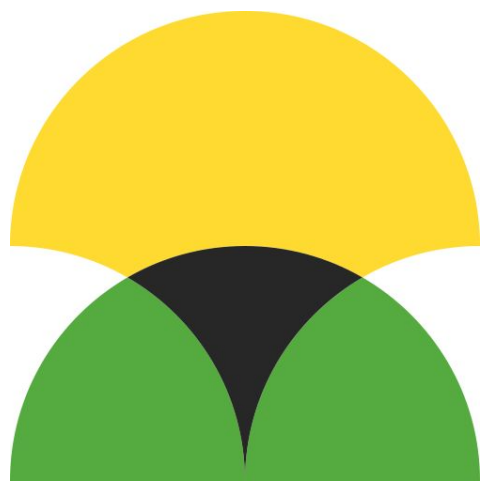


# Countable and uncountable nouns

Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные

# Countable nouns

**Исчисляемые существительные - слова, обозначающие предметы, которые можно посчитать, например: apple, tomato, table, plate.**  
Эти существительные имеют единственное и множественное число: There is a cup on the table.  
There are two cups on the table.



# Uncountable nouns

**Неисчисляемые существительные** обозначают предметы, которые нельзя посчитать. К этой группе относятся слова, обозначающие абстрактные понятия (happiness - счастье, beauty - красота); погодные явления (rain - дождь, snow - снег); названия веществ, жидкостей (paint - краска, cotton - хлопок, iron - железо, cheese - сыр, water - вода); болезни (flu - грипп, gastritis - гастрит).

Сюда же относятся такие слова, как advice - совет/советы, air - воздух, behavior - поведение, furniture - мебель, information - информация, luggage - багаж, news - новость/новости, money - деньги, time - время, traffic - движущийся



Неисчисляемые существительные формально можно перевести в разряд исчисляемых, если добавить

перед

ними единицы измерения:

jar - стеклянная банка

bottle - бутылка

cup - чашка

glass - стакан

slice - ломтик

piece - кусочек

loaf - буханка

tin - жестяная банка

и тд.

# a/an; the

С неисчисляемыми существительными, как правило, не употребляется артикль a/an, но может использоваться определенный артикль the:

This information is well-known. The news is bad.

<b>much</b> МНОГО	<b>many</b> МНОГО	<b>a lot of, lots of</b> МНОГО
Uncountable nouns	Countable nouns	Countable and uncountable nouns
(-) and (?)	Often in (-) and (?), but it's also used in (+)	Only (+)

<b>little</b> ( <i>мало</i> ) <b>a little</b> ( <i>немного, несколько</i> )	<b>few</b> ( <i>мало</i> ) <b>a few</b> ( <i>немного, несколько</i> )
Uncountable nouns	Countable nouns
(+) , (-) , (?)	



We use **much** and **little** with *uncountable* nouns:

**much time**    **much luck**    **little energy**    **little money**

We use **many** and **few** with *plural* nouns:

**many friends**    **many people**    **few cars**    **few countries**

We use **a lot of** / **lots of** / **plenty of** with both *uncountable* and *plural* nouns:

**a lot of luck**            **lots of time**  
**a lot of friends**        **lots of people**

**Much** is unusual in positive sentences (especially in spoken English). Compare:

We **didn't** spend **much** money.

*but*    We **spent a lot of** money. (*not* We spent much money)

**Do** you **see** David **much**?

*but*    I **see** David **a lot**. (*not* I see David much)

We use **many** and **a lot of** in all kinds of sentences:

**Many** people drive too fast.            *or*    **A lot of** people drive too fast.

Do you know **many** people?            *or*    Do you know **a lot of** people?

There aren't **many** tourists here.    *or*    There aren't **a lot of** tourists here.

Note that we say **many years** / **many weeks** / **many days** (*not* a lot of ...):

We've lived here for **many years**. (*not* a lot of years)



**Little** = not much, **few** = not many:

- Gary is very busy with his job. He has **little time** for other things. (= not much time, less time than he would like)
- Vicky doesn't like living in London. She has **few** friends there. (= not many, not as many as she would like)

You can say **very little** and **very few**:

- Gary has **very little** time for other things.
- Vicky has **very few** friends in London.

Compare **little** and **a little**, **few** and **a few**:

- He spoke **little** English, so it was difficult to communicate with him.  
He spoke **a little** English, so we were able to communicate with him.
- She's lucky. She has **few** problems. (= not many problems)  
Things are not going so well for her. She has **a few** problems. (= some problems)

You can say **only a little** and **only a few**:

- Hurry! We **only** have **a little** time. (*not* only little time)
- The village was very small. There were **only a few** houses. (*not* only few houses)



# Exercises:

Put in **much/many/little/few** (one word only).

- 1 She isn't very popular. She has few friends.
- 2 Ann is very busy these days. She has ..... free time.
- 3 Did you take ..... pictures when you were on holiday?
- 4 I'm not very busy today. I don't have ..... to do.
- 5 This is a very modern city. There are ..... old buildings.
- 6 The weather has been very dry recently. We've had ..... rain.
- 7 'Do you know Rome?' 'No, I haven't been there for ..... years.'

