

Grammar Power 6

PLURAL NOUNS

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General rule:

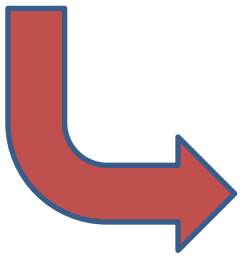
To form the plural of a noun, simply add **s** to the singular form.

Examples: dog/dogs; cat/cats; house/houses

Nouns ending in **ch, sh, ss** and **x**:

The plural is formed by adding **es**.

Examples: church/churches; wish/wishes; class/classes; box/boxes



Exceptions: When the **ch** sounds like a **k**, only add **s**.

Examples: stomach/stomachs; monarch/monarchs

Nouns ending in o:

1. If the o is preceded by a **consonant**, add **es**.

Examples: tomato/tomatoes; potato/potatoes

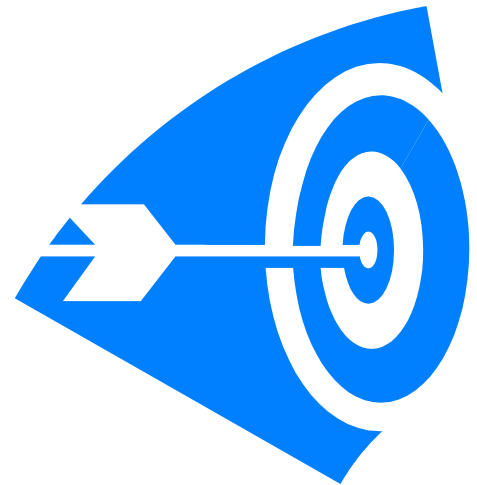


Exceptions: For all **musical terms**, simply add **s**.

Examples: piano/pianos; concerto/concertos;
cello/cellos; soprano/sopranos; tango/tangos

2. If the o is preceded by a **vowel**, add **s**.

Examples: cameo/cameos; radio/radios



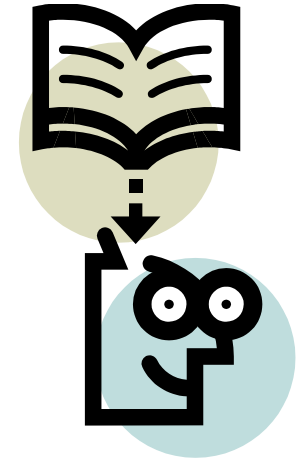
Nouns ending in y:

1. If the **y** is preceded by a **consonant**, change the **y** to **i** and add **es**.

Examples: city/cities; lady/ladies; party/parties

2. If the **y** is preceded by a **vowel**, add **s**.

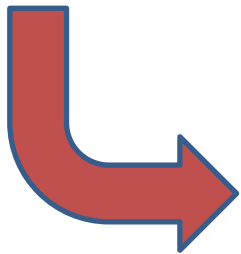
Examples: day/days; bay/bays



Nouns ending in f or fe:

1. Change the **f** or **fe** to **ves**.

Examples: life/lives; elf/elves; wife/wives; leaf/leaves



Exceptions: belief, chief, cliff, grief, gulf, proof, roof, safe add **s**.

Irregular plurals:

child/children

foot/feet

goose/geese

man/men

die/dice

woman/women

mouse/mice

ox/oxen

tooth/teeth

Invariable:

deer; fish; salmon; sheep

Always plural:

Binoculars; clothes; glasses; pants; pyjamas; scissors

