

**In the name of God , the most gracious , the most merciful**

**﴿ وَفَوْقَ كُلِّ ذِي عِلْمٍ عَلِيمٌ ﴾**

**Al-Mustaqbal University**

**College of Technology & Health Sciences**

**Department : Medical Laboratories Techniques**

**English Language**

**Fourth Stage**

**2023-2024**

**M.Sc Rusul Niema Baiee**

## **Count and uncount nouns ( الاسماء المعدودة و الغير معدودة )**

It's important to distinguish between count and uncount nouns in english because their usage is different in regards to both determiners and verbs.

**Count nouns :>**

Count nouns are for things we can count using numbers. They have a singular and a plural form. The singular form can use the determiner "a" or "an". If you want to ask about the quantity of a countable noun, you ask "How many?" combined with the plural countable noun.

**Singular : I have a book.**

**Plural : I have three books.**

**Examples :**

- **She has three sisters.**
- **I own a house.**
- **My sister wants to be an engineer.**
- **I would like two books please.**
- **How many friends do you have?**

**Uncount nouns :>**

Uncountable nouns are for the things that we cannot count with numbers. They may be the names for abstract ideas or qualities or for physical objects that are too small or too amorphous to be counted (liquids, powders, gases, etc.). Uncountable nouns are used with a singular verb. They usually do not have a plural form for example ( tea , sugar , water , air , love , safety and fear).

## Examples :

- He has a lot of love for music.
- The sugar is sweet.

We cannot use a/an with these nouns. To express a quantity of an uncountable noun, use a word or expression like ( some, a lot of, much, a bit of, a great deal of ) or else use an exact measurement like ( a cup of, a bag of, 1kg of, 1L of, a handful of, a pinch of, an hour of, a day of ) . If you want to ask about the quantity of an uncountable noun, you ask "How much"?

## Examples :

- Can you give me some information about uncountable nouns?
- How much rice do you want?
- He did not have much sugar left.
- I want to drink a cup of tea.

## SOME & ANY

Some and any can be used with countable and uncountable nouns to describe an undefined or incomplete quantity.

**Some** is used in affirmative declarative sentences with countable and uncountable things. ( في الجمل الخبرية المثبتة مع اشياء معدودة و غير معدودة )

## Examples :-

- I have some oranges.
- We want some milk.
- Noor wants some help with her exams.

Some comes in cases of supply and demand only. ( في حالة العرض و الطلب )

## Examples :-

- Would you like some coffee?
- Can i have some apples , please?

**Any** comes in negative declarative sentences with countable and uncountable things. ( في الجمل الخبرية المنفية مع اشياء معدودة و غير معدودة )

**Examples :-**

- I don't have any friends.
- He doesn't have any money.
- I don't want any cake.

**Any** comes in case of questions. ( في حالة الاسئلة عن شيء ما )

**Examples :-**

- Does he got any paper left?
- Do you have any pen?
- Do you have any friends in London?

## **NOTE :**

**Some** can be used anywhere in a sentence , while ( Any ) can not be used at the beginning of a sentence.

- Some books are new.
- I have some books.

## **A few & A little**

The quantifiers few and a few, and little and a little seem nearly identical but they are actually quite distinct. These expressions show the speaker's attitude towards the quantity he is referring to as either positive or negative.

### **Positive attitude**

A few (for countable nouns) and a little (for uncountable nouns) describe the quantity in a positive way, implying that although the speaker may not have much, he has enough.

## Examples :-

- I've got a few friends. = I have enough friends.
- I have a few flowers in my garden. = I have enough flowers.
- I've got a little money. = I have enough money.
- I have a little free time on Thursdays. = I have enough free time.

## Negative attitude

Few (for countable nouns) and little (for uncountable nouns) describe the quantity in a negative way. They may actually indicate a total lack of the noun, but are more polite than saying so directly.

## Examples :-

- Few people visited him in hospital. = he had almost no visitors, or perhaps no visitors at all.
- I've seen few birds around here. = there are almost no birds, or perhaps not a single bird.
- He had little money for treats. = almost no money, or perhaps no money at all.
- I have little time for TV = almost no time, or perhaps no time at all.

*“Think before you speak*

*Read before you think.”*