



Singular and Plural Nouns



Learning Outcomes

- Students will understand the concept of singular and plural nouns.
- They will learn the rules for forming plurals, including regular and irregular forms.
- They will identify and convert singular nouns to plural and vice versa.
- They will apply pluralization rules accurately in sentences.

Lead in





Look at the picture and write the number of objects with their names.



book	:	three books	pen	:	cap	:	
painting	:		kitten	:	pup	:	
table	:		pillow	:	tv	:	
fan	:		vase	:	stool	:	

Singular and Plural_

- A noun that stands for only one person or thing is called singular in number.
 - **Examples:** boy, girl, book, pen, etc.
- A noun that stands for more than one person or thing is called plural in number.

Examples: boys, girls, books, pens, etc.











The plural of most nouns is generally formed by adding -s to the singulars.

hats hat cat cats girl girls pen pens boy book books boys rings mat mats ring hen hens dog dogs kev door doors kevs tables chair chairs table balls bat bats ball

Nouns that end with s, sh, ch or x form the plural by adding es to the singulars.

class classes watch watches brush brushes glass glasses dish dishes matches match bench benches bus buses

Nouns that end with -o form their plurals by adding -es to the singulars.

cargo cargoes negro negroes
mango mangoes potato potatoes
tomato tomatoes hero heroes

Some nouns that end with -o form their plurals just by adding -s.

piano pianos commando commandos photo photos logo logos

Nouns that end with for fe form their plurals by replacing for fe with ves.

knife knives life lives leaf leaves thief thieves

Nouns that end with -y form their plurals by replacing -y with -ies.

baby babies lady ladies city cities story stories

Some nouns form their plurals by changing the inside vowels.

man men tooth teeth foot feet goose geese







Some nouns do not follow any rule while changing their plurals.

children child OX oxen

Some nouns have the same form in singular as well as in plural.

aircraft aircraft deer deer fish fish sheep sheep



Grammar Byte

- \odot In nouns ending with —us, form the plural by changing us to —i.
- alumni alumnus e.g. nucleus nuclei fungus fungi syllabus syllabi





I.Q. Test

Take help from your teacher/internet and find out the plurals of the following words. tableau plateau dice furniture moose luggage

Some nouns are always used in the plural.

Examples: scissors, spectacles, trousers, shorts, etc.

• Some nouns have no plural form.

Examples: news, information, furniture, etc.

Abbreviated nouns form their plurals by adding -s or -'s at the end.

Examples: MA → MAs/MA's

 $MP \longrightarrow MPs/MP's$

MLA MLAs/MLA's

Compound nouns form their plurals by adding -s to the principal word.

Examples: Father-in-law — Fathers-in-law

Mother-in-law — Mothers-in-law

Passer-by Passers-by









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A. '	Write down	the plur	als of the	following	words

1.	brush	 2.	potato	
3.	door	 4.	boy	
5.	father-in-law	 6.	story	
7.	key	 8.	hero	
9	knife	10	leaf	

- Rewrite the following sentences by changing the highlighted nouns into their В. plural form. Make necessary changes wherever needed. Skills/Leve
 - The boy is flying a kite. 1.
 - The girl is playing a piano. 2.
 - 3. The mouse is playing with the cat.

Points to Remember

- A noun that stands for only one person or thing is said to be singular in number.
- A noun that stands for more than one person or thing is said to be plural in number.



My Activity Corner



LISTENING/A1



Make a chart/ppt on singular and plural nouns and show it in your classroom.

















Practice your LSRW Skills on Communication Lab



WRITE YOUR SCORE







