

Singular and Plural

Nouns

Nouns

A **noun** is a person, a place or a thing:

*a waiter a town a pizza a melon
an apple an egg a steak*

In writing, names of people,
places, days, months, etc. begin
with a **capital letter**:

John Smith Mr Brown

Vancouver Oxford Street

Saturday September May Day

Singular and plural nouns

Most nouns can be singular (one) or plural (more than one):

SINGULAR *a pizza* *a melon* *a banana* *an apple* *an egg*
PLURAL *two pizzas* *three melons* *four bananas* *five apples* *some eggs*

We usually add -s to a singular noun to make it plural, but some nouns are different:

NOUNS THAT END IN		PLURAL
<i>s, ss, sh, ch, and x</i> (and <i>potato, tomato</i>)	add -es	<i>buses, classes, dishes,</i> <i>watches, boxes, potatoes</i>
consonant (<i>b, c, d, etc.</i>) + <i>y</i> (<i>ay, ey, oy</i>)	change <i>y</i> to <i>i</i> and add -es (add -s)	<i>families, babies, countries</i> <i>days, valleys, toys</i>
<i>f</i> or <i>fe</i>	change <i>f</i> to <i>v</i> and add -es	<i>loaves, wives, scarves</i>

The plural form of a few nouns is different. We call these **irregular nouns**:

SINGULAR *man* *woman* *child* *person* *foot* *tooth* *penny* *fish* *sheep*
PLURAL *men* *women* *children* *people* *feet* *teeth* *pence* *fish* *sheep*

Noun + verb

We use different **verb** forms with singular and plural nouns:

singular noun + singular verb

Our **teacher** **is** British.

The **bus** **leaves** at 8.30.

plural noun + plural verb

Those **students** **are** Japanese.

The **buses** **leave** from the town centre.

Some nouns are always plural:

clothes

jeans

shorts

scissors

trousers

(reading) glasses

We can also say:

a pair of jeans a pair of shorts a pair of scissors

These trousers
are long.



Countable and
Uncountable Nouns

1 Countable nouns

Countable nouns are things we can count, for example, *carrot, onion, potato*.

- they can be singular: *an onion*

They often have *a/an, the, this/that* in front of them:

Is there a market here? Where's the market? This carrot is very sweet.

- they can be plural: *onions*

They often have *some, the, these/those* in front of them:

I'd like some apples, please. Those apples look good. Do you like apples?

2 Uncountable nouns

Uncountable nouns are things we can't count, for example, *salt, oil, water*.

- they don't usually have a plural form: ~~one oil, two oils~~
- they don't usually have *a/an* in front of them: ~~an oil, a salt~~.



Uncountable nouns often have *some* in front of them:

~~✗ Can I have a milk in my coffee?~~

✓ Can I have **some milk** in my coffee?

uncountable noun + singular verb

Petrol *is* expensive.

This advice *is* very useful.

Some common uncountable nouns are:

- food: *bread cheese meat tea coffee sugar*
- materials: *metal wood plastic paper*
- school subjects and languages: *history art music English Russian*
- ideas and feelings: *advice love time education information*
- groups of similar things: *furniture* (chairs, tables, sofas) *luggage* (suitcases, bags)
money (euros, pounds, dollars)



✗ ~~*Do you have some informations about the castle?*~~

✓ *Do you have some information about the castle?*

1 Nouns that can be countable or uncountable

Some nouns have a countable meaning and an uncountable meaning:

COUNTABLE



*I'd like **three teas**, please. (cups of tea)*

*My uncle has **25 chickens** on his farm. (animals)*

*Would you like **a chocolate**? (one sweet)*

*Can you buy **a paper** at the shop? (a newspaper)*

*There are **four Russians** in my class. (people)*

UNCOUNTABLE



***Tea** comes from China and India. (drink)*

*I love **chicken**, it's delicious! (food)*

*French **chocolate** is very good. (food)*

***Paper** is made from wood. (material)*

*Do you speak **Russian**? (language)*

2 Ways of counting uncountable nouns

We 'count' uncountable nouns like this:

