**8th JUNE, 2020 JESUS AND MARY SCHOOL MODULE 3**

**CLASS 4**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

**Chapter - Singular and Plural noun**

**Definition:**

**Singular nouns:** Singular nouns name one person, animal, place or thing.

**Example:** boy, toy, child etc.

**Plural nouns:** Plural nouns name more than one person, place animal or thing.

**Example:** boys, toys, children etc.

**EXPLANATION**

Nouns can be singular or plural depending on the number of things they name.

We follow some rules to change nouns from singular to plural.

To change some nouns from singular to plural, we only add - s at the end.

Book- books

Girl–girls

If the noun ends in a hissing sound (- s, - ss,- sh, - ch, - x,), add - es at the end.

Bench – benches

Class- classes

If the noun ends in - y and the letter before the - y is consonant, change the - y to i–and add - es.

Lady–ladies

If the noun ends in- y and the letter before - y is a vowel, just add an - s

Key - keys

For most nouns that end in f or – fe, change the f or fe to – v and add – es

Shelf – shelves

Leaf- leaves

However, there are some nouns that don’t follow this rule.

Chief – chiefs

Roof- roofs

The plurals of some nouns are formed by changing one or more vowels in them.

Tooth – teeth

Man – menial

There are some nouns that don’t follow any rules while changing into plural.

Child – children

Ox- oxen

Some singular nouns do not change in their plural forms

Deer – deer

Sheep – sheep

There are some nouns that are always plural.

Scissors, trousers, etc

**Note:** If the – ch at the end of a noun is pronounced with a ‘k’ sound, add - s in the end to change from singular to plural.

stomach – stomachs

10-Sometimes the plural is formed by adding – s to the main word in a compound word.

Son- in- law- sons - in -law

**Countable noun:** Some nouns refer to entities that we can count. Such nouns are called countable nouns.

**Example:** a bird - ten birds

**Uncountable noun:** Some nouns refer to entities that we cannot count. Such nouns are called uncountable nouns.

**Example:** air, weather etc.

**Explanation**

We use expression like enough, much, any, little etc before some uncountable nouns to indicate quantity.

Sometimes we count the number of containers which contain these uncountable things to express quantity.

Some and any can be used with both countable and uncountable nouns.

**WORKSHEET – 3**

**NOTE: DO ALL THE FOLLOWING EXERCISES IN YOUR COPY.**

**Exercise 1: U**nderline the countable nouns.

**1-**Alisha likes to eat biscuits.

**2-**The monkey ate five bananas.

**3-**I have some applesin my bag.

**4-**The teacher carried two books with her.

**5-**There are five birds flyingin the sky.

**Exercise 2:**Underline the correct words from the brackets.

1. Add (a little /many) salt to the dish.
2. Geeta bought (a/ a loaf of) bread and six eggs from the market.
3. Jalan had (enough /few)money to buy a new suit.
4. The carpenter does not earn (much /many) money.
5. The child had (some / few)milk before he went to sleep.
6. Do you have (any/ many) information about the missing boy?

**Exercise 3:**Rewrite the following sentences correctly.

1. How much books do you have?

**Ans.** How many books do you have?

1. My grandmother gave me many advices.

**Ans.** My grandmother gave me some advices.

1. The professor has a lot of knowledge.

**Ans.** The professor has much knowledge.

1. There is a few rice left in the plate.

**Ans.** There is much rice left in the plate.

1. In winter the mountains get covered with snows.

**Ans.** In winter the mountains get covered with snow.

1. There are much books on the shelf

**Ans.** There are some books on the shelf.

**Exercise 4:**Change the nouns into plurals. Make other necessary changes.

1. An ox is ploughing the field.

**Ans.** Oxen are ploughing the fields.

1. That knife is blunt.

**Ans.**Those knives are blunt.

1. The child took part in the debate.

**Ans.**The children took part in the debate.

1. A rabbit has long ears.

**Ans.**Rabbits have long ears.

1. The policeman was running after the thief.

**Ans.**The policemen were running after the thieves.

1. I don’t remember where your photograph is.

**Ans.**I don’t remember where your photographs are.

**Exercise 5:**Change the noun into their singular forms. Make other necessary changes.

1. The sons-in-law held a meeting with their fathers.

**Ans.**

1. The mares gave birth to many foals.

**Ans.**

1. You must change your toothbrushes every month.

**Ans.**

1. The ponies were tired after the journey uphill.

**Ans.**

1. The women wore traditional dresses for the school function.

**Ans.**

**Solution of worksheet of module 2 Uploaded on 25TH MAY 2020**

**Exercise 1:** Fill in the blanks with suitable verb.

**1-**Mrs. Jha**teaches** in Pune Public School. (teach)

**2-**Taxi drivers **drive** taxis all over the town. (drive)

**3-**We **play** basketball everyday. (play)

**4-**This is my cat. It**drinks** milk every morning. (drink)

**5-**The sun**rises**in the east. (rise)

**Exercise 2:**State whether the following sentences transitive or Intransitive.

**1-**Sunita bought a new dictionary. **Transitive**

**2-**Mohan saw a snake.**Transitive**

**3-**The sky grew dark.**Intransitive**

**4-**He dropped the ring into the well.**Transitive**

**5-**The train stopped suddenly. **Intransitive**