

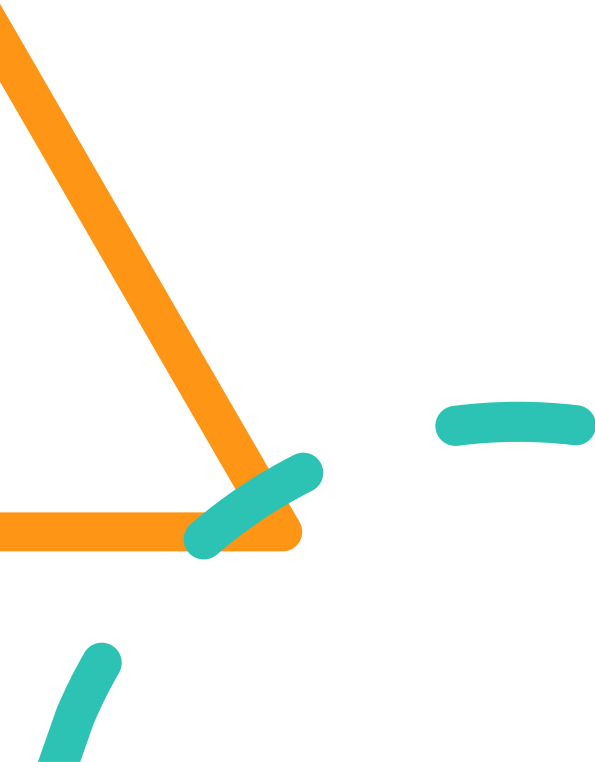
Countable and uncountable with  
articles

# Introduction

- I have a football.
- I have some footballs.
- I don't have any footballs.
- Do I have any footballs?



# Countable Nouns

- Nouns that we can count: car, house, book, etc.
  - We can say one car, two cars, three cars, etc.
  - Countable nouns have singular and plural forms: a car/cars, a house/houses, a book/books, etc.
- 

# A/an + Singular Countable Noun

- We CANNOT use a singular countable noun without a determiner like a/an, the, my, your, her, etc.
- I have car. (Incorrect)
- I have a car. (Correct)
- When I was child. (Incorrect)
- When I was a child. (Correct)

# Uncountable Nouns

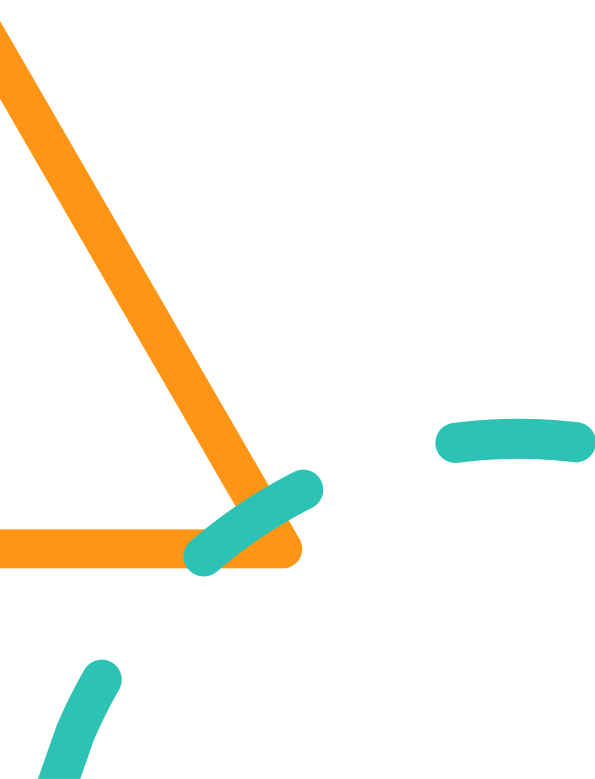
- Nouns that we cannot count: money, milk, rain, etc.
- We cannot say ~~one money~~, ~~two moneys~~, etc.
- Uncountable nouns do not have a plural form; they only have a singular form: money, milk, rain, etc.

# Do NOT Use A/an with Uncountable Nouns

- We cannot use a/an + uncountable noun.
- A/an means 'one', and we cannot count uncountable nouns.
- I need a money. (Incorrect)
- I need money. (Correct)
- We need to buy a sugar. (Incorrect)
- We need to buy sugar. (Correct)



# Types of Uncountable Nouns

- Food, drinks and liquids: cheese, bread, pasta, coffee, milk, petrol, fuel, etc.
  - Materials: iron, wood, metal, paper, plastic, etc.
  - Abstract ideas and feelings: information, advice, strength, time, love, excitement, etc.
  - Illnesses: diabetes, Alzheimer's, cancer, etc.
  - Languages: English, French, Spanish, etc.
- 

# Uncountable in English but not in other languages

- Some nouns are uncountable in English, but they are countable in other languages.
- Some of them are advice, news (it ends in -s, but it's a singular word), furniture, luggage, baggage, bread, cheese, toast, etc.



# Nouns that can be Countable and Uncountable

- Some nouns can be countable and uncountable because they can refer to a unit or to 'mass' or 'material'.
- Yesterday I had two coffees. (= two cups of coffee)
- I love coffee. (= the liquid that we drink)
- I found one hair in my soup. (one single hair)
- She has beautiful hair. (= the mass of hair on her head)

# A/an, Some, Any Chart

Grammar chart outlining the use of 'a/an', 'some', and 'any' with countable singular, countable plural, and uncountable nouns in positive statements, questions, and negative statements.

test-english.com			
A/AN, SOME, ANY	COUNTABLE SINGULAR	COUNTABLE PLURAL	UNCOUNTABLE
a/an	a car	-	-
some	-	some cars	some milk
any	-	any cars	any milk

test-english.com

### SOME/ANY

➔ Use **SOME** in (+)

*I have **some** questions for you.*

➔ Use **ANY** in (-) (?)

*Is there **any** sugar in the jar?*  
*We don't have **any** problems.*

❗ Use **SOME** in (?) when you offer or ask for something.

*Would you like **some** tea?*

# Using A/an

- We use a/an + singular countable noun.
- I have a new car.
- She has a brother and a sister.
- We cannot use a/an before a plural noun or an uncountable noun.
- We need to buy a sugar. (Incorrect)
- I need to buy sugar. (Correct)
- We saw a very beautiful places. (Incorrect)
- We saw very beautiful places. (Correct)

# Using Some/Any

- We use some and any before countable plural nouns or uncountable singular nouns.
- He gave me some coins.
- He didn't give me any coins.
- He gave me some money.

# Some vs. Any

- We use SOME in positive sentences.
- We cooked some cookies.
- We use ANY in negative sentences and questions.
- She didn't send me any messages.
- Have you got any brothers or sisters?
- **!** But we use SOME in questions when we are asking for something, or we are offering something.
  - Can I have some tea? (=I'm asking for some tea.)
  - Would you like some tea? (=I'm offering you some tea.)