

LOENDATAVAD NIMISÕNAD / COUNTABLE NOUNS

- Mõned sõnad, mis on “s”-lõpulised, ei ole tegelikult loendatavad: *news, measles, mathematics, billiards.*
Measles is a disease.
Maths was my favourite subject years ago.
- Mõned sõnad, mis on loendamatud, võib kasutada ka loendatavatena, kuid ainult ainsuse vormis: *education, knowledge, importance, traffic.*
John hopes to get a good education.
- Loendatavad ebareeglipärased nimisõnad, mis on alati **mitmuses**: *police, people, poultry. The police are looking for the criminal who escaped from the prison three days ago.*

LOENDAMATUD NIMISÕNAD / UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

- Esinevad **artiklita või koos määrava artikliga “the”**.
- Neid **ei saa panna mitmusesse** või loendada.
- Neid saab kasutada sõnadega **much/ some/ little** (=mitte paljud)/ **a little** (=mõned)/ **an amount of/ a piece of/ a lot of/ lots of**.
much money, little time, a piece of bread
- Need on **ainenimed, abstraktsed mõisted**.
water, flour, love, sport, money, cheese
- Kui see aine või mõiste on tähenduses “need liigid, brändid või tüübid”, siis võib neid kasutada ka mitmuses.
Flours are made from different starchy plants: wheat, oats, barley, rye (=the types of flour).
- Kui tuuakse välja uus idee või laiendatakse mõtet, siis võib kasutada osasid loendamatu sõnasid loendatavatena: *land, noise, coffee, water, sound, rain, stone, conversation, difficulty, business, pleasure, war, language, pain, snow, life.*
I have always been bad at running. But I really love skiing, which is a popular winter sport.
- Loendamatud nimisõnad, mis on alati **ainsuses**: *accommodation, advice, assistance, baggage, cash, clothing, cutlery, dancing, furniture, homework, information, knowledge, leisure, litter, money, music, news, nonsense, permission, poetry, progress, shopping, sightseeing, transport, underwear, violence, weather.*

The good news is that I won the lottery!

My knowledge of English is steadily progressing.



OMASTAV KÄÄNE / THE POSSESSIVE CASE

Omastava käände moodustamiseks lisatakse reeglina nimisõna lõppu ülakoma ja "s" (s)

- **ainsuses olevad nimisõnad:** *Kate's personal belongings, mother's best friend*
- **mitmuses olevatele reeglipärastele nimisõnadele** lisatakse ülakoma (') või ülakoma ja "s" (s): *the girls' (s) party, the Grimms' (s) fairy-tales*
- **mitmuses olevatele ebareeglipärastele nimisõnadele** lisatakse ülakoma ja "s" (s): *the children's birthdays, women's hairbrushes*
- Liitnimisõnade puhul lisatakse "s" viimase sõna lõppu. *She is my sister-in law's best friend Niina.*
 - rääkides poodidest, kodudest jne, mille omanikud on teada, üldtuntud või eelnevalt mainitud, piisab ainult "s" lisamisest ja täpsustavat nimisõna pole enam vaja: *the florist's* (NOT ~~the florist's shop~~), *the newsagent's, My house is older than Mia's* (=Mia's house)
 - kui **mitmesõnaline väljend**, mis on omavahel ühendatud sõnaga and, moodustab tähenduslikult ühtse terviku, lisatakse "s" teise nimisõna lõppu
Ann and Mary's parents=Anni ja Mary mõlema vanemad ehk nad on õed.
- Kui väljendis olevad sõnad ei ole tähenduslikult seotud, siis lisatakse "s" mõlema sõna lõppu. *Mary's and my granny's dogs often play together outside* (= kaks koera, mõlematel erinev perenaine).
 - valik **väljendeid:** *the needle's eye, to keep something out of harm's way*

MODAL VERBS MAY, MIGHT, COULD

Use may, may not, might or could to say it is possible that something is true, happens or will happen but we don't know for sure.

The photocopier isn't working – there may be some paper stuck inside.

Use could to emphasise that there are other possibilities in addition to the one you are mentioning.

Karl and Mary could arrive some time this afternoon.

Use might to emphasise that the opposite is also possible. *I might go to the gym today.*

Use may, might, could + well/easily to say something is a strong possibility. *The weather may well improve by the weekend.*

I'd better write it down otherwise I could easily forget.

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Kasutatud allikad: *Complete CAE* (2009). Cambridge : Cambridge University Press
Kasutatud allikad: *Ready for FCE* (2008). Norris, Roy. Oxford : Macmillan Education



Use **may, might, could + possibly/ conceivably** or just **might** to say something is a remote possibility.

My boss could conceivably change her mind and decide to give me a pay increase. I just might have time to finish that report this week.

TOO AND ENOUGH

Too means 'more than necessary or desirable'.

1. 1) **too + adjective/ adverb**
This jumper is too big. Can I try a smaller size?
2. 2) **too much/ too many (+noun)**
*I can't eat this. There's too much sugar in it.
There are too many people here. Let's go home.*
3. 3) **too + adverb/ adjective (+for +object) + infinitive**
*It's too cold to play football today.
He spoke too quickly for me to understand him.*

Enough means 'as much as is necessary'.

- 1) **Adjective/ Adverb + enough**
Are you warm enough or shall I turn the heating on?
- 2) **Enough + noun**
We'll have to stand because there aren't enough chairs.
- 3) **Enough (+ for + object) + infinitive with to**
I haven't got enough time to see you today.

