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# Countable and uncountable nouns

Choose the correct word or phrase in each sentence.

- How much/How many pasta have we got?
- Where is/are my new trousers?
- I put some/any chocolate somewhere, but where is it?
- Peter went to buy a/some glass so he could fix the broken window.
- I'm sorry but we haven't got much/many time.
- How much/how many book shops are there?
- I've found the milk but I can't find a/some glass.

Choose the correct word in each space.

- My trousers need ironing. Have you got iron?
- Could you go to the baker's and buy bread, please?
- I would like information about trains to Paris
- Vanessa bought newspaper and read it on the bus.
- Do you know people in this village?

What is countable and uncountable noun with example. Define countable and uncountable noun with example. Countable and uncountable nouns definition pdf. What are the 10 countable nouns. Countable and uncountable nouns simple definition.

Contents Adjectives and adverbs Adjectives Adverbs Adverbs Adverb phrases Adverbs and adverb phrases: position Adverbs and adverb phrases: typical errors Adverbs: forms Adverbs: functions Adverbs: types Comparison: adverbs (worse, more easily) Degree adverbs Time adverbs Adverbs as discourse markers (anyway, finally) Adverbs as short responses (definitely, certainly) Using adjectives and adverbs Easily confused words Above or over? Across, over or through? Advice or advise? Affect or effect? All or every? All or whole? Allow, permit or let? Almost or nearly? Alone, lonely, or lonesome? Along or alongside? Already, still or yet? Also, as well or too? Alternate(ly), alternative(ly) Although or though? Altogether or all together? Amount of, number of or quantity of? Any more or anymore? Anyone, anybody or anything? Apart from or except for? Arise or rise? Around or round? Arouse or rouse? As or like? As, because or since? As, when or while? Been or gone? Begin or start? Beside or besides? Between or among? Born or borne? Bring, take and fetch Can, could or may? Classic or classical? Come or go? Consider or regard? Consist, comprise or compose? Content or contents? Different from, different to or different than? Do or make? Down, downwards or downward? During or for? Each or every? East or eastern; north or northern? Economic or economical? Efficient or effective? Elder, eldest or older, oldest? End or finish? Especially or specially? Except or except for? Expect, hope or wait? Experience or experiment? Fall or fall down? Far or a long way? Farther, farthest or further, furthest? Fast, quick or quickly? Fell or felt? Female or feminine; male or masculine? Finally, at last, lastly or in the end? First, firstly or at first? Fit or suit? Following or the following? For or since? Forget or leave? Full or filled? Fun or funny? Get or go? Grateful or thankful? Hear or listen (to)? High or tall? Historic or historical? House or home? How is ...? or What is ... like? If or when? If or whether? Ill or sick? Imply or infer? In the way or on the way? It's or its? Late or lately? Lay or lie? Lend or borrow? Less or fewer? Look at, see or watch? Low or short? Man, mankind or people? Maybe or may be? Maybe or perhaps? Nearest or next? Never or not ... ever? Nice or sympathetic? No doubt or without doubt? No or not? Nowadays, these days or today? Open or opened? Opportunity or possibility? Opposite or in front of? Other, others, the other or another? Out or out of? Permit or permission? Person, persons or people? Pick or pick up? Play or game? Politics, political, politician or policy? Price or prize? Principal or principle? Quiet or quite? Raise or rise? Remember or remind? Right or rightly? Rob or steal? Say or tell? So that or in order that? Sometimes or sometime? Sound or noise? Speak or talk? Such or so? There, their or they're? Towards or toward? Wait or wait for? Wake, wake up or awaken? Worth or worthwhile? Nouns, pronouns and determiners Determiners Nouns Noun phrases Pronouns Each other, one another Everyone, everybody, everything, everywhere It Gender No one, nobody, nothing, nowhere One and one's Pronouns: personal (I, me, you, him, it, they, etc.) Pronouns: possessive (my, mine, your, yours, etc.) Pronouns: reflexive (myself, themselves, etc.) Pronouns: indefinite (-body, -one, -thing, -where) Pronouns: one, you, we, they Relative pronouns Questions: interrogative pronouns (what, who) Someone, somebody, something, somewhere That Quantifiers A bit All Any Both Either Enough Least, the least, at least Less Little, a little, few, a few Lots, a lot, plenty Many More Most, the most, mostly Much, many, a lot of, lots of: quantifiers No, none and none of Plenty Some Some and any Question words How What When Where Which Who, whom Whose Why Using nouns Prepositions and particles Using English Collocation Functions Numbers Dates Measurements Number Time People and places Place and movement Abroad Away and away from Back Inside Nearby Outside Up Politeness Reported speech Sexist language Spoken English Types of English Useful phrases Writing Verbs Tenses and time Verb forms Verb patterns Phrasal verbs and multi-word verbs Passive voice Modal verbs and modality Conditionals and wishes Using verbs Table of irregular verbs Words, sentences and clauses Word classes and phrase classes Word formation Word order and focus Conjunctions and linking words Clauses and sentences Relative clauses Negation Negation Neither, neither ... nor and not ... either Not Neither, neither ... nor and not ... either Not Forming negative statements, questions and imperatives Negation: two negatives Negative clauses with any, anybody, anyone, anything, anywhere Negation in non-finite clauses Negative prefixes and suffixes Negative adverbs: hardly, seldom, etc. Negation: emphasising Negation of think, believe, suppose, hope Questions Unlike countable nouns, uncountable nouns are substances, concepts etc that we cannot divide into separate elements. We cannot "count" them. For example, we cannot count "milk". We can count "bottles of milk" or "litres of milk", but we cannot count "milk" itself. Here are some more uncountable nouns: music, art, love, happiness advice, information, news furniture, luggage rice, sugar, butter, water electricity, gas, power money, currency We usually treat uncountable