

General English Language

Dr. Mohamed Fathi



King Faisal University

e- Learning Deanship

& Distance Education

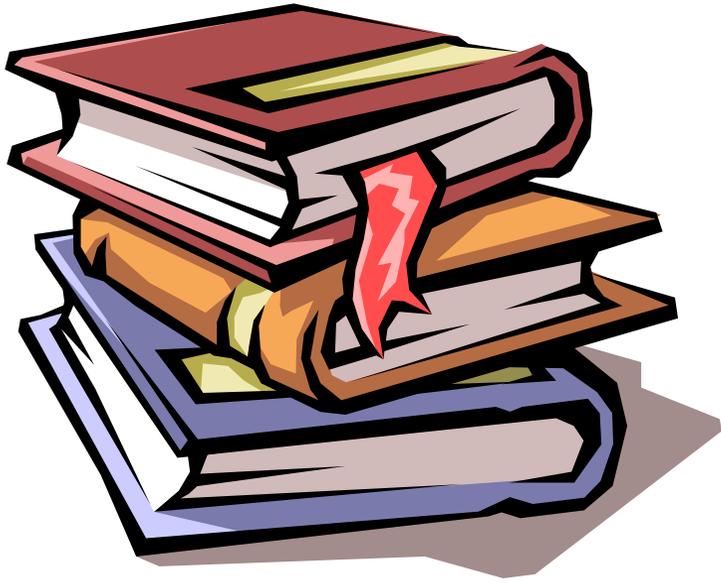
8th Class



Elements of the Class

- Countable & Non-Countable Nouns
- Many, much, few, a few, little, a little etc.
- Reading Passage
- Vocabulary





Countable and Uncountable or Mass Nouns



There are 2 kinds of noun in English:

Countable

Things you can count
(singular or plural)

Ex: One apple, two
apples, three apples...

• Uncountable

- Things you can't count (they can't be plural)

Ex : Butter, meat, etc.

Note: Some nouns can be countable or uncountable but the meaning is different.

- Ex: chocolate



In English, the distinction between countable and uncountable (mass) nouns is basic.

Countable nouns take definite and indefinite articles and admit a plural form:

I would like to buy a book.

Here's the book I've told you about.

There are many books on that shelf.

Uncountable nouns take zero article, as well as definite and indefinite quantifiers, but do not really admit a plural form.

There is tea on the table.

This juice is sour.

Please, take some juice!

Sometimes, an unaccountable noun like *bread* can be reclassified as a countable noun meaning "type of bread":

What breads have you got today?



A / AN / SOME / ANY

Type of sentence	Countable	Uncountable
+ We need	an apple some apples (plural)	some butter some milk
- We don't need	a tomato any tomatoes (plural)	any rice any sugar
? Do we need	a tomato? any tomatoes?	any rice? any sugar?

- Use **a / an** with singular countable nouns.
- Use **some** with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns in + sentences.
- Use **any** with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns in – or ? sentences.
- We can also use **some** in ? to ‘ask for’, and for ‘offering’:
 - Can I have some coffee?
 - Do you want some biscuits?



How much / how many...?

Use How much...? with uncountable nouns.

How much water do you drink?

Use How many...? with plural countable nouns.

How many students do you have?

- Possible answers:
- *I drink **a lot** of water.*
- *I drink **quite a lot**.*
- *I don't drink **much** water. (**not much**)*
- *I don't drink **any** water.*
- *None.*
- ***Not many** (students).*



Use of *some* – *many/much* – *few/little*
with countable and uncountable nouns:

Would you like some apples? (plural)

Would you like some water? (partitive – a glass of water)

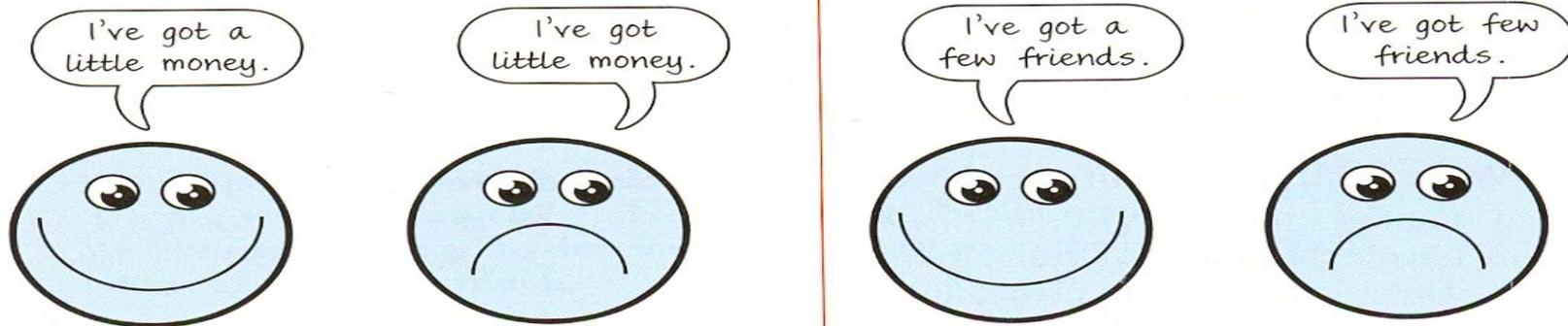
There are many things I would like to tell you.

