

Lecture 11

Interactions: Reading

Elements of Lecture 11

Scanning & Skimming a Reading text

Previewing Vocabulary

Using (many/much/ a few/ a little, some, several...etc)

Scanning & Skimming a reading text (pages 202)

We all know the expression *to change your mind*. But is it possible literally to change your mind-or, to be more precise, to change your brain? Reports from 2005 says yes. First, the bad news, at least for smokers: a study from the University of Edinburgh, in Scotland. It concludes that smoking makes people less intelligent. On cognitive tests (tests that involve judgment), smokers did significantly worse than nonsmokers. The theory that toxins- poisons- in the smoke enter the blood and damage blood vessels providing the brain with oxygen. And there is more bad news, for most of us: a study from the University of London says that "informania"- the constant flood of information from cell phones, emails, and text messaging- can reduce intelligence by ten points on an IQ test.

- Where are the universities of Aberdeen and Edinburg located?
 - in London
 - in Scotland
 - in the USA
 - in Liverpool
- The underlined word " precise " line 2 means _____
 - clear
 - different
 - normal
 - ambiguous
- _____ is the cause of being less intelligent.
 - Sleeping
 - Nonsmoking
 - Smoking
 - Studying
- The test that involves judgment is called a/an _____ test.
 - Ability
 - Toxins
 - Cognitive
 - Vessel
- The underlined pronoun " it" Line 4 refers to _____
 - the university
 - Scotland
 - a study
 - Edinburg
- The underlined word " intelligent " line 2 means _____
 - interesting
 - different
 - famous
 - clever
- What is the function of blood vessels? _____.
 - providing brain with blood
 - thinking
 - providing brain with oxygen
 - moving
- The word in the paragraph which is closest in meaning to the word " poisons" is _____
 - tests
 - toxins
 - reports
 - smokers
- The constant flood of information from cell phones and emails is called _____
 - informania
 - toxin
 - intelligence
 - blood vessels
- The most appropriate TOPIC of the paragraph is _____.
 - providing brain with blood
 - Smoking
 - providing brain with oxygen
 - Changing your mind

Vocabulary Previewing (pages 171/ 200)

No.	New words	meanings
1	Vast (adj)	Big and wide
2	Depict (V)	Show in the form of a picture
3	Merchant (N)	tradesman
4	Sum up (PV)	conclude
5	Point out (VP)	Indicate
6	Handsome (Adj)	Looks beautiful and attractive
7	Route (N)	way or road street
8	Region (N)	area / district
9	Found (V)	establish
10	Mature (adj)	Fully grown

Exercise

- Our doctor always _____ the importance of the contents of lectures in the final test.
 - fixes
 - points out
 - looks
 - takes
- King Faisal University was _____ in 1975.
 - found
 - founded
 - bought
 - pointed out
- The word " _____ " is closest in meaning to the word tradesman.
 - merchant
 - policeman
 - district
 - mature
- The phrase " fully grown " is closest in meaning to the word " _____ '
 - beautiful
 - ugly
 - mature
 - important

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Countable nouns can be singular or plural:

- My **dog** is playing.
 My **dogs** are hungry.
 I have got **one egg**.
 I have got **two eggs**.

We can use the indefinite article **a/an** with countable nouns:

- A dog is **an** animal.
 I'm waiting for **a** bus.
 When a countable noun is singular, we must use a word like **a/the/my/this** with it:
 I want **an** orange. (*not* I want orange.)
 Where is **my** bottle? (*not* Where is bottle?)

When a countable noun is plural, we can use it alone:

I like oranges.

Bottles can break.

We can use **some** and **any** with countable and uncountable nouns:

Some is used in

Any is used in

I've got **some** dollars.

Have you got **any** pens?

- Some people arrived.
- I bought **some** milk.
- Did you meet any **friends** in the city?
- I didn't have **any** water.

Practice

Complete the sentences **with a, an, some or any**.

- 1.- Would you like cup of coffee?
- 2.- There is Butter in the fridge.
- 3.- Can I make telephone call?
- 4.- There weren't in the house.

We can use **a few** and **many** with plural countable nouns:

I've got **a few** dollars.

I've got **a few** friends.

I haven't got **many** pens.

They haven't got **many** friends.

We can use **a little** and **much** with uncountable nouns:

I've got **a little** money.

I haven't got **much** rice.

I've got **a little** milk.

We've haven't got **much** time

Write **a few, a little, much or many** to complete these sentences. Don't use **some, any or a lot of**.

- 1.- There's some food but not drink.
- 2.- ... people arrived before the party started, but not many.
- 3.- There's notcoffee in the cup.
- 4.- She hasn't got friends.
- 5.- I'm sorry, I haven't got Time.
- 6.- The receptionist didn't give me Information.

lot of – some / any – Much / Many – A few / A little

Underline the correct item.

