



**COUNTABLE AND
UNCOUNTABLE
NOUNS**

COUNTABLE NOUS

- We can count them
- Can be singular or plural
- We usually simply add an « S »
- See chart for the rest.

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

- We cannot count them because:
 - They are too difficult to count
 - Ex: hair
 - There are abstract
- They do NOT have a plural form.
- We do not use indefinite articles in front such as a/an or numbers we rather use quantity words in front such as; a cup of, a bowl of...
- We cannot use many and few but we can use words like: some, much, a lot of

NOUNS ENDING IN -O

You can either add an -s or -es to words ending in O or **sometimes they're spelled either way.**

- If a word ends in a vowel + O then we sometimes add -s.
- Ex: radio/radios, stereo/stereos, video/videos
- If a words ends in consonant + O then we sometimes add -s or -es.
- No rules for this - you just have to learn them or use a dictionary.
kilo/kilos, zero/zeros, piano/pianos, photo/photos
but hero/heroes, potato/potatoes, volcano/volcanoes, tomato/tomatoes.

List of the most common nouns ending in -o that are always spelled with -es in the plural.

**HERE'S A LIST OF
THE MOST
COMMON NOUNS
ENDING IN -O
THAT ARE ALWAYS
SPELLED WITH
-ES
IN THE PLURAL:**

singular

plural

buffalo

buffaloes

domino

dominoes

echo

echoes

embargo

embargoes

hero

heroes

mosquito

mosquitoes

potato

potatoes

tomato

tomatoes

torpedo

torpedoes

veto

vetoes

**HERE ARE SOME
OF THE COMMON
NOUNS ENDING
IN -O THAT CAN
BE SPELLED WITH
EITHER -S OR
-ES IN THE
PLURAL:**

singular	plural
<u>banjo</u>	banjos or banjoes
<u>cargo</u>	cargos or cargoes
<u>flamingo</u>	flamingos or flamingoes
<u>fresco</u>	frescos or frescoes
<u>ghetto</u>	ghettos or ghettoes
<u>halo</u>	halos or haloes
<u>mango</u>	mangos or mangoes
<u>memento</u>	mementos or mementoes
<u>motto</u>	mottos or mottoes
<u>tornado</u>	tornados or tornadoes
<u>tuxedo</u>	tuxedos or tuxedoes
<u>volcano</u>	volcanos or volcanoes

RULES FOR WORDS ENDING IN -F OR -FE

- With nouns that end in a **consonant or a single vowel** plus *-f* or *-fe*, change the *-f* or *-fe* to *-ves*:

EX: wife = wives, wolf = wolves

- Nouns which **end in two vowels** plus *-f* usually form plurals in the normal way, with just an *-s*

EX: proof = proofs

NOUNS ENDING IN -F OR -FE

- **Words ending in ff you just add -s to make the plural.**

cliff - cliffs

toff - toffs

scuff - scuffs

sniff - sniffs

Some words ending in f add s:

roof - roofs

chief - chiefs

oaf - oafs

- **Some words can have both endings -ves or -s:**

scarf - scarfs/scarves

dwarf - dwarfs / dwarves

wharf - wharfs / wharves

handkerchief - handkerchiefs / handkerchieves

QUANTIFIERS

Few vs Little vs A Few vs A Little

Few: not many

Little: not much

A few: Some

A little: Some

Convey a negative idea

Are more positive

COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

- Join 2 INDEPENDANT clauses together.
 - Use a comma before the coordination conjunction.
- F : FOR
 - A: AND
 - N: NOR
 - B: BUT
 - O: OR
 - Y: YET
 - S: SO

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

- Some sentences are *complex*. Such sentences have *two* clauses, one main[or *independent*] and one subordinate [or *dependent*].
- The essential ingredient in a complex sentence is the subordinate conjunction:
- It joins a **DEPENDANT CLAUSE** with an **INDEPENDANT CLAUSE**

COMMONLY USED SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

After	Once	Until
Although	Provided that	When
As	Rather than	Whenever
Because	Since	Where
Before	So that	Whereas
Even if	Than	Wherever
Even though	That	Whether
If	Though	While
In order to	Unless	Why

MODAL AUXILIARIES

- Helping verbs or auxiliary verbs such as *will, shall, may, might, can, could, must, ought to, should, would, used to, need* are used with main verbs to express **shades of time and mood**.
- It is used to express: ability, possibility, permission or obligation.