

How to use plural and singular

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I'm not robot


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Next

Name _____

My Visit to the Zoo

Directions: Circle the correct form of each noun.
Write the correct form of each word.

When I visit the zoo I love to visit the giraffes. I love watching them pull leaves out of the tree/trees. The trees are always so high. I do not know how giraffes can reach them. High in the tree, I can always see monkey/monkeys swinging around. When I went to the zoo last week, there was a lady/ladies named Amy. She was the zookeeper for the giraffes and monkeys. Amy asked me if I wanted to help feed the animal/animals. I was so excited. I learned that monkeys love to eat banana/bananas. We fed the giraffe/giraffes lettuce from the zoo's garden. I enjoyed my visit. I am so excited to see all my friend/friends in school tomorrow! I will tell them all about my visit to the zoo.

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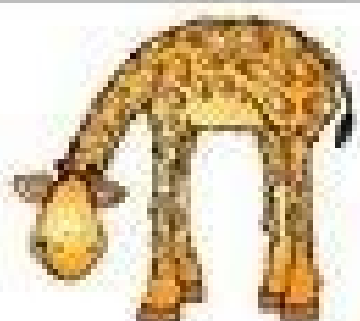
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TYPES OF NOUNS THAT NEED (OR DON'T NEED) AN ARTICLE



NEED A DETERMINER: COUNTABLE SINGULAR NOUNS
You can't say, "Dog sat on the sidewalk." You have to use a determiner. Example: "A dog sat on the sidewalk."



NEVER TAKE A DETERMINER: PROPER NOUNS
Proper nouns, in other words names, don't take a determiner. "John sat on the sidewalk," is fine.



DON'T NEED A DETERMINER: PLURAL NOUNS
Plural nouns don't need a determiner. "Cats sat on the windowsill," is fine. "The cats sat on the sill," is also fine.



DON'T NEED A DETERMINER: MASS NOUNS
Uncountable nouns don't need a determiner. "Fruit is on sale," is fine. "The fruit is on sale," is also fine.



El adjetivo determinativo: posesivos



ADJETIVO DETERMINATIVO

CLASES DE DETERMINATIVOS

DEMOSTRATIVOS

POSESIVOS

NUMERALES

INDEFINIDOS

Un poseedor

FORMAS DE LOS POSESIVOS						
	1.ª PERSONA		2.ª PERSONA		3.ª PERSONA	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Masculino	mío	míos	tuyo	tuyos	suyo	suyos
Femenino	miá	mías	tuya	tuyas	suya	suyas

Varios poseedores

	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Masculino	nuestro	nuestros	vuestro	vuestros	suyo	suyos
Femenino	nuestra	nuestras	vuestra	vuestras	suya	suyas

» PRESIONE LA BARRA ESPACIADORA PARA AVANZAR EN LOS CONTENIDOS

1º ESO | Lengua castellana y Literatura



Some Common Irregular Plural Nouns	
Singular	Plural
• child • deer • fish • foot • goose • knife • leaf • man • mouse • octopus • person • sheep • tooth • wife • wolf • woman	• children • deer • fish* • feet • geese • knives • leaves • men • mice • octopi • people • sheep • teeth • wives • wolves • women

* Both 'fish' and 'fishes' is correct (scientists sometimes talk about different species of *fishes*), although *fish* is more commonly used.

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Nouns

- Singular and plural nouns

Singular nouns: Refer to one thing.

a baby a dog a flower



Plural nouns: Refer to two or more things

babies dogs flowers



How to use singular and plural possessive nouns. How to use plural and singular in a sentence. How to use plural and singular verb. How to use singular and plural nouns. How to use possessive nouns in singular and plural forms. How to use singular and plural nouns in a sentence. How do you use singular and plural in a sentence. How to use singular and plural verb in a sentence.

