	Not	te (1): If a noun is countable then –
	(a)	a or an can be used before it.
	(b)	e.g. a fisherman, an apple. The question 'How many?' is asked for countable nouns.
	()	
	(c)	e.g. How many farmers?
	(0)	Numbers can be used with countable nouns.
	(4)	e.g. one bat, two boxes. Words like few are also used before countable nouns.
	(d)	
	(-)	e.g. How many people? → a few people.
	(e)	Plurals are found in countable nouns.
		e.g. foreigners. The nouns which cannot be counted are called Uncountable Nouns.
	Т	he nouns which cannot be counted a series
	Note	e (2): If a noun is Uncountable then –
	(a)	
		e g. Their staple diet is mainly had a fish (X)
		Their staple diet is mainly a rice, a list (4) Their staple diet is mainly a rice, a list (4) The question 'How much?' is asked for uncountable nouns. The question 'end fish?
	(b)	The question 'How much: 10 and fish?
To a		e.g. How much rice and fish? Numbers cannot be used with uncountable nouns.
	(c) N	Numbers cannot be used with an and kindness (✔)
	e.	Numbers Carriet 25 .g. Their politeness and kindness (✔) .g. Their politeness and kindness (✗)
		g. Their one politeness and kindness (X) Their one politeness and kindness (X)
7	(d) Un	countable nouns do not have plural forms.
	e.g.	rice (✓), rices (X)
	(e) • Wo	ords like some, any, much, less, little, etc. are used with uncountable nouns.
		abstract nouns and material nouns are uncountable nouns.
	(I) Cons	ider the following example:
(1) Sugar	is made from sugarcane.
,	What is	s sugar made from? Therefore sugarcane is a material noun. Hence it is uncountable.
(2		cane needs a dry climate to grow.
(2,		plant? Here sugarcane is the name of a plant. Therefore it acts as a common noun. Hence it car
		d. Therefore, it is a countable noun.
4.4		ne blanks with 'a', 'an' or 'some' wherever necessary. Put a (X) where it is not applicable
1. 8	riii in to	le planks with a, all of some wherever necessary, i at a (x) who is not approximate
(1)	A c	child should have <u>a n</u> egg for <u>X</u> breakfast.
. ,		
(2)	_A_ b	poy threw <u>Gome</u> stones at me.
(2)	Hin o	window and Aug generocity brought him fame
(3)	MIS X	wisdom and x generosity brought him fame.
(4)	An ea	agle flies high up in the sky.
20	711	P.E.G.C '

(5)	The palace was built with marble, cement and stones.
(6)	Give meO good news.
(7)	The detective has gathered information about the thief.
(8)	An Indians should always respect their national flag.
(9)	The girl ate rice and had glass of water.
(10)	Add \underline{somo} sugar in my $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \hspace{1cm} \hspace{1cm}\hspace{1cm} \hspace{1cm} \hspace{1cm} \hspace{1cm} \hspace{1cm} \hspace{1cm} $
	Classify the words given below as countable or uncountable nouns in your notebook: mud, house, room, corner, chair, cloth, plates, chapatti, wheat, curry, soap, ice, ladder, powder, ink, oven, breadth, height, depth, pride. Make two sentences with each of the following words. Use the word once as a countable noun and once as an uncountable noun:
(1)	glass: She drank from a glass of water.
	The table topis made of glass.
(2)	stone: They found several stones on the beach.
	The castle walls are made of stone
(3	rice: He ordered + wo howls of rice.
	Rice is a staple food in many countries
(4	gold: She received three golds at the Olympics.
	The ring is made of gold.
(5) milk: The recipe calls for two milks of different brands-
	milkis good for your bones.