

*COUNTABLE AND
UNCOUNTABLE
NOUNS*

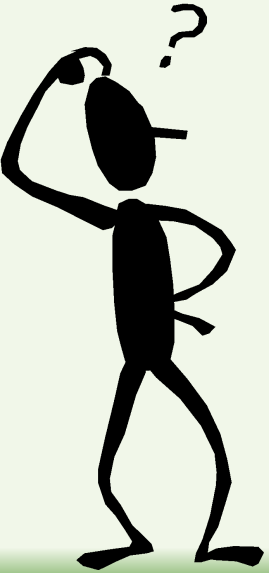
Target group: Form one pupils

Assumption: Pupils have already learnt parts of speech e.g. nouns & adjectives

Aims:

- (1) Teach pupils how to identify countable and uncountable nouns
- (2) and how to change singular countable nouns to plural nouns

Nouns



Countable or Uncountable?

Can we count the following nouns?

Click the ones that you think can be counted.



Star



Furniture

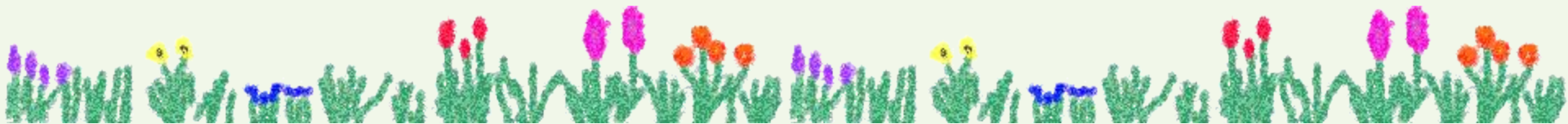
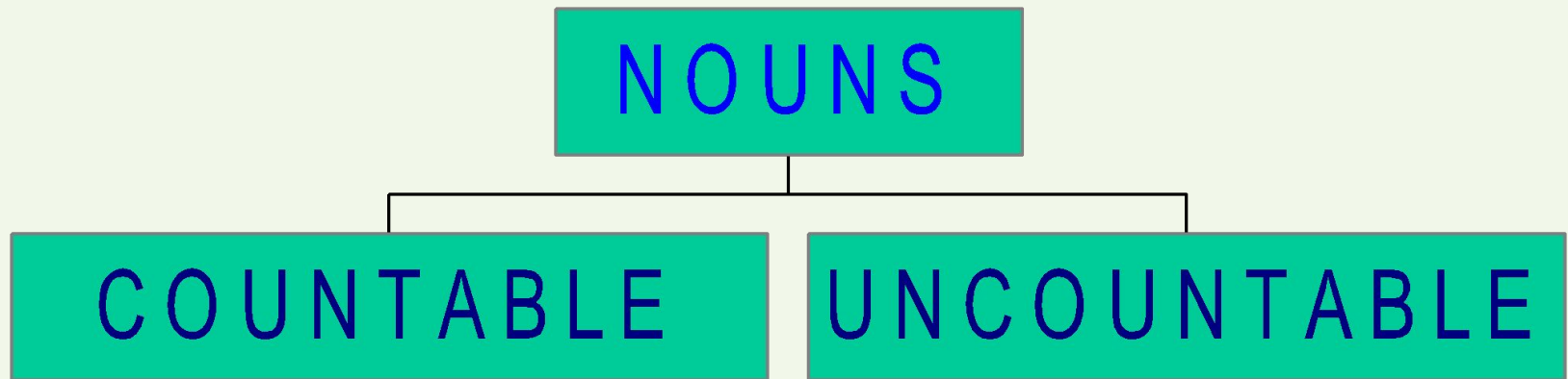
Penguin



Weightlifting

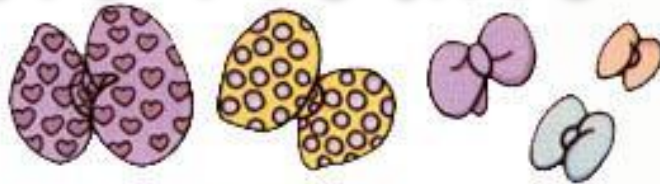


There are two types of nouns!!