UNITS

a piece of cake/cheese

a piece of furniture/luggage/paper

a bit of information

a bar of chocolate

a slice of bread/toast/cake

a loaf of bread

CONTAINERS

a carton of milk/juice

a can/tin of soup

a glass of orange juice

a box of chocolates

a cup of coffee

a bottle of water

a tube of toothpaste

MEASUREMENTS

a litre of milk

half a kilo of sugar

six metres of cotton



We don't use uncountable nouns with *a* or *an*:

X Can I have a toast?

✓ Can I have a slice of toast?

We can say:

Would you like some chocolate? or Would you like a bar of chocolate?

When we talk about drinks like tea and coffee we can say:

Would you like some coffee? Would you like a cup of coffee? Would you like a coffee?

Possessive Forms

Possessive forms of Nouns

1 Noun + 's or '

We use noun + 's or ' to show that something belongs to someone.

singular nouns	add 's	<i>John → John's (car)</i> <i>James → James's (phone)</i> <i>my mother → my mother's (garden)</i>
plural nouns that end in s	add '	<i>boys → boys' (school)</i> <i>birds → birds' (eggs)</i> <i>parents → parents' (house)</i>
plural nouns that don't end in s	add 's	<i>children → children's (books)</i> <i>men → men's (clothes)</i> <i>people → people's (names)</i>

Possessive forms of Nouns

1 Noun + 's or '

We use noun + 's or ' for people and animals:

*I'm using my **friend's** mobile phone.* (the phone belongs to my friend)

***Clara's** brother is **Marco's** teacher. What is your **cat's** name? This is my **parents'** car.*

We can use noun + 's or ' alone

- when the meaning is clear:

*'Is this **Lucy's** mobile phone?' 'No, it's **Amanda's**.'* (Amanda's phone)

*That isn't our cat. It's our **neighbours'**.* (our neighbours' cat)

- for people's homes:

*Shall we go to **Sally's**?* (Sally's house)

- to talk about some shops and services:

*I need to go to the **doctor's**.*

*Are you going to the **butcher's**?*

Apostrophe

Noun + 's or '

We usually use noun + 's (or ' only) for people and animals: *It's the children's dinner.*
Where are the cats' bowls? John's wife's dress is lovely.

If there are two people, we usually only add 's to the second person:
What do you think of Matt and Jane's new house?

We can use noun + 's without another noun

- when the meaning is clear: *'Can I borrow your pen?' 'It's Steve's. Ask him.'*
- for people's homes: *There's a party after the exam at Abbi's.*
- for some businesses and services: *Lester is at the dentist's.*

Can you buy me some chocolate at the newsagent's?

We can add 's / ' to a period of time:

a week's holiday (= a holiday of a week) *six months' travelling yesterday's news*

Possessive forms of Nouns

2 of + noun

We usually use *of* + noun for things and places:

We visited the centre of Madrid. What happens at the end of the film?

What's the size of the screen on your TV? What's the height of Mount Everest?



We don't usually use *of* + noun for people:

X He is the brother of Clare. ✓ He is Clare's brother.



We don't usually use noun + 's or ' for things:

X I didn't see the film's end. ✓ I didn't see the end of the film.

of + noun

We usually use *of* + noun for things and places:

Would you like a map of the city? I don't know the time of the next train.

With cities, countries and organisations, we can use 's or *of*:

London's parks are very pleasant. / The parks of London are very pleasant.

China's economy is growing fast. / The economy of China is growing fast.

That needs the World Bank's approval. / That needs the approval of the World Bank.

We can use *of* + noun and noun + 's together:

It's the Lord Mayor of London's residence. She's the Head of Marketing's wife.

! We don't usually use *of* + noun for people:

✗ He's the uncle of Joan. ✓ He's Joan's uncle.

We don't usually use noun + 's for things:

✗ I've broken my shoe's heel. ✓ I've broken the heel of my shoe.