- 1.- Are you hungry? There is **a little / a few** roast beef left.
- 2.- I can't make a cake. We haven't got **much / any** eggs.
- 3.- There is **a few / a lot** of sugar in the cupboard. we don't need to buy any.
- 4.- Can I have **some / much** milk for my coffee?
- 5.- We need **a few / much** more peppers to make the dish.
- 6.- We've got **a lot of / a little** bananas so you don't have to buy any.
- 7.- There isn't **many / much** food left. We'll have to go shopping.
- 8.- This restaurant offers **a few / a little** vegetarian dishes.

"People" is countable. "People" is the plural of "person". We can count people:

There is one person here.

There are three people here.

Uncountable Nouns

Unlike Countable nouns, which can be counted, Uncountable nouns are substances, concepts etc that we cannot divide into separate elements. We cannot "count" them. For example, we cannot count "milk". We can count "bottles of milk" or "litres of milk", but we cannot count "milk" itself.

Here are some more uncountable nouns:

music, art, love, happiness

advice, information, news

furniture, luggage

rice, sugar, butter, water

electricity, gas, power

money, currency

We usually treat uncountable nouns as singular. We use a singular verb. For example:

This news is very important.

Your luggage looks heavy.

We do not usually use the indefinite article **a/an** with uncountable nouns. We cannot say "an information" or "a music". But we can say **a something of**:

a piece of news

a bottle of water

a grain of rice

We can use **some** and **any** with uncountable nouns:

I've got **some** money.

Have you got **any** rice?

Uncountable

money

music

luggage

furniture

electricity

wine

information

advice

travel

work

scenery

Countable

dollar

song

suitcase

table

battery

bottle

report

tip

journey

job

view

Nouns that can be Countable and Uncountable

Sometimes, the same noun can be countable *and* uncountable, often with a change of meaning.

Countable		Uncountable
There are two hairs in my coffee!	hair	I don't have much hair.
There are two lights in our bedroom.	light	Close the curtain. There's too much light!
Shhhhh! I thought I heard a noise.	noise	It's difficult to work when there is too much noise.
Have you got a paper to read? (= newspaper)	paper	I want to draw a picture. Have you got some paper?
Our house has seven rooms.	room	Is there room for me to sit here?
We had a great time at the party.	time	Have you got time for a coffee?
Macbeth is one of Shakespeare's greatest works.	work	I have no money. I need work!

Drinks (coffee, water, orange juice) are usually uncountable. But if we are thinking of a cup or a glass, we can say (in a restaurant, for example):

Two teas and one coffee please.

HOW MANY OR HOW MUCH

- _____ books are there on the desk?
 _____ water is there in the glass?
 _____ computers are there in the laboratory?
 _____ mistakes are there in your exam?
 _____ sugar is there on the floor?
 _____ triangles did you bring?
 _____ bones do we have?
 _____ students are there in the classroom?
 _____ credit cards do you have?
 _____ money did you ask?

Exercises

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE I.-

- Are there **a/any** people at the bus station?
 Look at this shirt!. Can I borrow **an/some** iron?
 Did you buy **a/some** magazine?
 Could you buy **a/some** bread at the market?
 There aren't **any/some** payphones near here
 She brings **some/any** balls to play

PLACE ANY OR SOME IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES

- There isn't _____ money
 There aren't _____ new clothes.
 There are _____ pencils.
 There aren't _____ more apples.
 There is _____ milk on the table.
 There aren't _____ curtains.
 There are _____ other options.

To Sum Up:

Using (many/much/ a few/ a little, some, several...etc) page 195

A. Many, a few , few, some, several = Used before countable nouns

Countable nouns (nouns that can be singular and plural)

e.g [boy- car – door – page – girl – houses.....etc]

B. Much, a little, little, some= Used before uncountable nouns

Uncountable nouns (nouns that don't have singular or plural forms)

e.g [water – sugar – snow – money – food – milk,etc]

C. A, An , Each & Every = used before singular nouns

D. Any= used in negative and questions.

E. Some= used when we offer something

Sample Questions

(many/much/ a few/ a little, some, several...etc)

1. I was very hungry. I ate _____ .

- a. many b. little c. much d. a few

2. _____ students will pass the test. It is very easy.

- a. Few b. Some c. A few d. Many

3. Fortunately, _____ people died in the terrible accident.

- a. Many b. Some c. Few d. A few

4. He was very happy . He won _____ money in the project.

- a. many b. much c. little d. a few

5. _____ student should have the textbooks.

- a. many b Some c. Every d. All

6. I didn't like the food. I ate _____

- a. much b. many c. little d. few