

**1. ORDINARY -S PLURALS:**

discos, dogs, safes, roofs, elks, oranges, pounds, chefs, chiefs, adults, tails, roses, pianos, books, photos, archipelagos, coins, radios, tales, floors, brothers

**2. -Y REMAINS -Y AFTER A VOWEL (=vokal)**

keys, toys, plays, days, valleys, turkeys, monkeys, rays, boys, donkeys, storeys

**3. -Y --> -IE AFTER A CONSONANT... VERY IMPORTANT RULE!**

lorries, cities, countries, universities, libraries, subsidiaries, stories, dairies, fairies, theories, daisies... from the list + many others such as comedies, tragedies, tendencies etc.

**4. PLURAL -ES BECAUSE OF AN AWKWARD SOUND AT THE END OF THE NOUN (=substantivet)**

bushes, boxes, glasses, churches, bosses, matches, buses, classes

**5. THERE ARE FOUR NOUNS ENDING WITH AN -O THAT HAVE THE PLURAL -ES**

tomatoes, potatoes, heroes, echoes ... (archipelagoes)

**6. THERE ARE THREE NOUNS WITH THE PLURAL ENDING -EN OR -REN**

oxen, children... and the archaic plural of the word 'brother' --> brethren

**7. SEVEN NOUNS WITH NO PLURAL -S , SINCE THE VOWELS IN THE MIDDLE OF THE NOUNS CHANGE IN THE PLURAL**

feet, teeth, geese, men, women, mice, lice

**8. NOUNS THAT DO NOT CHANGE IN THE PLURAL, NO PLURAL ENDING!**

prey, reindeer, deer, moose, (elk), sheep, quid, Portuguese, Vietnamese, Swiss, Chinese, Japanese, fish, pike, perch, trout, salmon... one sheep - fifteen sheep

**9. FOURTEEN NOUNS ENDING WITH -F OR -FE HAVE THE PLURAL ENDING -VES**

calves, halves, knives, leaves, lives, loaves, -selves, shelves, sheaves, thieves, wives, wolves, midwives, elves

**10. PLURALS OF COMPOUND WORDS (=sammansatta ord)**

grown-ups, sons-in-law, babysitters, typewriters etc.

**11. PLURALS OF LATIN AND GREEK WORDS... SING. -SIS AND PLUR. -SES**

phenomena, bases, crises, diagnoses, analyses, syntheses