

## 4A Countable and uncountable nouns: a / an, some / any

### Countable and uncountable nouns

We can count some things (e.g. *one lemon*, *eight grapes*). These things (e.g. *lemon*, *grape*) are **countable** nouns. They can be singular (e.g. *lemon*) or plural (e.g. *lemons*). We can't count some things (e.g. *cheese* NOT *one cheese*; *pasta* NOT *two pastas*). These things (e.g. *cheese*, *pasta*) are **uncountable** nouns. They can only be singular (e.g. *cheese*), not plural (*cheeses*).



### some / any

We use *some/any* with plural and uncountable nouns. We use *some/any* when we do not need to say the exact amount.

We use *some* in positive sentences:

*I'd like **some** potatoes.*

We use *any* in negative sentences and questions:

*We haven't got **any** potatoes.*

*Have you got **any** potatoes?*

▶ 04.08

Countable	singular	a/an <i>I've got <b>a</b> lemon.</i> <i>I don't need <b>an</b> onion.</i>
	plural	some/any <i>We'd like <b>some</b> grapes.</i> <i>We don't want <b>any</b> potatoes.</i>
Uncountable	some/any	<i>They've got <b>some</b> pasta.</i> <i>Do you want <b>any</b> cheese?</i>

### a / an

We use *a/an* with singular nouns. *a/an* means *one*. We can't use them with plurals or uncountable nouns.

We use *a* before a consonant sound:

*a* lemon, *a* potato

We use *an* before a vowel sound (*a, e, i, o, u*):

*an* onion, *an* egg



These common nouns are uncountable:

*money music hair furniture fruit water cheese  
butter bread rice meat chicken = meat fish = meat*

## 4B Quantifiers: much, many, a lot of

### How much? / How many?

We use *How much? / How many?* to ask about quantities.

▶ 04.14

We use *How many?* with countable nouns:

*How many eggs* have we got?

We use *How much?* with uncountable nouns:

*How much milk* have we got?

When we ask about a price, we can just ask *How much?*

*How much* does it cost?

### Large and small quantities

▶ 04.15

	Countable	Uncountable
Large quantity	<i>a lot of</i> <i>I buy <b>a lot of</b> grapes.</i>	<i>a lot of</i> <i>I cook <b>a lot of</b> pasta.</i>
Medium quantity	<i>quite a lot of</i> <i>I eat <b>quite a lot of</b> grapes.</i>	<i>quite a lot of</i> <i>I eat <b>quite a lot of</b> pasta.</i>
Small quantity	<i>a few</i> <i>I eat <b>a few</b> grapes every evening.</i>	<i>a little</i> <i>I've got <b>a little</b> pasta.</i>
	<i>not many</i> <i>We haven't got <b>many</b> grapes.</i>	<i>not much</i> <i>I haven't got <b>much</b> pasta.</i>
One	<i>a / an</i> <i>Would you like <b>a</b> grape?</i>	-
Zero quantity	<i>not any</i> <i>We haven't got <b>any</b> grapes.</i>	<i>not any</i> <i>I haven't got <b>any</b> pasta.</i>

### a lot of / much / many

We use *a lot of / much / many* to talk about large quantities.

We use *a lot of* in positive sentences:

*I need **a lot of** potatoes.*

We often use *much/many* in negative sentences and questions:

*We haven't got **many** potatoes.*

*I don't eat **much** chocolate.*

*Have you got **many** potatoes?*

*Do you eat **much** chocolate?*

### Tip

Only use *a lot of* before a noun (e.g. *chocolate*) or a pronoun (e.g. *it*). Use *a lot* at the end of a sentence.

