2. A: Can I have ..... Some ..... milk?  
B: Sorry, we haven't got ..... any ..... milk.

3. A: ..... How much ..... bread would you like?  
B: Just ..... a little ..... , please.

4. A: ..... How many ..... carrots do we have?  
B: We have only ..... a few .....

5. A: ..... How many ..... oranges do we need?  
B: We don't need ..... any ..... oranges.



4: Some countable nouns don't end in (-s), remember to use a 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. We can use (some - any).  
I need to buy some milk. Do you have any advice for me?

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

Rule 2: We always use singular.  
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...) Maths is my favourite subject.

e.g. The news is good.

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

## Noun

used as an uncountable noun

iron

material  
Iron is hard.

glass



material  
Bottles are made of glass.

time



length of an activity  
How much time do you need to eat lunch?

paper



material

I need some paper to draw on.



container

I drank a glass of milk.

number of instances  
How many times do you go to Mexico in one year?

light

energy form  
I opened the door to let in some light.



a newspaper  
I bought a paper this morning.

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.





## Worksheet number (2 ) /Derivation

|        |                        |          |                  |
|--------|------------------------|----------|------------------|
| Name:  |                        | Subject: | English language |
| Class: | 9 <sup>th</sup> .grade | Date:    | Nov.2025         |

### Fit as a Fiddle

Learning Objectives: Students should be able to be familiar with words spoken and written

| No. | Verb     | Noun                     | Adjective   | Adverb          |
|-----|----------|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1   | recover  | recovery                 | recovered   | —               |
| 2   | treat    | treatment                | treatable   | —               |
| 3   | —        | health                   | healthy     | healthily       |
| 4   | Value    | value                    | valuable    | valuably        |
| 5   | injure   | injury                   | injured     | —               |
| 6   | —        | symptoms                 | symptomatic | symptomatically |
| 7   | stress   | stress                   | stressful   | stress fully    |
| 8   | instruct | instructor / instruction | instructive | instructively   |
| 9   | prove    | evidence/proof           | evident     | evidently       |
| 10  | protect  | protection               | protective  | protectively    |
| 11  | support  | support                  | supportive  | supportively    |

### Quantifiers...

ME - ANY - LOTS OF - A LOT OF - A LITTLE - A FEW - MUCH - MANY

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?

We have some rice in the cupboard.

No, we don't need any rice.

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.

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...

E

Just a little, please.

A: Could I have ... Some ... tea, please?

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

B: A: Is there ... any ... wine in the fridge?

B: No, we need to buy ... Some.

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.

Question 1: Fill in with the correct word.

Generations - Agriculture - Secret - Moderation - Life expectancy -

Well-balanced - Contribute - Leafy - Staples - Fit

1. People are living longer today, and there or life expectancy has increased over the past century.
2. The farmer studied agriculture to learn how to grow crops more efficiently.
3. Eating dessert in moderation is fine, but too much sugar is unhealthy.
4. Rice and wheat are the main food staples in many Asian countries.
5. My grandmother shared a family secret that has been passed down for years.
6. If you eat a well-balanced diet, you'll get all the nutrients your body needs.
7. Large, leafy trees lined both sides of the quiet street.
8. Regular exercise helps you stay fit and healthy.
9. Young people often contribute to their communities by volunteering.
10. Different generations often have unique traditions and lifestyles.

Q2: Put these words in meaningful sentences

- 1- Leafy (adjective) The garden was full of leafy green vegetables.
- 2- Moderate (v) You should moderate your sugar to stay healthy.
3. Life expectancy:(n). Advances in medicine have increased life expectancy.

English Department



## Worksheet number ( 1 ) Vocabulary Unit Three

|                               |          |                   |
|-------------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Name:                         | Subject: | (Fit as a Fiddle) |
| Class: 9 <sup>th</sup> .grade | Date:    | Nov.2025          |

**Learning objective :** Students should be able to be familiar with words spoken and written.

1. **Generations** (noun) - people born and living at about the same time.  
generate (v)
2. **Agriculture** (noun) - the practice of farming.  
agricultural (adjective), agriculturally (adverb)
3. **Secret** (noun) - something kept hidden.  
secret (adjective), secretly (adverb).
4. **Moderation** (noun) - not having too much of something.  
moderate (adjective), moderately (adverb), moderate (verb).
5. **Life expectancy** (noun) - average length of life.
6. **Well-balanced** (adjective) - having all parts in good proportion.  
balance (noun/verb).
7. **Contribute** (verb) - to give or help achieve something.  
contribution (noun), contributory (adjective)
8. **Leafy** (adjective) - having many leaves. leaf (noun)
9. **Staples** (noun) - main products grown and eaten in a place.  
staple (verb), staple (adjective).
10. **Fit** (adjective) - healthy and strong.  
fitness (noun), fit (verb)



Q1: Complete the sentences using the correct form of the word in parentheses.

1. He accidentally injured his knee while playing soccer. (injure)
2. The teacher gave clear instructions to all students. (instruct)
3. Regular exercise is important for good health. (heal)
4. The scientists found strong proof for their hypothesis. (prove)
5. She was very supportive to her friends in times of need. (support)
6. The doctor will treat the patient carefully. (treat)
7. He made a full recovery after the accident. (recover)
8. We must protect the environment from damage. (protect)
9. The students were stressed because of the stress of exams. (stress)
10. The scientist presented strong proof for the new theory. (prove)

Q2: Choose the correct form of the word to complete each sentence.

1. He accidentally injured his ankle while playing football.  
a) injure    b) injured    c) injury    d) injuring
2. Regular exercise keeps your body healthy.  
a) health    b) healthy    c) healthily    d) healing
3. The teacher gave instructions to the students.  
a) instructively    b) instructive    c) instruction    d) instructor
4. This evidence is clearly evident.  
a) evidently    b) evident    c) prove    d) proof
5. She always helps her friends and is very supportive.  
a) support    b) supportive    c) supportively    d) supporting

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