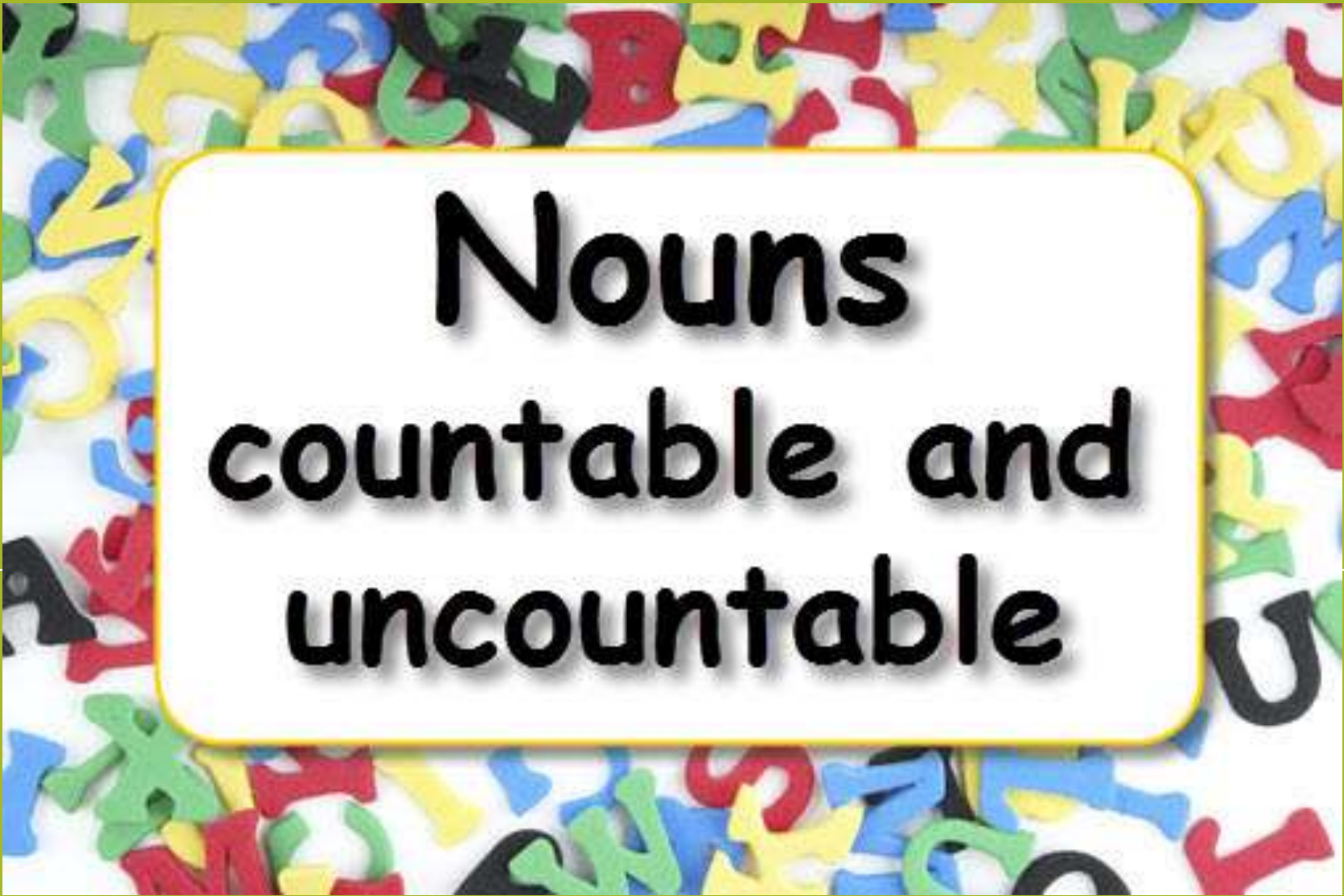




Nouns countable and uncountable

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Countable and Uncountable Nouns

- **Nouns: (sustantivos)** a word used to identify any of a class of people, places, things or feelings (common noun).