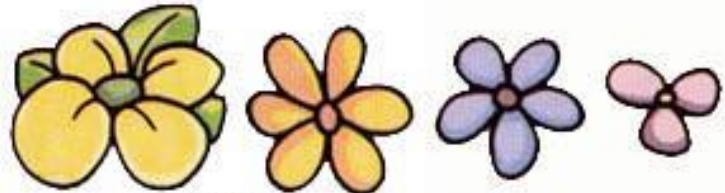


Countable Nouns

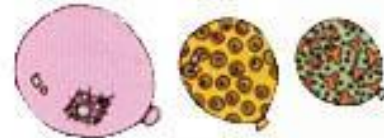
5 Five Big Bows



4 Four Fun Flowers



3 Three Bright Balloons



2 Two Pretty Parrots



1 One Big Ball



Uncountable Nouns



Sadness

Singing



Tea



Money



Rain



DEFINITION OF COUNTABLE NOUNS

- refer to people, places, or things that can be counted.
- can be made plural, usually by adding **-s** or **-es** at the end
- Examples:
student---> students
flower ---> flowers



Examples of *Countable Nouns*

Persons		Places		Things	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
boy	boys	shop	shops	watch	watches
teacher	teachers	park	parks	table	tables
student	students	office	offices	knife	knives
athlete	athletes	zoo	zoos	shoe	shoes

DEFINITION OF UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

- Are used to describe a quality, action, thing or substance that can be poured or measured
- do not have a plural form
- Examples:

-sand



-happiness



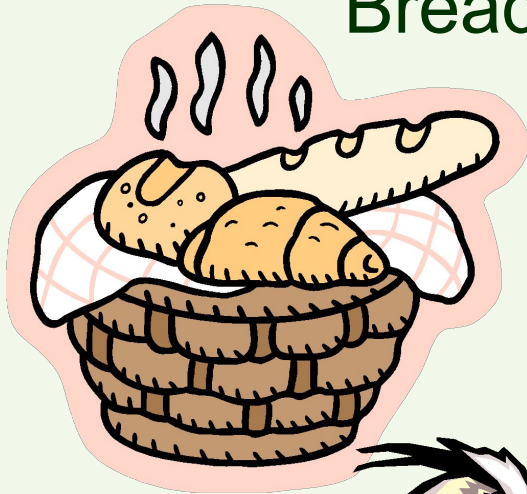


Examples of *Uncountable Nouns*

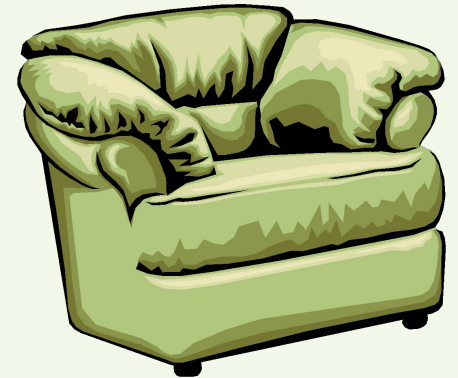
Poured/ Measured	Qualities	Actions
shampoo	friendliness	singing
milk	honesty	standing
sugar	happiness	running
paint	wealth	driving

Click the countable nouns!

Bread

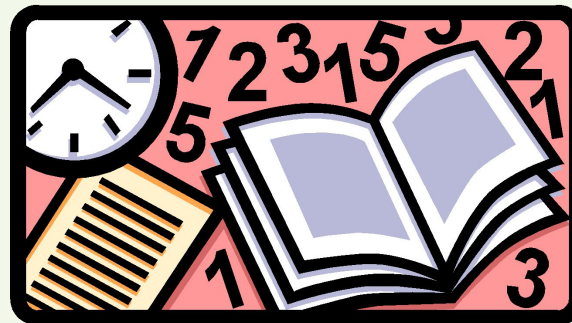


Chair



Anger

Homework



Bird



Bee



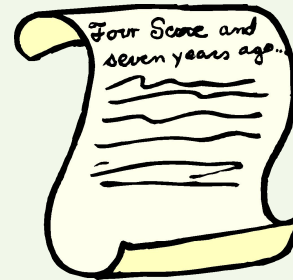
Click the uncountable nouns!



