Week 2

Common Non-Count / Mass Nouns

Fluids

- Water
- Gas
- Coffee
- Milk
- Blood
- Wine

Foods

- Butter
- Yogurt
- Cheese
- Meat
- Sausage

Natural Elements

- Gold
- Sun
- Tree
- Heat

Gases

- Steam
- Oxygen
- Smoke
Culture & Counting

• “Countability is partly a matter of how we view the world, rather than how the world really is.”
• Words can be countable in other languages and not in English.
  – In Japanese, the word for “homework” is countable: Children turn in their homeworks.
• Words can be countable in other version of English and not in U.S. English.
  – In Indian English, the word chalk is countable. Teachers can have 2 chalks.

Some Non-Countable Nouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accommodation</th>
<th>Coal</th>
<th>Garbage</th>
<th>Leisure</th>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advice</td>
<td>Conduct</td>
<td>Group</td>
<td>Lightning</td>
<td>Weather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anger</td>
<td>Countryside</td>
<td>Grass</td>
<td>Luck</td>
<td>Baggage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applause</td>
<td>Courage</td>
<td>Happiness</td>
<td>Machinery</td>
<td>Work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance</td>
<td>Damage</td>
<td>Harm</td>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>Underwear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baggage</td>
<td>Dancing</td>
<td>Help</td>
<td>Money</td>
<td>Travel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavior</td>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>Help</td>
<td>Money</td>
<td>Travel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread</td>
<td>Dirt</td>
<td>Homework</td>
<td>Mud</td>
<td>Traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardboard</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Hospitality</td>
<td>Music</td>
<td>News</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>Evidence</td>
<td>Housework</td>
<td>News</td>
<td>Poetry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chees</td>
<td>Food</td>
<td>Jewelry</td>
<td>Poetry</td>
<td>Scenery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chores</td>
<td>Fruit</td>
<td>Knowledge</td>
<td>Scenery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>Fun</td>
<td>Laughter</td>
<td>Soap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spelling</td>
<td>Strength</td>
<td>Stuff</td>
<td>Thunder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expressions of Quantity for Count nouns

One  Each  Every
Two, three, etc.
A couple of
A few
Many
Several
A number of

Expressions of quantity for noncount nouns

A little
Much
A great deal of

Expressions of quantity for BOTH

No
Some/any
A lot of/lots of
 Plenty of
Most
all

Noun Quantifiers “of phrases” pg 11

“of phrases”

Some of the chairs are broken.

“of phrases”

Some of the furniture is broken.
Plenty of the chairs are broken.

A great number of the chairs are broken.

A great number of the chair is broken.

Note:
Count nouns are PLURAL with “of phrases”

Some “of phrases”

Some of the… A little of the…
Many of the… Much of the…
A number of the… A lot of the…
One of the… Most of the…
Half of the… A few of the…

Noun Quantifiers pg 11 - ?

Any is used in negative sentences with count and non-count nouns. Notice the difference in plural and singular verbs.

any
count nouns  →  There aren’t any chairs.

any
non-count nouns  →  There isn’t any furniture.
Negative vs. Positive

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She has</td>
<td>She made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>few</td>
<td>a few</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>friends.</td>
<td>friends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have</td>
<td>I saved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>little</td>
<td>a little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>money.</td>
<td>money.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Noun Quantifiers pg 14

Words like, *a few, a little, much, any, some, and many* are used differently depending on whether the noun in the sentence is count or non-count.

Count nouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantifier</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a few (= some)</td>
<td>There are a few bananas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>few (= not many)</td>
<td>There are few bananas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Non-count nouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantifier</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a little (= some)</td>
<td>There is a little water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>little (= not much)</td>
<td>There is little water left.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possesive Nouns (singular and plural)

• Rule No. 1
Add –s to the end of noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cup</td>
<td>cups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>student</td>
<td>students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cat</td>
<td>cats</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Spelling Nouns (singular and plural)

• Rule No. 1
Add –s to the end of noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cup</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>student</td>
<td>students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cat</td>
<td>cats</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rule No. 2 consonants before “y” change –y to i and add –es

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>city -cities</td>
<td>cities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>party -parties</td>
<td>parties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lady -ladies</td>
<td>ladies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Spelling Nouns (cont)

Rule No. 3  vowels before “y”
add –s

boy –boys  key –keys  day –days

Singular and plural (cont.)

• Rule No. 4 (–f and –fe endings)
change the –f or –fe to v and –es

life –lives  wife –wives  thief –thieves

Singular and plural (cont.)

Rule No. 5 (sh, ch, x, ss endings)
add –es

bush –bushes  match –matches
box –boxes  kiss –kisses

Singular and plural (cont.)