We often leave out *the* in *time of (the) day/night/year*, especially in spoken English:

I'm usually working at this time of day.

Possessive Adjectives and Pronouns

1 Form

	SINGULAR					PLURAL		
subject pronouns	<i>I</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>they</i>
possessive adjectives	<i>my</i>	<i>your</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>her</i>	<i>its</i>	<i>our</i>	<i>your</i>	<i>their</i>
possessive pronouns	<i>mine</i>	<i>yours</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>hers</i>	–	<i>ours</i>	<i>yours</i>	<i>theirs</i>

Possessive Adjectives and Pronouns

2 Possessive adjectives

Possessive adjectives tell us who things belong to. We put them before a noun:

*Jenny is Christina and Michael Brown's daughter. → Jenny is **their** daughter.*

*Jenny's brother is called David. → **Her** brother is called David.*

3 Possessive pronouns

We can use **possessive pronouns** instead of a possessive adjective + noun:

*Is that **your** mobile phone? → Is that **yours**?*

*No, it isn't **my** mobile phone. → No, it isn't **mine**.*

*It's **Clara's** mobile phone. → It's **hers**.*

*Can we borrow **your** umbrella? We forgot to bring **ours**. (our umbrella)*



We don't use *a*, *an*, *the* or **apostrophes** (') with possessive adjectives and pronouns:

*✗ ~~That pen is her's.~~ ✓ That pen is **hers**.*

*✗ ~~This bedroom is the mine.~~ ✓ This bedroom is **mine**.*

Possessive Adjectives and Pronouns

4 *Whose?*

We often use *Whose?* instead of 'Who does it belong to?':

'Whose phone is this?' 'It's Clara's.'

'Whose are these?' 'I don't know – they aren't mine.'

There is ...,

There are ...

Конструкции **There is** и **There are** используются для обозначения наличия чего-то в определенном месте, местоположения предметов или их количества.

В этой конструкции слово **there** выступает **формальным** подлежащим и не несет никакого значения (его **нельзя перевести** как «тут», «там»), поэтому такие предложения переводятся с конца.

1. There is a mouse in the kitchen!

2. There are some cookies in the box.

3. There was a man in the room.

4. There were men in the room waiting for you.

5. I think there will be a lot of people at tomorrow's concert.

1. На кухне мышь!

2. В коробке есть немного печенья.

3. В комнате был мужчина.

4. В комнате были мужчины, которые тебя ждали.

5. Я думаю, что на завтрашнем концерте будет много людей.

Present

There is ...

Единственное
число

Past

There was ...

Единственное
число

Future

There will be ...

Единственное
число

There are ...

Множественное
число

There were ...

Множественное
число

There will be ...

Множественное
число

В утвердительных предложениях на первом месте всегда стоит формальное подлежащее **there**, после которого следует глагол **to be** в нужной форме и «настоящее подлежащее» (предмет или человек). Форма глагола **to be** зависит от числа существительного и времени в предложении.

There is и **there was** используется для предметов или понятий в единственном числе или неисчисляемых существительных.

There are и **there were** используется для множественного числа предметов.

Если в утверждении после оборотов **there is** / **there was** / **there will be** исчисляемый предмет стоит в единственном числе, он используется с неопределенным артиклем **a** / **an**. Определенный артикль **the** практически не используется.

• *There is = There's (сокращение)*

• *There's a cat in our garden. – В нашем дворе (какой-то) кот.*

Если это множество предметов, то используется числительное, указывающее на их количество или слово **some** (несколько). Перед неисчисляемыми существительными также используется **some**.

There are two cats in our garden.

В нашем дворе (находится) два кота.

There are some cats in our garden.

В нашем дворе (находятся какие-то) коты.

There's some milk in the fridge.

В холодильнике есть немного молока.

There was some food in this lunchbox.

В этой коробке для завтрака была еда.

В утверждении после конструкции **there is / there was / there will be** могут использоваться местоимения **someone** (кто-то) и **something** (что-то).