*I eat **a lot of** chocolate.*

*I eat **a lot of** it.*

*I eat **a lot**.* (NOT *+eat a lot of.*)



*I don't eat **much** chocolate – just **a little** after every meal.*

## 4A Countable and uncountable nouns: *a / an, some / any*

**a** Are these countable (C) or uncountable (U) nouns?

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 bread <u>U</u>  | 6 furniture _____ |
| 2 carrot _____    | 7 lemon _____     |
| 3 cheese _____    | 8 money _____     |
| 4 chocolate _____ | 9 egg _____       |
| 5 fruit _____     | 10 meat _____     |

**b** Complete the conversation between a customer and a shop assistant with *a, an, some* or *any*.

- CUSTOMER** Hello, have you got <sup>1</sup> any fruit?  
**SHOP ASSISTANT** Yes, of course. This is <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ shop and I sell fruit.  
**CUSTOMER** Oh, good. I'd like <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ grapes, please.  
**SHOP ASSISTANT** Ah, sorry, we haven't got <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ grapes.  
**CUSTOMER** Really? OK, I'd like <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ orange.  
**SHOP ASSISTANT** Just one?  
**CUSTOMER** Yes, please, and <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ lemon.  
**SHOP ASSISTANT** Um ... no, sorry, we don't have <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ lemons. But we've got <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ lovely bananas.  
**CUSTOMER** But I don't want <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ bananas. Well, that's all then, thank you.  
**SHOP ASSISTANT** OK, so one orange. That's 50 cents, please.  
**CUSTOMER** Oh, no! Sorry, I haven't got <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ money.

**c** Correct one mistake in each sentence.

- I haven't got some tomatoes.  
\_\_\_\_\_ I haven't got any tomatoes.
- He hasn't got furnitures.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Have you got any moneys?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I'd like a onion and a carrot, please.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- We need a cheese.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I don't want some meat.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- She's got long hairs.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Do you want any apple?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**d** >>> Now go back to p. 41.

## 4B Quantifiers: *much, many, a lot of*

**a** Complete the sentences about the pictures.



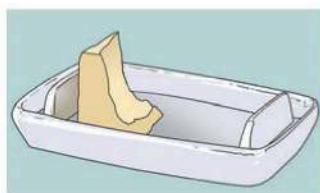
1 We've got a lot of apples.



4 We've got a \_\_\_\_\_ lemons.



2 We've only got a \_\_\_\_\_ milk.



5 We haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ butter.



3 We've got quite \_\_\_\_\_ pasta.



6 That's \_\_\_\_\_ sugar!

**b** Complete the questions with *much* or *many*.

- How many carrots do you want?
- How \_\_\_\_\_ money has she got?
- How \_\_\_\_\_ do those grapes cost?
- How \_\_\_\_\_ tomatoes do you want?
- How \_\_\_\_\_ cheese do we need?
- How \_\_\_\_\_ apples have you got?
- How \_\_\_\_\_ do postcards cost?
- How \_\_\_\_\_ salt do you eat?

**c** Underline the correct answers.

- I don't eat many / much chocolate.
- How many / much butter do we need?
- How many / much onions do you want?
- I just need a few / a little salt.
- She hasn't got many / much money.
- He eats quite a lot of / a lot vegetables.
- Do you drink many / much coffee?
- We have a few / a little good restaurants in my town.

**d** >>> Now go back to p. 43.

## 5A *there is / there are*

We use *there is / there are* to say that something exists in a place.

We often use *there is / there are* with *alan*, *some* and *any*.

We use *some* and *any* with uncountable nouns and plural nouns.

We use *some* in positive sentences and *any* in negative sentences and questions.



### 05.03

	+		-	
<b>Singular</b>	<b>There's</b>	<i>a river.</i>	<b>There isn't</b>	<i>a theatre.</i>
<b>Plural</b>	<b>There are</b>	<i>some restaurants.</i>	<b>There aren't</b>	<i>any cafés.</i>

	Yes/No questions		Short answers	
<b>Singular</b>	<b>Is there</b>	<i>a square?</i>	Yes, No,	<b>there is.</b> <b>there isn't.</b>
<b>Plural</b>	<b>Are there</b>	<i>any shops?</i>	Yes, No,	<b>there are.</b> <b>there aren't.</b>

	Wh- questions		
<b>Countable</b>	<i>How many</i>	<i>people</i>	<b>are there?</b>
<b>Uncountable</b>	<i>How much</i>	<i>pasta</i>	<b>is there?</b>

### Tip

Use *There's* (NOT *There are*) to talk about a list of singular things: **There's a book, a phone and a laptop on the table.**

