

Write the following in your English-I notebook

1. Differentiate between Countable nouns and Uncountable nouns.

Countable nouns :- Countable nouns are names of items that can be counted. eg. tree-trees

Uncountable nouns :- Uncountable nouns are names of items that cannot be counted. eg. sky.

2. Differentiate between Homophones and Homonyms.

Homophones :- Words that sound alike but are spelt differently and have different meanings are called Homophones. eg. hour/our.

Homonyms :- Two or more words that have same sound and spelling but different meanings are called Homonyms. eg. bear.

-i and add *-es*.

baby ~ babies

lily ~ lilies

4. If the noun ends in *-y* and the letter before the *-y* is a vowel, just add an *-s*.

key ~ keys

boy ~ boys

Keep in Mind

If the *-ch* at the end of a noun is pronounced with a 'k' sound, add an *-s* in the end to change from singular to plural.

stomach ~ stomachs

A Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the nouns given in brackets.

1. Mr Sood has two *watches*..... (watch/watches) in his pocket.
2. Anita has a red *dress*..... (dress/dresses).
3. The gardener cut off all the dead *branches*..... (branch/branches).
4. In my dream, the fairy granted me a *wish*..... (wish/wishes).

5. There are lots of ... rooms (room/rooms) in our school.
6. To be healthy and strong, we must eat our ... meals (meals/meal) regularly.
7. The ... boys (boy/boys) were not allowed to go out after dark.
8. They planted many ... lilies (lily/lilies) in their garden.

5. For most nouns that end in *-f* or *-fe*, change the *-f* or *-fe* to *-v* and add *-es*.
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| loaf ~ loaf <u>es</u> | wife ~ w <u>ives</u> |
| life ~ lif <u>es</u> | knife ~ kn <u>ives</u> |

However, there are some nouns that don't follow this rule.

chief ~ chief <u>s</u>	safe ~ saf <u>es</u>	belief ~ belief <u>s</u>
roof ~ roof <u>s</u>	proof ~ proof <u>s</u>	cliff ~ cliff <u>s</u>

6. The plurals of some nouns are formed by **changing one or more vowels** in them.

foot ~ <u>feet</u>	man ~ <u>men</u>	goose ~ <u>geese</u>
--------------------	------------------	----------------------
7. There are some nouns that **don't follow any rules** while changing into plural.

child ~ child <u>ren</u>	ox ~ ox <u>en</u>
--------------------------	-------------------
8. Some singular nouns **do not change** in their plural forms.

series ~ series	deer ~ deer	sheep ~ sheep
-----------------	-------------	---------------
9. There are some nouns that are **always plural**.

scissors	trousers	clothes
----------	----------	---------

B Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the nouns given in brackets.

1. There are forty ... children (child/children) in my class.
2. While the shepherd was sleeping, his flock of ... sheep (sheep/sheeps) ran away.
3. Mowgli grew up with a pack of ... wolves (wolves/wolf).
4. Chinku the ... mouse (mouse/mice) peeped out of the hole to see if the cat was still there.
5. James brushes his ... teeth (tooth/teeth) twice every day.
6. The cook has a collection of sharp ... knives (knife/knives).
7. The burglar had cracked several ... safes (safes/safe).
8. Tarun washed all his ... handkerchiefs (handkerchief/handkerchiefs) and hung them to dry.

C Rewrite the sentences by changing the nouns from plural to singular forms. Make other necessary changes also.

1. The shelves have many books on them.
The shelf has a book on it.
2. The women told the children about their childhood experiences.
The woman told the child about her childhood experience.
3. The peons served coffee at the meetings.
The peon served coffee at the meeting.
4. The monkeys are on the roofs.
The monkey is on the roof.
5. The children took many water bottles to the picnic.
The child took a water bottle to the picnic.
6. The women want to borrow two pairs of scissors.
The woman wants to borrow a pair of scissors.
7. The sheep are grazing in the field.
The sheep is grazing in the field.
8. There were many deer in the deer park.
There was a deer in the deer park.
9. The actors went in to change their costumes.
The actor went in to change his costume.
10. My brothers bought many loaves of bread.
My brother bought a loaf of bread.

A Look at the picture and write five countable and five uncountable nouns.



Countable nouns

1. Five boys.....
2. Two glasses.....
3. Two ducks.....
4. Three swing sets.....
5. Three girls.....

Uncountable nouns

1. Food.....
2. Air.....
3. Water.....
4. Tea.....
5. Grass.....

With countable nouns, we use words like *a*, *an*, *few*, *a few* or *many* to indicate number or quantity.

With uncountable nouns, we use words like *much*, *a little*, *little*, *a lot of* or *plenty of* to indicate quantity. We cannot use words indicating number with uncountable nouns.

some milk

a lot of cheese

Some and *any* can be used with countable and uncountable nouns.

some oil

some pencils

any soup

any book

B Use *a few*, *little*, *a little*, *much*, *many*, *plenty of* or *some* to fill in the blanks in the sentences.

1. There was very *little* oil left in the can, so she ordered some more.
2. Not *many* girls came for the music show.
3. I will have *some* rice please.
4. I can finish my work in *a few* minutes.
5. There was *plenty of* food for everyone at the party.
6. They had to hurry as they didn't have *much* time left.
7. *Some* children love animals while others don't.
8. How *much* sugar should I buy?
9. How *many* books do you want?
10. There is not *much* cheese left for another sandwich.
11. Don't worry, you have *plenty of* time to finish your work.
12. Add *a little* salt to the soup.
13. Wait for *a few* days before you begin your swimming lessons.
14. We have *some* good news to share with our friends.
15. I have read the *Panchatantra* *many* times.