nouns as singular. We use a singular verb. For example: This news is very important. Your luggage looks heavy. We do not usually use the indefinite article a/an with uncountable nouns. We cannot say "an information" or "a music". But we can say a "something" of: a piece of news a bottle of water a grain of rice We can use some and any with uncountable nouns: I've got some money. Have you got any rice? We can use a little and much with uncountable nouns: I've got a little money. I haven't got much rice. Uncountable nouns are also called "mass nouns". Here are some more examples of countable and uncountable nouns: Countable Uncountable dollar money song music suitcase luggage table furniture battery electricity bottle wine report information tip advice journey travel job work view scenery When you learn a new word, it's a good idea to learn whether it's countable or uncountable. Partitive Structure with Uncountable Nouns To count or quantify an uncountable noun we use a unit of measurement - a measure word. For example, we cannot usually say "two breads" because "bread" is uncountable. So, if we want to specify a quantity of bread we use a measure word such as "loaf" or "slice" in a structure like "two loaves of bread" or "two slices of bread". We call this structure a partitive structure. partitive structure: quantity measure word of uncountable noun examples: two cups of coffee several games of tennis a drop of water We can use the same uncountable noun in different partitive expressions with different meanings. For example, a loaf of bread and a slice of bread are partitive expressions with different meanings. A loaf of bread is what we call a whole unit of bread that we buy from a baker. A slice of bread is what we call a smaller unit of bread after it has been cut from a loaf. Here are some more examples: Don't forget to buy a bag of rice when you go shopping. Can I have one cup of coffee and two cups of tea. The police found some items of clothing scattered around the floor. I need a truck that will take at least three pieces of furniture. You'd think a tablespoon of honey would be more than enough. The word "partitive" indicates that only "part" of a whole is being referred to. The partitive structure using a measure word is common with uncountable nouns, but it can also be used with countable nouns, for example: a series of accidents, two boxes of matches, a can of worms. Test yourself with these fun measure words quizzes Nouns that can be Countable and Uncountable Sometimes, the same noun can be countable and uncountable, often with a change of meaning. Countable Uncountable The US dollar and pound sterling are important currencies. currency The expression gained wider currency after 2001. There are two hairs in my coffee! hair I don't have much hair. There are two lights in our bedroom. light Close the curtain. There's too much light! Shhhhh! I thought I heard a noise. There are so many different noises in the city. noise It's difficult to work when there is so much noise. Have you got a paper to read? (newspaper) Hand me those student papers. paper I want to draw a picture. Have you got some paper? Our house has seven rooms. room Is there room for me to sit here? We had a great time at the party. How many times have I told you no? time Have you got time for a cup of coffee? Macbeth is one of Shakespeare's greatest works. work I have no money. I need work! Drinks (coffee, water, orange juice) are usually uncountable. But if we are thinking of a cup or a glass, we can say (in a restaurant, for example): Two teas and one coffee please. See also this list of nouns that are count and noncount, with example sentences, notes and quizzes Countable and Uncountable Nouns Quiz Countable nouns refer to items that can be counted, even if the number might be extraordinarily high (like counting all the people in the world, for example). Countable nouns can be used with articles such as a/an and the or quantifiers such as a few and many. Look at the sentence below and pay particular attention to the countable noun: Here's a tip: Want to make sure your writing always looks great? Grammarly can save you from misspellings, grammatical and punctuation mistakes, and other writing issues on all your favorite websites. Cat is singular and countable. Other examples of countable nouns include house, idea, hand, car, flower, and paper. Uncountable Nouns Uncountable nouns are nouns that come in a state or quantity that is impossible to count; liquids are uncountable, as are things that act like liquids (sand, air). Abstract ideas like creativity or courage are also uncountable. Uncountable nouns are always considered to be singular, and can stand alone or be used with some, any, a little, and much. See the examples below for reference: An I.Q. test measures intelligence. Intelligence is an uncountable noun. Students don't seem to have many homework these days. Because homework is an uncountable noun, it should be modified by much or a lot of, not many. Students don't seem to have much homework these days. A lot of equipment is required to play hockey safely. Since uncountable nouns are singular, they also require singular verbs. If you're ever trying to decide whether to write the information is or the information are, remember that information is an uncountable noun and therefore needs is. Good information are necessary for making good decisions. Good information is necessary for making good decisions. Additional examples of uncountable nouns include water, soil, love, literature, and dust. Both Countable and Uncountable Nouns Some nouns can be both countable and uncountable, depending on the context of the sentence. Examples of these versatile nouns include light, hair, room, gear, art, and science. See the examples below: Did you have a good time at the party? Here, time is countable (a time). I don't think I have time to do my hair before I leave. In this sentence, time is uncountable. There is some juice on the table. There are some juices on the table. In the first sentence, juice refers to the liquid beverage; thus, it is uncountable. In the second sentence, juice refers to the different varieties of juice (e.g., apple, grape, pineapple, etc.), and therefore, is considered a countable noun.

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