There was something strange in his room.

В его комнате было что-то странное.

There was someone asking for your phone number.

Кто-то просил твой номер телефона.

Отрицательное предложение с **there is / there are** образуется с помощью отрицательной частицы **not** после глагола **to be** в нужной форме.

В отрицании с **there is not / there was not / there will not be** существительные в единственном числе используются с неопределенным артиклем **a / an** (без отрицательных местоимений, так как в английском языке может быть только одно отрицание).

There wasn't a cat in our garden. – В нашем дворе не было никакого кота.

There won't be a party next week. – На следующей неделе не будет вечеринки.

В отрицательном предложении существительные во **множественном числе** или **неисчисляемые существительные** используются с местоимением **any** (какой-нибудь, никакой).

• *There is not = there isn't* (сокращение)

• *There isn't any money in his wallet. – В его кошельке нет никаких денег.*

• *There are not = there aren't*

• *There aren't any pencils on my desk. – На моем столе нет никаких карандашей.*

В отрицании после **there is not / there was not / there will not be** могут использоваться местоимения **anybody, anyone** (кто-то, никто) и **anything** (что-то, ничего, ничто).

• *There isn't anyone in the room.* – В комнате никого нет.

• *There wasn't anything interesting in that city.* – В том городе не было ничего интересного.

Также отрицательное предложение может образовываться с помощью отрицательного местоимения **no** перед существительным, независимо от его числа. В этом случае **не ставится** частица **not** после **to be**.

• *There was no cat in our garden.* – В нашем дворе не было никакого кота.

• *There are no pencils on my desk.* – На моем столе нет никаких карандашей.

• *There is no money in his wallet.* – В его кошельке нет никаких денег.

В отрицательном предложении после **there is / there was / there will be** могут использоваться местоимения **nobody, no one** (никто) и **nothing** (ничего, ничто).

• *There is no one in the room.* – В комнате никого нет.

• *There was nothing interesting in that city.* – В том городе не было ничего интересного.

Вопросительное предложение с *there is / there are* образуется путем вынесения глагола *to be* в нужной форме в начало предложения.

Как и в отрицательных предложениях, в вопросе существительные в единственном числе используются с неопределенным артиклем *a / an*.

• *Is there a cat outside?*

• *Will there be a party next week?*

В вопросах существительные во множественном числе или неисчисляемые существительные используются с местоимением *any* (какой-нибудь).

Were there any pencils on my desk? На моем столе были (какие-то) карандаши?

Is there any money in your pockets? У тебя в карманах есть (какие-то) деньги?

В вопросах после **is there / was there / will there be** могут использоваться местоимения **anybody, anyone** (кто-то) и **anything** (что-то).

Is there anything I can do for you?

Я могу вам чем-то помочь?

Was there anybody in my room?

Был ли кто-то в моей комнате?

В кратких ответах на общие вопросы также используется конструкция **there is / there are** в утвердительной или отрицательной форме в нужном времени.

Is there a cat outside?

На улице есть кот?

Yes, there is..

Да, есть

No, there isn't.

Нет.

Was there anybody in my room?

Был ли кто-то в моей комнате?

Yes, there was.

Да.

No, there wasn't.

Нет.

В специальных вопросах вопросительное слово ставится на первое место, после которого идет порядок слов общего вопроса.

После вопросительных выражений **how many / **how much** следует существительное, к которому они относятся.**

•Who is there in my room?

•Why are there so many people?

•How much money is there in your wallet?

•Кто в моей комнате?

•Почему там так много людей?

•Сколько денег в твоём кошельке?