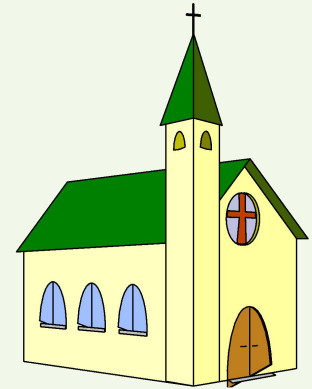
Love



Swimming



Paper



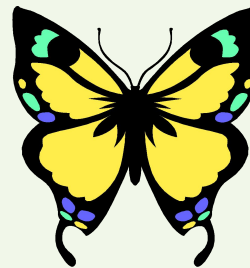
Church



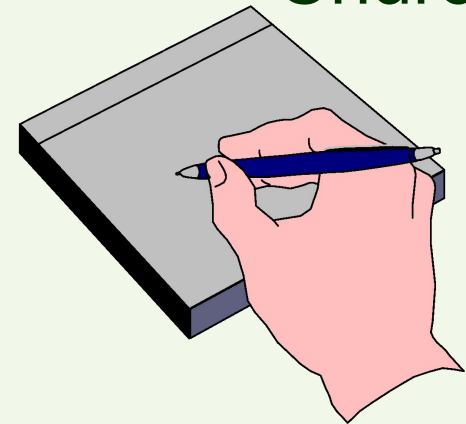
Dog



Building



Butterfly



Writing



4) Nouns ending in **-y** usually change the ending to **-ies**:

Singular

Plural

e.g.

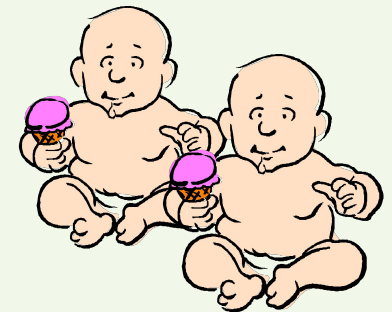
city

city**ies**

e.g.

baby

baby**ies**



But nouns ending in -ay, -ey, -iy, -oy, or -uy
just add s:

Singular

Plural

e.g.

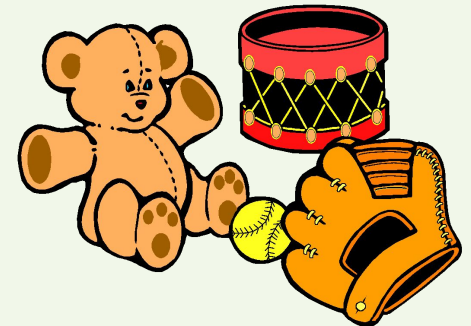
day

days

e.g.

toy

toys



5) Nouns ending in **-f** or **-fe** usually change the ending to **-ves**:

Singular

Plural

e.g.

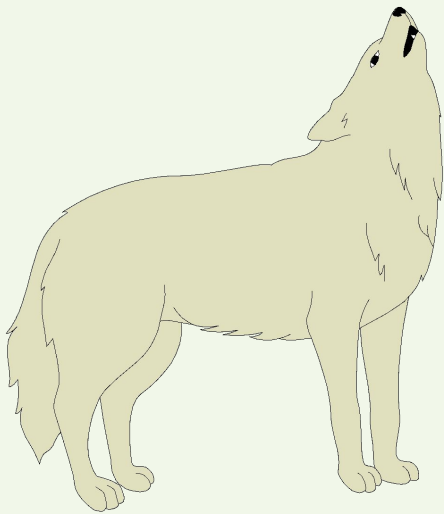
wolf

wolves

e.g.

life

lives



6) These nouns change in different ways:



Singular

woman

child

person



foot

tooth

mouse

Plural

women

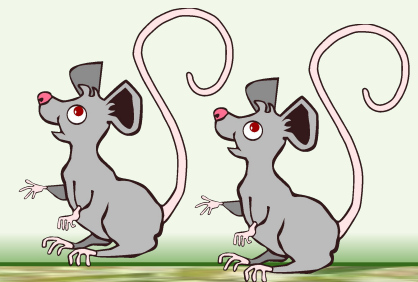
children

people

feet

teeth

mice



7) A few nouns don't change at all:

