



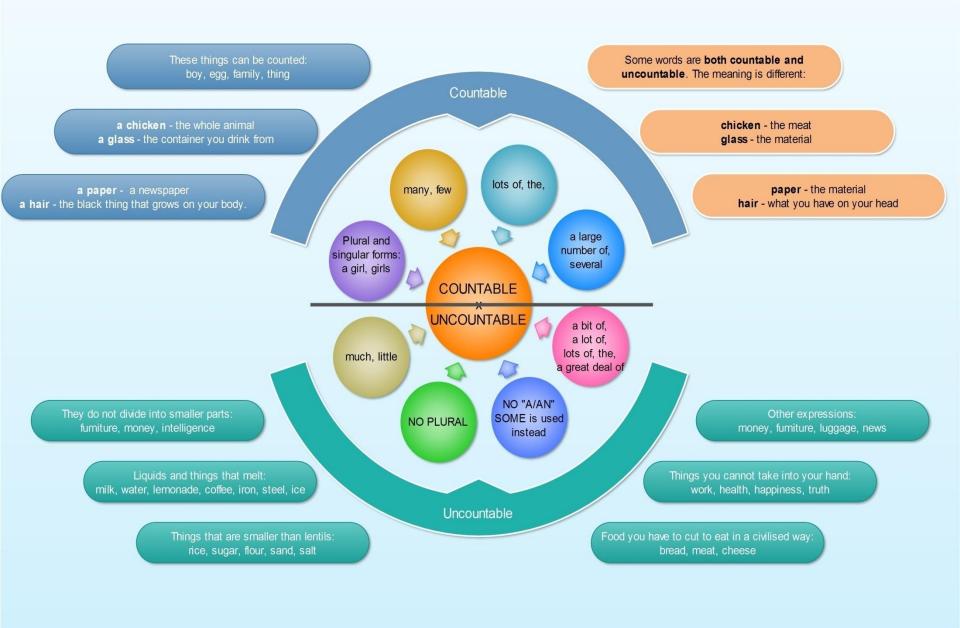




Nouns

Countable and Uncountable





Nouns which can be counted and have a singular and plural form Мы используем a/an перед исчисляемыми существительными в ед. числе

a + consonant soundan + vowel sound



Three oranges

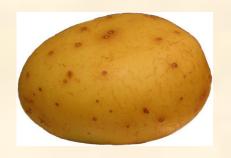


Two oranges

SINGULAR: PLURAL:

a + noun

one + noun noun + -s



a potato



potatoes

- nouns which cannot be counted and they usually have no plural
- food: cheese, butter, sugar, meat, jam etc.
- liquids: coffee, water, milk, tea, oil etc.
- materials: gold, iron, wood, paper etc.
- abstract nouns: beauty, love, sadness etc.

Be careful! These nouns are usually uncountable:

information, advice, weather, news, bread, hair, furniture, work, money



- They are followed by a verb in the singular
- We do not use a/an or one but we can use

some



some meat

There is some meat on the table



some milk

There is some milk in the glass



Мы используем some в утвердительных предложениях, any в вопросах (кроме вопросов, начинающихся на would, can) и в отрицаниях

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Для того чтобы выразить количество можно использовать some; a lot of; much; a bit of; a great deal of.
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COUNTABLE NOUNS		UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS	
We've got There are	a lot of books	We've got There is	a lot of rice
	plenty of books		plenty of rice
	some books		some rice
	a few books		a little rice
	several (=+3) books		** <u>*********</u>
	a couple of (= 2) books		
We haven't got There aren't	a lot of books	We haven't got There isn't	A lot of rice
	many books		much rice
	any (= zero) books		any (= zero) rice
Are there any books? How many books are there? None / A couple / A few / Not many / Four, five, six / A lot		Is there any rice? How much rice is there? None / Not much / A little/ A lot	

How Much or How Many



How Much



Uncountable Nouns

How Many



Countable Nouns

Все неисчисляемые существительные согласуются только с глаголом в единственном числе із и, соответственно, стоят только в единственном числе, в том числе и некоторые существительные, которые в русском языке имеют множественное число, в английском стоят в единственном (watch, money, news) Есть существительные, которые и в английском и в русском языках используются только во множественном числе, например: Trousers - брюки, jeans – джинсы, pyjamas – пижама, pants – штаны, scissors — ножницы, spectacles/glasses — очки, arms герб, goods – товары, customs – таможня, groceries – продукты, clothes – одежда, thanks – благодарность.