

Dt - 22-06-2021

Q Write the plural forms.

1. man - men
2. cat - cats
3. bird - birds
4. child - children
5. mouse - mice
6. sky - skies
7. wolf - wolves
8. mango - mangoes
9. deer - deer
10. brush - brushes
11. knife - knives
12. key - keys
13. shelf - shelves
14. kite - kites
15. bench - benches

Write in your
Grammar Copy and Learn

22. 06. 2021.

A noun that denotes one person or thing is said to be in the **singular**.

EXAMPLES: card, wolf, woman

A noun that denotes more than one person or thing is said to be in the **plural**.

EXAMPLES: cards, wolves, women

We add an **s** to most singular nouns to change them into plurals.

EXAMPLES: bird – birds, animal – animals, train – trains

If a noun ends in **s, x, sh** or **ch**, its plural is formed by adding **es**.

EXAMPLES: glass – glasses, box – boxes, brush – brushes, church – churches

If a noun ends in **y** and there is a consonant before **y**, the plural is formed by changing **y** into **ies**.

EXAMPLES: army – armies, duty – duties, family – families

If a noun ends in **y** and there is a vowel before **y**, the plural is formed by adding **s**.

EXAMPLES: day – days, play – plays, key – keys

In some singular nouns which end in **f** or **fe**, the plural is formed by changing **f** or **fe** into **ves**.

EXAMPLES: wolf – wolves, thief – thieves, knife – knives

If a noun ends in **o**, in some words the plural is formed by adding **es**.

EXAMPLES: buffalo – buffaloes, hero – heroes, mango – mangoes

The plurals of some nouns are formed in an irregular manner.

EXAMPLES: mouse – mice, tooth – teeth, child – children

Some nouns are used only in the plural.

EXAMPLES: scissors, mathematics, jeans

Some nouns do not change in the plural.

EXAMPLES: sheep, aircraft, deer

Fill in the blanks with the correct nouns from the brackets.

Mr Gupta has two _____ watches _____ in his bag. (watch / watches)

Ashima has a blue _____ (dress / dresses)

The gardener cut off all the broken _____ (branch / branches)

The fairy granted the princess a _____ (wish / wishes)

My mother asked me to bring her the _____ (scissor / scissors)

There are a lot of _____ in our school. (room / rooms)

The two _____ had a wonderful time. (child / children)

8. To be strong and healthy, we must do our _____ regularly.
(exercise / exercises)

T. Circle the plural nouns. There may be more than one in a sentence.

1. The men swept the leaves away.
2. The cats climbed the fence.
3. The birds flew back to their nests.
4. The elephant ate thirty bananas.
5. The donkeys kicked the gate.
6. The buses stopped at all the schools.
7. The girls are playing in the park.
8. Yasmin saw two butterflies and three caterpillars in the garden.



U. Fill in the blanks with plural nouns.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. one child, two <u>children</u> | 6. one man, four <u>men</u> |
| 2. one ball, four <u>balls</u> | 7. one deer, four <u>deer</u> |
| 3. one boat, two <u>boats</u> | 8. one piece, some <u>pieces</u> |
| 4. one mouse, four <u>mice</u> | 9. one vegetable, many <u>vegetables</u> |
| 5. one torch, two <u>torches</u> | 10. one woman, a few <u>women</u> |

V. Fill in each blank with the singular of the noun given in brackets.

1. I kept the _____ book _____ on the table. (books)
2. Sushma rang the _____ doorbell (doorbells)
3. The men are sitting on a _____ bench (benches)
4. The ice-cream had a _____ cherry on top. (cherries)
5. The _____ sky looks clear today. (skies)
6. The human body is like a _____ machine (machines)
7. Nitin's _____ friend gifted him his favourite book on his birthday. (friends)
8. Mala had _____ jelly and _____ ice-cream after lunch. (jellies, ice creams)



Fill in the blanks with the plurals of the nouns given in brackets.

There were three _____ wolves _____ in the forest. (wolf)