Особенности употребления

There is / There are могут быть использованы практически со всеми временами и модальными глаголами, а также с конструкцией **to be going to**. В этом случае изменяется только глагол **to be**.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <i>1. There has been an accident this morning. I hope everything is alright now.</i> | <i>1. Сегодня утром была авария. Надеюсь, сейчас все наладилось.</i> |
| <i>2. She said that there had been nothing to drink at Matt's party.</i> | <i>2. Она сказала, что на вечеринке Мэтта не было никаких напитков.</i> |
| <i>3. There must be some money in my pocket.</i> | <i>3. В моем кармане должны быть какие-то деньги.</i> |
| <i>4. There may be a dog in their garden.</i> | <i>4. Возможно, в их дворе есть собака.</i> |
| <i>5. There should have been a letter from Craig in my mailbox.</i> | <i>5. В моем почтовом ящике должно было быть письмо от Крейга.</i> |
| <i>6. There is going to be a charity concert next week. .</i> | <i>6. На следующей неделе собираются проводить благотворительный концерт</i> |

Перечисление предметов

При перечислении нескольких предметов после конструкции **there is / there are** глагол **to be** ставится в форму единственного или множественного числа в зависимости от числа существительного, которое идет за ним.

There is one cat and one puppy in Jack's house.

В доме Джека есть один кот и один щенок.

There is a cat and two puppies in Jack's house.

В доме Джека есть один кот и два щенка.

There are two puppies and a cat in Jack's house.

В доме Джека есть два щенка и один кот.

There с другими глаголами

Глагол **to be** в конструкции **there is / there are** может быть заменен на другие глаголы, которые выражают значение присутствия, такие как **to exist** (быть, существовать), **to lie** (лежать), **to live** (жить), **to come** (приходить, случаться), **to stand** (стоять) и т.д.

There was a big stature in this park.

В этом парке была большая статуя.

There stood a big stature in this park.

В этом парке стояла большая статуя.

There lives an old woman in this house.

В этом доме живет пожилая женщина.

There came some noise from his room.

Из его комнаты раздался (какой-то) шум.

Prepositions of Place



in



on



under



behind



in front of



above



below

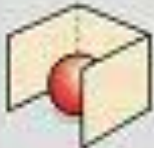









between



next to

1 Main uses

<i>at</i>		<p>There's someone at the door. She's at her desk by 9.00 every day. Write your name at the top of the paper.</p>
<i>in</i>		<p>There are some books in the cupboard. There was no one in the house.</p>
<i>on</i>		<p>The computer is on the desk. The poster is on the wall.</p>
<i>above</i>		<p>There's a poster on the wall above the desk. He lives in the flat above the shop.</p>
<i>below</i>		<p>Adrian is standing below the clock. The coats are in the cupboard below the stairs.</p>
<i>under</i>		<p>The rubbish bin is under the desk. I keep my old school books under the bed.</p>
<i>next to by beside</i>		<p>The cupboard is next to/by/beside the desk. He lives in the house next to/by/beside the school.</p>
<i>near</i>		<p>Adrian is standing near the door. She works at the shop near the station.</p>

2 Other uses

We use *at* with

- home and places of study/work:
at home, at school, at university, at work, at the office
- other places in a town:
at the doctor's, at the cinema, at the station

We use *in* with

- towns and countries:
in Milan, in Italy, in Europe



~~X I live at Buenos Aires.~~ ✓ I live *in* Buenos Aires.

1 in front of, behind, opposite, between

in front of		<i>Joanne is in front of Simon. Annie sits in front of me in the class.</i>
behind		<i>Simon is behind Joanne. There's a police car behind our car.</i>
opposite		<i>The snack bar is opposite the ticket office. My house is opposite the post office.</i>
between		<i>Simon is between Joanne and Mariella. That's me in the photo – between mum and dad.</i>



- ~~*X The snack bar is opposite to the ticket office.*~~
- ✓ The snack bar is opposite the ticket office.*



2 Describing a picture

We use prepositions to describe where things are in a picture.
Read this description of the picture at the top of the page.

The picture shows the entrance to a festival.

At the front we can see the ticket office. Three people are waiting for tickets.

There's a festival stage at the back.

The ticket office is on the left of the picture and the snacks are on the right.

In the centre there's a group of people.

At the top we can see the sky and at the bottom we can see some children.

