Nouns can be countable or uncountable. Countable nouns can be counted, e.g. *an apple*, *two apples*, *three apples*, etc. Uncountable nouns cannot be counted, e.g. *air*, *rice*, *water*, etc. When you learn a new noun, you should check if it is countable or uncountable and note how it is used in a sentence.

Countable nouns

For positive sentences we can use *a/an* for singular nouns or *some* for plurals.

There's **a** man at the door.

I have **some** friends in New York.

For negatives we can use *a/an* for singular nouns or *any* for plurals.

I don't have **a** dog.

There aren't **any** seats.

Uncountable nouns

Here are some examples of uncountable nouns:

bread	rice	coffee	
money	advice	luggage	

We use some with uncountable nouns in positive sentences and any with negatives.

There's **some** milk in the fridge.

There isn't **any** coffee.

Questions

In questions we use alan, any or how many with countable nouns.

Is there **an** email address to write to?

Are there **any** chairs?

How many chairs are there?

And we use any or how much with uncountable nouns.

Is there **any** sugar?

How much orange juice is there?

But when we are offering something or asking for something, we normally use some.

Do you want **some** chocolate?

Can we have **some** more chairs, please?

We also use some in a question when we think the answer will be 'yes'.

Have you got **some** new glasses?

Other expressions of quantity

A lot of (or lots of) can be used with both countable and uncountable nouns.

There are **lots of** apples on the trees.

There is **a lot of** snow on the road.

Notice that we don't usually use many or much in positive sentences. We use a lot of instead.

They have **a lot of** money.

However, in negative sentences we use *not many* with countable nouns and *not much* with uncountable nouns.

There are a lot of carrots but there are n't many potatoes.

There's lots of juice but there is **n't much** water.