COUNTABLE	UNCOUNTABLE
They can be singular or plural	They are always singular
an apple 	coffee 
some apples 	milk 
	money 
	pasta 

Types of Nouns



COMMON

VS

PROPER

Used to name people, places or things in GENERAL. It refers to the class or type of person or thing (without being specific).

Examples: girl, city, animal, house, food

Used to name a SPECIFIC (or individual) person, place or thing. Proper nouns begin with a capital letter.

Examples: John, London, Pluto, France

COUNTABLE

VS

UNCOUNTABLE

Have a singular and a plural form and can be used with a number or a/an before it.

They are sometimes called Count Nouns

Examples: car, desk, cup, house, bike

Cannot be counted. They often refer to substances, liquids, and abstract ideas.

They are sometimes called Mass Nouns.

Examples: wood, milk, air, happiness

Types of Nouns

CONCRETE

Refer to people or things that exist physically and that at least one of the senses can detect.

Examples: dog, tree, apple, moon, sock

VS

ABSTRACT

Have no physical existence. They refer to ideas, emotions and concepts you cannot see, touch, hear, smell or taste.

Examples: love, time, fear, freedom

COMPOUND

Two or more words that create a noun. They can be written as one word, joined by a hyphen or written as separate words.

Examples: rainfall, son-in-law, credit card

COLLECTIVE

Refer to a set or group of people, animals or things. They are often followed by OF + PLURAL NOUN (e.g. bunch of flowers)

Examples: team, pile, stack, flock, bunch

Countables



Eggs



Banana



Olive



Fries



Burger



Hot dog

Uncountables



Milk



Flour



Salt



Sugar



Jam



Meat

NUMBERS REVIEW

1	one	11	eleven	30	thirty
2	two	12	twelve	40	fourty
3	three	13	thirteen	50	fifty
4	four	14	fourteen	60	sixty
5	five	15	fifteen	70	seventy
6	six	16	sixteen	80	eighty
7	seven	17	seventeen	90	ninty
8	eight	18	eighteen	100	hundred
9	nine	19	ninteen	1,000	thousand
10	ten	20	twenty	1,000,000	million

How to write numbers... complete the chart.

22: twenty-two	33:	64:
31: thirty-one	37:	66:
78: seventy-eight	40:	68:
55: fifty-five	44:	73:
66: sixty-six	50:	77:
14:	57:	85:
25:	59:	94:
29:	60:	97:

There is: Hay
(singular) 1

There are: Hay
(plural) 2+

Meaning: To say that something exists (or doesn't exist)

AFFIRMATIVE

There **is** + singular noun

There **is** a **book** on the desk.

There **are** + plural noun

There **are** **books** on the desk.

There **is** + uncountable noun

There **is** some **milk** in the fridge.

NEGATIVE

There **isn't** + singular noun

There **isn't** a **pen** on the table.

There **aren't** + plural noun

There **aren't** any **pens** here.

There **isn't** + uncountable noun

There **isn't** any **juice** in the fridge.

QUESTIONS

There **is** a cat on the chair.

There **are** cats on the sofa.

Is **there** a cat on the chair ?

Are **there** cats on the sofa ?

How many + plural noun + **are there** ... ?

How many **students** **are there** in your class?

How many **days** **are there** in February?

CONTRACTIONS

There's = There is

There's not = There is not

There isn't = There is not

There aren't = There are not

Exercises using there is – there are

1. There is a Spanish girl in my class.
2. _____ five apples in the basket.
3. _____ a jumper on the chair.
4. _____ a spider in the grass.
5. _____ some children in the house.

The indefinite article: 'a' and 'an':

- We use the indefinite article, a/an, with singular nouns when the listener/reader does not know exactly which one we are referring to:
- Example: *Police are searching for a 14-year-old girl.*
- We also use it to show that the person or thing is one of a group:
- Example: *She is a pupil at London Road School.*
- *We do not use an indefinite article with plural nouns or uncountable nouns:*
- *Examples:*
- *She was wearing blue shoes. (plural noun)*
- *She has short, blonde hair. (uncount noun)*

The importance of the sound...

- We use a before a consonant sound:
 - a banana (starts with /b/) a university (starts with /j/)
- and an before a vowel sound:
 - an orange (starts with /o/) an hour (starts with /au/)
- *Note that the choice of a or an depends on sound, not spelling.*