



Worksheet number (3) / Unit Three

Name : _____

Class : 9th 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

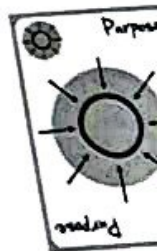
BUT...WHEN A NOUN ENDS IN A VOWEL + Y, WE ADD (S)

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...

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

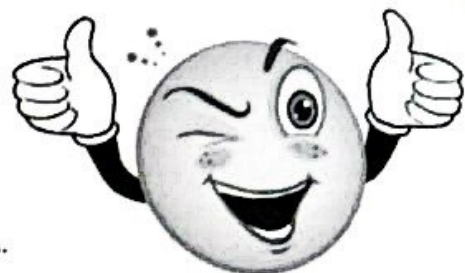
Note 1: We usually use (a - an) with singular countable nouns.
a girl an egg an operation

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.

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?

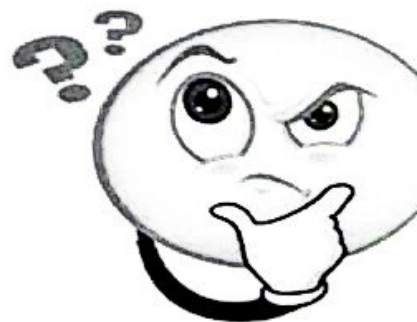
B: Just a little, please.

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

 FOOD BEEF BUTTER CHEESE MEAT RICE SALT SUGAR	 LIQUID WATER MILK OLIVE OIL SOUP TEA	 MATERIAL LEATHER METAL OIL PLASTIC SILK WOOD
 SUBJECT ART GEOGRAPHY ENGLISH SCIENCE BIOLOGY ALGEBRA PHYSICS	 WEATHER FOG ICE RAIN SNOW WEATHER	 OTHER ADVICE NEWS FURNITURE MONEY NOISE WORK INFORMATION

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 jar of
- * a packet of
- * a cup/ glass of
- * a loaf of
- * a carton of
- * a bottle of
- * a can / tin 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

used as a countable noun

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.





Worksheet number (2) /Derivation

Name:		Subject:	English language
Class:	9 th .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

Modifiers...

SOME - 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 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...

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How much
Just a little sugar would you like in your coffee?
please.

A: Could I have Some tea, please?

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

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 is 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 th .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~~ 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 _____ his ankle while playing football.
a) injure **b) injured** c) injury d) injuring
2. Regular exercise keeps your body _____.
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 _____.
a) evidently **b) evident** c) prove d) proof
5. She always helps her friends and is very _____.
a) support **b) supportive** c) supportively d) supporting

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