## 5B Possessive pronouns and possessive 's

### Possessive pronouns

#### 05.09

Subject	Possessive adjective	Possessive pronoun
<i>I</i>	<i>my</i> <i>Those are my shoes.</i>	<b>mine</b> <i>Those are mine.</i>
<i>you</i>	<i>your</i> <i>These are your pens.</i>	<b>yours</b> <i>These are yours.</i>
<i>he</i>	<i>his</i> <i>This is his shirt.</i>	<b>his</b> <i>This is his.</i>
<i>she</i>	<i>her</i> <i>That's her bag.</i>	<b>hers</b> <i>That's hers.</i>
<i>it</i>	<i>its</i> <i>Those are its wheels.</i>	–
<i>we</i>	<i>our</i> <i>They're our cats.</i>	<b>ours</b> <i>They're ours.</i>
<i>they</i>	<i>their</i> <i>They aren't their cats.</i>	<b>theirs</b> <i>They aren't theirs.</i>

#### 05.10

We use possessive adjectives (e.g. *my*, *your*) before nouns:  
*Is this your hat?*

We use possessive pronouns (e.g. *mine*, *yours*) in the place of a possessive adjective and a noun:  
*Is this yours?*

We can ask about possession with the word *whose*:

**Whose hat is this? / Whose is this hat?**

### Tip

- Be careful with *it's* (= *it is / it has*) and *its* (= possessive adjective).
- Be careful with *who's* (= *who is / who has*) and *whose*.



### Possessive 's 05.11

We add an apostrophe (') + *s* to a singular noun or a name to show possession:

*My sister has a car. It's my sister's car.*

If a plural noun already ends in *-s*, we just add an apostrophe after the *-s*:

*My grandparents have a house. It's my grandparents' house.*

### Other uses of 's

- We also use 's as a contraction of *is* or *has got*:  
**He's** (= He is) very lucky. **He's got** (= He has got) four brothers.

**5A** *there is / there are*

**a** Write sentences about a small town using the information in the table.

airport	X	parks	four
cafés	six	schools	not many
stadium	X	river	✓ (one)
shops	a lot	bridges	two

- 1 There isn't an airport.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_

**b** Write questions and short answers about the town, using the information in the table in **a**.

- 1 Is there an airport in the town? No, there isn't.
- 2 How many \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 How many \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 How many \_\_\_\_\_

**c** Write sentences about the things in the table in **a** that are true for your town.

- 1 There isn't an airport.
- 2 There aren't a lot of cafés.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_

**d** >>> Now go back to p. 51.

**5B** Possessive pronouns and possessive 's

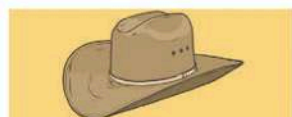
**a** Complete the sentences with the correct possessive pronouns.

1 It's my pen.



It's mine.

4 It's his hat.



It's \_\_\_\_\_.

2 They're her shoes.



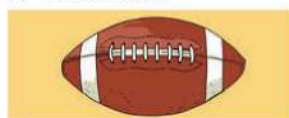
They're \_\_\_\_\_.

5 It's our car.



It's \_\_\_\_\_.

3 It's their ball.



It's \_\_\_\_\_.

6 He's your dog.



He's \_\_\_\_\_.

**b** Underline the correct words.

- 1 Excuse me. Is this your / yours?
- 2 Its / It's a very interesting book.
- 3 Our / Ours flat is quite small.
- 4 That's my parent's / parents' room.
- 5 Don't touch that lamp – it's my / mine!
- 6 Whose / Who's book is this?
- 7 Anita's / Anitas house is in the city centre.
- 8 What colour are your / yours curtains?

**c** Underline the 's in the conversation. Write *P* (possessive) or *C* (contraction). Then write the full form of the contractions.

- ALEXIS** Hello. I think I know you. You're in my brother's<sup>P</sup> class at school.
- NADIA** What's your brother's name?
- ALEXIS** Paul.
- NADIA** Paul? Yeah, he's in my class. So, you're Paul's sister.
- ALEXIS** That's right. Well, in fact, Paul's got two sisters.
- NADIA** Oh, yes, I remember. My name's Nadia. What's your name?
- ALEXIS** I'm Alexis.
- NADIA** Hi, Alexis. It's nice to meet you.

**d** >>> Now go back to p. 53.