Show me the plural or singular verbs with money! Some people actually like to talk about money. Other people put money in the non-discussion category next to root channels, brussels sprouts and giant spiders. But even those who do not like to talk about money occasionally they have to write about it. Here is a short booklet on when using plural or singular verbs with money. 1. Use unique verbs with specific cash amounts even including words in the plural for currency (for example, dallares, letters, or pounds): Twenty dollars are not far away at the gas pump nowadays. (instead of twenty dollars donâ€™t + €) 50 dollars go to the winner of the draw tonight. (instead of A € fifty dollars goÂ€ | Collection in celebration of the great reviewers in the world. Call now! (instead of A € \$ 25 secure A A €) Today, they were raised \$ 5,000 for local animal shelter. (Instead of ~ \$ 5,000 Were-€) 3. Use the Traditional Subject Agreement -Verbo with Multiple Pieces of Individual Currency: US dollars are removed from circulation if they become damaged. The British sterling pound comes in currency or paper format, depending on the facial value. In a near post titled â€™ How to format money in general writing, â€™ We will explore money formats in text, such as when using symbols (for example, \$ or A €) and when using currency names (for example, dallares Letters). Until there, I hope your own money feels more plural than singular! Update: If you need to type currency symbols that are not available on your keyboard, such as euro, pound and signs of cenders, see my post € three ways to insert currency symbols in Microsoft Word. Â€ This post explains how to insert coin symbols the dialog box Word symbols, Alt codes, and shortcut keys. In addition, it includes a YouTube video with the Symbol Symbol Symbol dialog boxA unique © group. Example One of the students is / is tired. When a dosâ€™€ followed by whom or that, check who is being described: the whole group or one of them. Examples One of the students who is studying is sitting at the table. Who's studying? Students are. Who's sitting at the table? One of them ©. One of the students, who is studying for the test, © a flourishing poet. Who's studying? One of the students ©. Who are © a poet? This student ©. InfoGrÃ¡fico: Singular verb vs. plural with one of many When one of a group is© the subject in a sentence (for example, one of the students), use a singular verb as A© and has. This is because the subject of ©, not the plural word that follows. Examples One of the students is right. Who's right? One of the students ©. The subject of the verb © â€™umâ€™, not studentsâ€™: One of my friends is calling. Who's calling? One of my friends ©. Here are a few more examples. Examples One of my cousins is visiting us from Fiji. One of the children brought/brought a tarAentula for the picnic. One of the boys playing in the © my son. One of the girls has/has a bicycle. One of the cats ©/is playing with his shadow. One of my dogs loves/love to visit the veterinÃ¡rio. In questions too©m, remember to use the singular verb. Will Examples Be one of your children a writer? Is one of you available to help with this project? Have one of them called? Will you be one of the students a basketball player? NoteWhen a lot of them © the subject of a sentence, it traditionally takes a singular verb. Purists argue that the subject is still © the noun â€™umâ€™, which is © singular. Example One in five students © elected. However, others argue that one in fiveâ€™© a plural subject, since it refers to more than one person, or twenty percent of the population. So, using a plural verb with â€™um in fiveâ€™â€™© wrong. Example One in five New Yorkershas been vaccinated. One as the subject of a sentence © singular, even when followed by a plural pronoun like them or us. Use singular verbs like © It does. Examples One of them has the secret formula. One of us is telling the truth. One of us has all the winning cards. One of them knows the answer. One of them is © the right answer. Type One, every word © singular. Examples Each of us has/has a flashlight. Every single one of them © a winner. Each of the students has/has a penis. When one of the © followed by who or what, the verb used depends on the antecedent of the pronoun whowwho ©, who or what is being described. Check who you are referring to: one in the group or the whole group? For example, the stabilization students recommend students to apply to universities this year to wait in the classroom. Who's waiting in the classroom? Students who are applying to universities this year should be placed on equal opportunities. One of the studios as people applying to universities this year is waiting in the classroom. Who wants to apply to colleges? The students are now studying. Who's waiting in the classroom? One of them is ©. To decide whether to use a singular or plural verb, check what is being modified. Is an expounded document being described, or the plural noun that follows? Example: One of the reasons why the carrier makes mistakes that it loves/considers that pizza is meowing outside the door. Who loves pizza? Cats are amazed at that. Who's meowing out there? One of them is ©. However, when the class begins with whom or which is included in commas, it describes one of the groups, not the whole group. So again we use a singular instead of a plural verb. Examples One of the cats, who loves pizza, is meowing outside the door. Who loves pizza? One of the cats loves it. Who's meowing out there? This cat is ©. One of which is applying for universities, is waiting in the classroom. Who wants to apply for universities? One of the students is. Who's waiting? This student is. Should be used a or plural verb after who??? one of the constructions? depends on who is being described: the whole group or one of the group? TipNo pronoun, which means "not one" or "not any", can take a singular or plural verb, depending on whether it refers to one of the group or the group as a whole. Examples None of the students are here. None of the students know the answer. Find more examples in this article about whether none is singular or plural. Examples of literature Here are some examples of â€™ one of the phrases? in the writings of famous authors. Note how they use singular verbs as it is to agree to the subject one. Examples One of the symptoms of an approaching nervous breakdown is the belief that oneâ€™s work is terribly important. Bertrand Russell, The Conquest of Happiness (1930) One of the biggest jobs we all face in combat is to overcome fear. Joseph Heller, Catch-22 (1961) One of the quainter quirks of life is that we shall never know who dies on the same day as we do ourselves. â€™ Philip Larkin (ed. Anthony Thwaite), Letters to Monica (2010) In contrast, in the following examples, the writers use plural verbs (have, look) after the word who to agree with the plural nouns (women, people) instead of with "one". Examples If she had been left alone she would have gone on, in her own way, enjoying herself thoroughly, until people found one day that she had turned imperceptibly into one of â€™ those womenâ€™ who â€™ haveâ€™ become old without ever having been middle agedÂ€ . â€™ Doris Lessing, The Grass Is Singing (1950) She was one of â€™ those peopleâ€™ who â€™

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