**Subject and verb agreement, special cases**

There are four kinds of nouns:

1- Countable Nouns

There are two kinds of countable nouns.

a- Regular Nouns

They are nouns that have (s/es/ies) when we change them into plurals.

Examples

a boy – boys

a dish - dishes

a baby – babies

b- Irregular Nouns

They are nouns that don't have (s/es/ies) when we change them into plurals.

Examples

a man – men

a woman – women

a child – children

a tooth – teeth

a phenomenon – phenomena

an oasis - oases

an ox – oxen

There are many cases concerning countable nouns;

Case 1

( Indefinite articles, A & AN )

- 'A' means one. A comes before a singular noun that starts with a consonant sound.

Example

We just met a pharmacist.

- 'An' means one. 'An' comes before a singular noun that starts with a vowel sound.

Example

They just met an archaeologist.

- We can replace "one" with "a" and "an"

Example

The train can go from Alex to Damietta in an hour.

OR

The train can go from Alex to Damietta in one hour.

Case 2

( Demonstratives, This & That )

- 'This' comes before a singular noun, which is close to the speaker.

Example

This book is fascinating.

- 'That' comes before a singular noun which is more distant from the speaker.

Example

That car is costly.

Case 3

( Demonstratives, These & Those )

- 'These' comes before a plural noun, which is close to the speaker.

Example

These cats are hungry.

- 'Those' comes before a plural noun, which is close to the speaker.

Example

Those buildings are too high.

Case 4

(Quantifiers, Some & Any)

- 'Some' is used in affirmative 'positive' sentences.

Example

I have some information about Egypt.

- 'Any' is used in negative sentences and questions.

Examples

I don't have any information about Egypt.

Do you have any information about Egypt?