

Most plurals are formed in English by adding S or ES to the end of the word. There are also many specific Latin endings which require a change when forming the plural, but these are strict rules and patterns. Unfortunately, not all of the nouns in English follow these patterns. These are called irregular plurals. We have categorised the irregular plurals into groups to help you learn them.

### OO → EE

foot → feet  
goose → geese  
tooth → teeth

### No Change

fish → fish  
sheep → sheep  
deer → deer  
bison → bison  
moose → moose  
swine → swine  
series → series  
species → species

### EN Ending

child → children  
ox → oxen  
man → men  
woman → women

### OUSE → ICE

mouse → mice  
louse → lice

### French X

beau → beaux  
chateau → chateaux  
bureau → bureaux

### Plurals only

These words only exist in the plural form and always require a plural noun.

Glasses  
Shorts  
Jeans  
Scissors  
Pants  
Tweezers  
Binoculars

### Hebrew IM

cherub → cherubim  
seraph → seraphim

### Two-part plurals

The noun should always become plural and never the adjectives or prepositions.

Son-in-law → sons-in-law  
Runner-up → runners-up

### Italian O → I

libretto → libretti  
tempo → tempi  
virtuoso → virtuosi

### Completely Irregular

person → people  
penny → pence