## Count and Non-Count Nouns

**Count nouns** are nouns that are separate pieces and can be counted.

**Examples:** chair, necklace, pancake, school, snowflake

**Non-count nouns** are nouns that are more of a whole and cannot be counted.

**Example:** furniture, jewellery, batter, education, weather, snow

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Count Nouns</th>
<th>Non-Count Nouns</th>
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</table>
| • uses articles- a, an or the  
**The cats** are friendly.  
A **glass** is on the table. | • does not use a or an  
**The information** is valuable. (do not use an)  
**Furniture** is needed for the home. |
| • takes singular or plural form- add –s  
**The books** are on the table. (books is plural)  
**The book** is on the table. (book is singular) | • do not add –s to make plural  
**The jewellery** is on the table. (not jewelleries)  
**Education** is important. (not educations) |
| • the verb needs to agree with the noun and  
can be singular or plural  
**The pancakes** are delicious.  
**A monkey** has a long tail. | • the verb is always singular  
**Technology** has many advantages.  
**My friend’s advice** is very good. |
| • the quantity terms are many, several, few,  
each, every, any or one  
**How many apples** do you need?  
**Are there any tomatoes** in the fridge?  
**Every person** likes to be loved. | • the quantity terms are much, less, a little,  
little  
**How much milk** would you like?  
**Is there less sugar** in that coffee?  
**A little knowledge** goes a long way. |
| • these quantity terms can be used for both some, any, most, more, all, a lot of, no, none of the  
**There are some monkeys** in the tree.  
**There is some information** in the book.  
**Most books** have information.  
**Most information** is found in books. | |

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