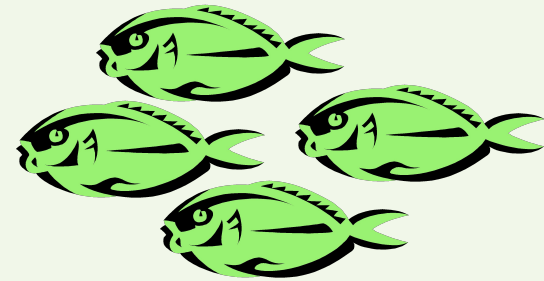


Singular

fish

Plural

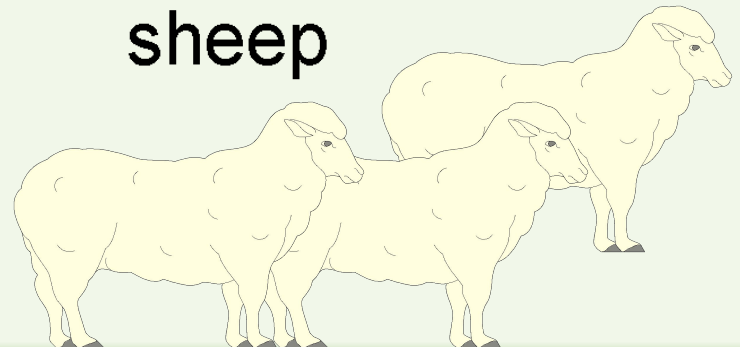
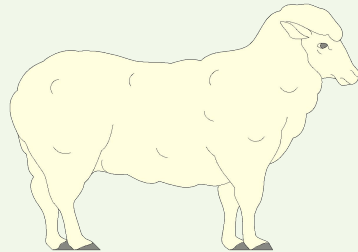
fish



e.g.

sheep

sheep



9) Some nouns seem plural in meaning, but are really singular:



Singular

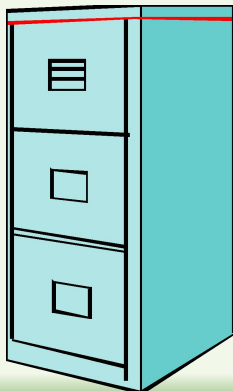
Plural

hair

rubbish

homework

furniture

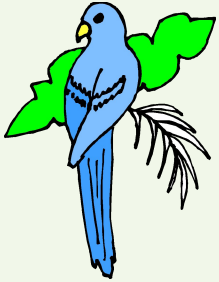


Activity

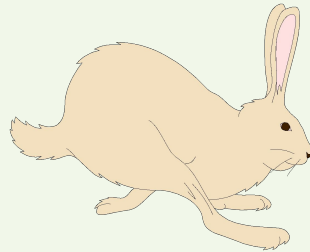
- One student says the name of one animal:
e.g. One cat.
- The next student says the name of the first animal, and adds one more animal.
e.g. One cat and two dogs.
- Then, the next student should add one more to the list.
e.g. One cat, two dogs and three mice.
- There are some hints for you.

Hints

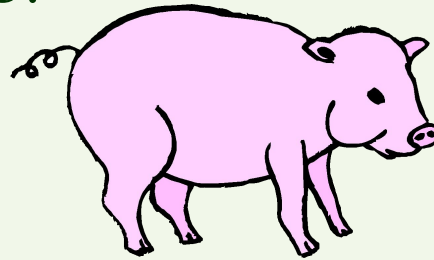
1.



2.



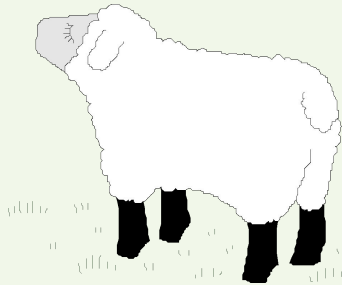
3.



4.



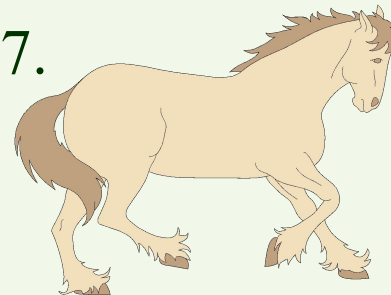
5.



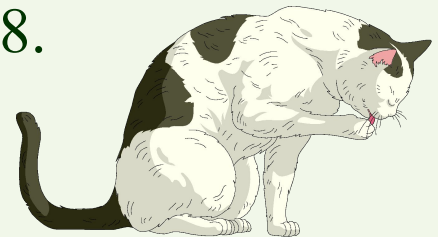
6.



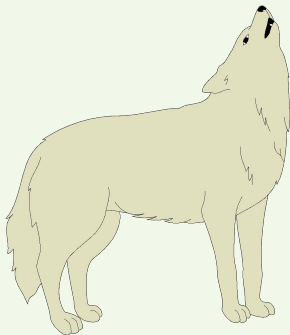
7.



8.



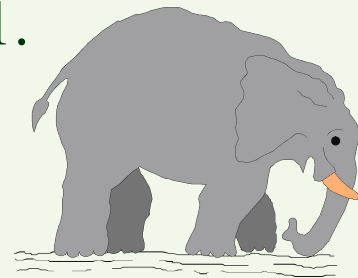
9.



10.



11.



THE END