Rule No. 6 (consonant + o)
add –es (vowel +o) –s

tomato –tomatoes  radio –radios

Order of Operations: Possessive Nouns

Singular Nouns
1. Simply Make Possessive

Plural Nouns
1. Make singular Noun PLURAL
2. THEN Make Possessive
To make singular nouns possessive, simply add ‘s

Examples:
the food of the fish = the fish’s food
the claw of the lobster = the lobster’s claw

Forming the possessive of plural nouns

Examples:

First Make Noun Plural!
One shark Two Sharks
Then Make Plural Noun Possessive!
the sharks’ teeth

If the plural noun ends in “s” simply add an apostrophe

Examples:
First Make Noun Plural!
One oyster Two oysters
Then Make Plural Noun Possessive!
the oyster’s pearls
If the plural noun does not end in “s” add ‘s

Examples:
First Make Noun Plural!

One child → Two children

Then Make Plural Noun Possessive!

the children’s toys

Examples:
First Make Noun Plural!

One woman → Two women

Then Make Plural Noun Possessive!

the women’s activity

Examples:
First Make Noun Plural!

One mother-in-law

Then Make Plural Noun Possessive!

the mother-in-law’s anger

Difficulties
Singular Noun

Two mothers-in-law

Make Plural Noun Possessive!

the mothers-in-law’s anger

Difficulties
Singular Noun

Room’s color

Instead Use Preposition

the color of the room
Difficulties

Pronouns

**NO!**

Instead Use Possessive Pronoun

his  hers  its  ours

Article Problems pg 242

Don’t Use Article With:

Gerunds (V + ING nouns)
Social Institutions
Academic Subjects
Class Count Nouns
Some Locations
Titles

More Article Rules p 245-248

Specific Rules can Memorize…

In General
  - If Specific Use THE
  - If Non specific Use A

More Article Rules p 245-248

Example

I want to buy a suitcase for my trip.

I want to buy the suitcase from Target that is on sale.

When you compare **TWO** nouns
  - use **COMPARATIVE** adjectives.

When you compare **Three** nouns
  - use **SUPERLATIVE** adjectives.

Chapter 15
Short adjectives (one syllable)
- Add ‘er’ or ‘est’
  - Tall
    - Taller Tallest
- If it ends in one vowel and one consonant double the consonant.
  - big bigger biggest
  - thin thinner thinnest

Adjectives ending in ‘y’

**Change ‘y’ to ‘i’**
- Heavy Heavier Heaviest
- Friendly Friendlier Friendliest
- Easy Easier Easiest

Long adjectives
- Interesting
- More interesting
- Most interesting
- Dangerous
- More dangerous
- Most dangerous
Adverbs pg 384

Follow the Same Rules!!

quickly  more quickly  most quickly
fast  faster  fastest

Comparative Pattern pg 387

X verb comparative than X
My car is prettier than your car.
My car runs more efficiently than your car.
My car uses more gas than your car.
My car costs more than your car.
Running is better than walking.
To run is better than to walk.

Comparative Pattern pg 390

Substitutions
My car is prettier than yours.
My car runs more efficiently than that one.
My car uses more gas than the other one.
My car costs more than others.

Superlative Patterns pg 393

X is comparative of the two X
My car is the prettiest of the two cars.

Superlative Patterns pg 393

X is superlative of the # X
My car is the prettiest of the two cars.

Superlative Patterns pg 393

X is comparative than ever
My car is prettier than it's ever been.

X is superlative ever
My car is the prettiest it's ever been.
**Superlative Patterns pg 393**

X is comparative than any other...
My car is prettier than any I've ever seen.

X is superlative of all
My car is the prettiest of all.

**Superlative Patterns pg 393**

X is superlative adjective
My car is the prettiest.

X is superlative adjective ever
My car is the prettiest ever.

**As...As Construction pg 397**

X (not) as... adjective...as X
I am as tall as John.
Mr. Coleman is NOT as loud as Mrs. Coleman.

X (not) as... adverb...as X
I run as quickly as John.
Mr. Coleman does not speak as loudly as Mrs. Coleman.

**As... As Construction pg 397**

X as... much / many...as X
I have as much money as you.
I have as many ideas as you.

X (not) as... much...as X
I don't have as much money as you.
I don't have as many ideas as you.

**Changing States pg 403**

Good Vocabulary List!
Review!
The class vocabulary improves everyday!
The errors have lessened a great deal.

**Other Comparisons pg 404**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instead of</th>
<th>Try</th>
<th>Similar to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Be</td>
<td></td>
<td>Like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Different from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The same as</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

That car is similar to mine.
That car is like mine.
That car is very different from mine.
Problems Comparative pg 406

NEVER use double comparative!
He is more better than I am.

Don’t Replace THAN with FROM
This year will be better from next.

Don’t use er with irregular
This class is the worstest I’ve been in.

Problems Comparative pg 406

Don’t use more instead of er (when er is appropriate).
She is more pretty.

Don’t put more AFTER adjective or adverb
She is intelligent more than him.

Interesting Lists

Appendix B pg 415
Appendix C pg 416
Appendix D pg 417-419

Practice

Use possessive nouns with correct articles
Use comparisons
:To write sentences about the following pictures

Homework

• Practice Comparisons
• Read Shoes pg 48-50 for discussion and an assignment
• Study Academic Word List