



A DANH TỪ SỐ ÍT VÀ DANH TỪ SỐ NHIỀU

The plural of a noun is usually -s: singular (= one) —> plural (= two or more)

a flower → some flowers

a train \rightarrow two **trains**

one week
→ a few weeks

a nice place
→ some nice places

this student → these **students**

a flower some **flowers**

Spelling

$$-s/-sh/-ch/-x \longrightarrow -es \quad bus \qquad \rightarrow buses \qquad dish \qquad \rightarrow dishes \\ box \qquad \rightarrow boxes \\ tomato \qquad \rightarrow tomatoes$$

$$-y \qquad \rightarrow -ies \qquad baby \qquad \rightarrow babies \qquad dictionary \rightarrow dictionaries \\ but -ay/-ey/-oy \qquad -ys \qquad day \qquad \rightarrow days \qquad dictionary \rightarrow dictionaries \\ monkey \qquad \rightarrow monkeys \qquad boy \qquad \rightarrow boys$$

$$-f/-fe \qquad \rightarrow -ves \quad shelf \qquad \rightarrow shelves \qquad knife \qquad \rightarrow knives \qquad wife \qquad \rightarrow wives$$



CÁC DANH TỪ LUÔN Ở HÌNH THỰC SỐ NHIỀU

These things are plural



Ex1: Do you wear glasses?

Ex2: Where are the scissors? I need them.

You can also say a pair of scissors / a pair of trousers / a pair of pajamas etc.:

Ex3: I need a new pair of jeans, or I need some new jeans, (not a new jeans)



CÁC TRƯỜNG HỢP NGOẠI LỆ

Some plurals do not end in -s:

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this man \rightarrow these \, men one foot \rightarrow two \, feet that sheep \rightarrow those \, sheep a woman \rightarrow some \, women a tooth \rightarrow all \, my \, teeth a fish \rightarrow a \, lot \, of \, fish a many \, children a mouse \rightarrow some \, mice
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also

a person → two people / some people / a lot of people etc.:

Ex4: She's a nice person.

but

Ex5: They are nice people, (not nice persons)



D CÁC TRƯỜNG HỢP KHÁC

People is plural (= they), so we say people are / people have etc.:

- Ex6: A lot of people speak English, (not speaks)
- Ex7: I like the people here. They are very friendly.

Police is plural:

Ex8: The police want to talk to anybody who saw the accident, (not The police wants)

