

1. The Core Difference

Countable Nouns

These are individual objects, people, or ideas that can be counted as separate units. They have both **singular** and **plural** forms.

- **Examples:** *Cat/Cats, Bottle/Bottles, Idea/Ideas, Dollar/Dollars.*
- **Rule:** You can use numbers (one, two, three) and the articles **a/an** with them.

Uncountable Nouns

These are seen as a whole or a mass. They cannot be counted individually and **do not** have a plural form.

- **Examples:** *Water, Rice, Information, Luggage, Money, Happiness.*
- **Rule:** You cannot use **a/an** or numbers. You don't say "three waters"; you say "three glasses of water."
- **We used :** much/little, some/a lot of

2. Quantifiers: What to Use When

Quantifiers tell us "how much" or "how many." Some are picky about which nouns they hang out with.

Quantifier	Use with Countable?	Use with Uncountable?	Example
Many	Yes	No	"I have many books."
Much	No	Yes	"There isn't much sugar."
A few	Yes	No	"I have a few friends."
A little	No	Yes	"I need a little help."
A lot of / Lots of	Yes	Yes	"We have lots of time/dogs."
Some / Any	Yes (plural)	Yes	"Do you have any salt/eggs?"

3. Tricky "Chameleon" Nouns

Some words change meaning depending on whether they are used as countable or uncountable.

- **Hair:**
 - *Uncountable:* "She has long **hair**." (The whole head of hair).
 - *Countable:* "There is **a hair** in my soup!" (One single strand).
- **Paper:**
 - *Uncountable:* "I need some **paper** to write on." (The material).
 - *Countable:* "I'm going to buy **a paper**." (A newspaper).
- **Experience:**
 - *Uncountable:* "She has a lot of **experience**." (Knowledge/skill).
 - *Countable:* "It was a wonderful **experience**." (A specific event).

4. Making the Uncountable Countable

To count things like water or advice, we use **Measure Words** or "Partitives":

- A **piece** of advice / news / furniture.
- A **glass/bottle** of water.
- A **cup** of coffee.
- A **bag** of rice.

Quick Tip: If you're ever unsure in a positive sentence, "**a lot of**" is your best friend—it works for almost everything!

5. Comparatives

- When comparing cities and regions, you combine **comparative adjectives** with the **quantifiers** we just discussed to describe differences in size, population, and atmosphere.

1. Comparing with Adjectives

To compare two places, we change the adjective based on its length.

➤ Short Adjectives (1 syllable)

Add **-er + than**.

- "Tokyo is **bigger than** Kyoto."
- "The air in the mountains is **cleaner than** in the city."

➤ Adjectives ending in -y

Change -y to **-ier + than**.

- "Life in London is **busier than** in Cornwall."

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- “Is Rome **dirtier than** Paris?”

➤ Long Adjectives (2+ syllables)

Use **more + adjective + than**.

- “New York is **more expensive than** Berlin.”
- “This region is **more beautiful than** the last one.”

2. Comparing with Quantifiers

This is where your countable/uncountable rules come into play. We use quantifiers to compare **amounts** (people, traffic, space).

For Countable Nouns (People, Buildings, Parks)

- **More:** “There are **more people** in Shanghai than in Sydney.”
- **Fewer:** “There are **fewer parks** in the city center than in the suburbs.”

For Uncountable Nouns (Traffic, Pollution, Space, Money)

- **More:** “There is **more traffic** in Los Angeles than in Oslo.”
- **Less:** “There is **less pollution** in the rural regions.”

3. Comparing Equality: "As... As"

If two places are the same, use **as [adjective] as**. If they are different, use **not as... as**.

- **Equality:** “The cost of living in Miami is **as high as** in New York.”
- **Difference:** “The village is **not as crowded as** the city.” (Meaning the city is more crowded).

4. Useful "City vs. Region" Vocabulary

Feature	City (Countable/Uncountable)	Countryside/Region
Population	More people (C)	Fewer people (C)
Space	Less space (U)	More open space (U)
Noise	More noise (U)	More peace (U)
Jobs	More job opportunities (C)	Fewer job opportunities (C)