There is much trouble in this house.

There are few people I can trust.

There was little food in the fridge.

Note the differences between *little/a little*, *few/a few*.



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)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 (countable) nouns

D. **Any**= used in negative and questions.

E. **Some**= used when we offer something



a little / a few

1. Have you got any money? Yes, I have got _____.
2. Have you got many envelopes? No, I've got just _____.
3. Does your friend speak English? Yes, he speaks _____.
4. Do you want sugar in your coffee? Yes, I would like _____.
5. We are going away for _____ days.

very little / very few

1. Your English is not very good. You make _____.
2. I drink _____. I don't like it.
3. Hurry up. We've got _____.
4. I am sad and lonely. I've got _____.
5. I'm afraid I won't be able to buy that, I've got _____.



much / many

1. Do you drink _____ coffee?
2. I stay at home most of the time. I don't go out _____.
3. I've seen _____ films with Brad Pitt.
4. How _____ photos did you take?
5. Do you eat _____ chocolate?



Vocabulary Previewing (pages 107 110/ 113)

No.	Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
1	evidence	wonder	awake	however
2	hormone	Fix	anxious	
3	psychologist	Happen	familiar	
4	emotions	Wish	complicated	
5	symbols	travel		
6	vision	realize		
7	logic	Make sense		
8	Reason			
9	Opinions			
10				



Scan and Skim the reading passage(page 108/ 109)

Many people wonder: Why do we sleep? Why do we dream? They ask themselves the purpose, or reason. There are many theories, or opinions about this , but scientists don't know if these ideas are correct.

One theory of sleep says that during the day, we need sleep to make new chemicals and repair, or fix, our bodies. This theory is called the “ Repair Theory”. One piece of evidence for this theory is that our bodies produce more of growth hormone while we sleep.

Another theory is that the purpose of sleep is to dream. Dreaming occurs only during one stage , or period, of sleep (Rapid Eye movement- REM)sleep. REM sleep occurs about 90 minutes and last for about 20 minutes. Some scientists believe that REM sleep helps us to remember things, but others don't believe and don't agree.



Sample questions (page 108/ 109)

1. The underlined pronoun “ themselves” refers to: _____
A. purposes
B. dreams
C. many people
D. reasons
2. The underlined pronoun “ this” Line 2 refers to _____
A. theories
B. purpose of dreaming & sleeping
C. many people
D. scientists
3. Who don't know if these ideas are correct or no? _____
A. many people
B. theories
C. dreams
D. scientists
4. Why do we need sleep according to “ Repair Theory” _____
A. to dream
B. to fix or repair our bodies
C. take rest
D. to help our friend sleep
5. The underlined word “ evidence ” line 6 means _____.
A. proof
B. chemicals
C. dream
D. repair



Sample questions (page 108/ 109)

6. How long does REM sleep last? _____
- A. 20 minutes
B. 90 minutes
C. the whole night
D. 2 minutes
7. how many theories about sleep and dream are in the passage? _____
- A. One theory
B. many theories
C. Two theories
D. Three theories
8. What does REM sleep help us to do? _____
- A. To dream
B. To remember things
C. To make chemicals
D. to last for a long time
9. The underlined word “occurs” means _____
- A. dreams
B. helps
C. happens
D. sleeps
10. The underlined word “others” refers to _____.
- A. theories
B. chemicals
C. scientists
D. many people



Sample Questions

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

page 195

1. I was very hungry. I ate _____ food .
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
7. I read _____ books about English literature.
a. a little b. several c. much d. every
8. I haven't seen _____ students at university on Friday.
a, many b. some c. any d. a few





بِسْمِ
اللَّهِ
بِحَمْدِ اللَّهِ

