Chapter 11: Count/Noncount Nouns and Articles

1. Exercise 1. Warm-up. (Chart 11- 1)

Check(✓) all the items you have with you right now.
Đánh dấu tick (✓) vào trước mỗi đồ vật mà em có trước mặt.

1. a pen
2. an eraser
3. a notebook
4. an umbrella
5. an interesting book
6. a university map



11-1 *A vs. An*

(a) I have ***a*** *pencil.*
(b) I live in ***an*** *apartment.*
(c) I have ***a*** *small apartment.*
(d) I live in ***an*** *old building*

A and ***an*** are used in front of a singular noun (*e.g., pencil, apartment*). They mean "one."

If a singular noun is modified by an adjective (*e.g., small, old*), ***a*** or ***an*** comes in front of the adjective, as in (c) and (d).

A is used in front of words that begin with a consonant (*b, c, d, f, g, etc.):* a boy, a bad day, a cat, a cute baby.

An is used in front of words that begin with the vowels **a,** e, i, and **o**: an apartment, an angry man, an elephant, an empty room, etc.

A *và* ***an*** *thường đứng trước danh từ số ít (vd: pencil, apartment). Chúng có nghĩa là "một".*

Nếu danh từ số ít được bổ nghĩa bởi một tính từ (vd: small, old), ***a*** *và* ***an*** *sẽ đứng trước tính từ đó như ở ví dụ (c) và (d).*

A *thường đứng trước từ bắt đầu bằng phụ âm (b,c,d,f,g, v.v.): a boy, a bad day, a cat, a cute baby.*

An *thường đứng trước từ bắt đầu bằng nguyên âm* ***a, e, i,*** *và* ***o****: an apartment, an angry man, an elephant, an empty room, v.v.*

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(e) I have ***an*** *umbrella.* (f) I saw ***an*** *ugly picture.* (g) I attend ***a*** *university.* (h) I had ***a*** *unique experience.*	For words that begin with the letter ***u:*** (1) ***An*** is used if the ***u*** is a vowel sound, as in *an umbrella, an uncle, an unusual day.* (2) ***A*** is used if the ***u*** is a consonant sound, as in *a university, a unit, a usual event.* *Với những từ bắt đầu bằng nguyên âm **u:*** *(1) **An** sẽ đứng trước từ đó nếu **u** có phát âm là nguyên âm, chẳng hạn: an umbrella, an uncle, an unusual day.* *(2) **A** sẽ đứng trước từ đó nếu **u** có phát âm là phụ âm, chẳng hạn: a university, a unit, a usual event.*
(i) He will arrive in ***an*** *hour.* (j) New Year's Day is ***a holiday.***	For words that begin with the letter ***h:*** (1) ***An*** is used if the ***h*** is silent: *an hour, an honor, an honest person.* (2) ***A*** is used if the ***h*** is pronounced: *a holiday, a hotel, a high grade.* *Với những từ bắt đầu với phụ âm **h:*** *(1) **An** sẽ đứng trước từ đó nếu **h** là âm câm: an hour, an honor, an honest person.* *(2) **A** sẽ đứng trước từ đó nếu **h** được phát âm bình thường: a holiday, a hotel, a high grade.*

2. Exercise 2. Looking at grammar. (Chart 11-1)

Add **a** or **an** to these words.

*Thêm **a** hoặc **an** vào trước mỗi danh từ dưới đây.*

1.	mistake.	10.	urgent message.
2.	abbreviation.	11.	universal problem.
3.	dream.	12.	unhappy child.
4.	interesting dream.	13.	hour or two.
5.	empty box.	14.	hole in the ground.
6.	box.	15.	hill.
7.	uniform.	16.	handsome man.
8.	email.	17.	honest man.
9.	untrue story.	18.	honor.

3. Exercise 3. Warm-up. (Chart 11-2)

Circle all the correct completions.

Chọn đáp án đúng.

1. I need one_____.

a. chair b. chairs

2. There are two _____ in the room.

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a. chairs b. furniture

3. I found some_____ in the storage room.

a. chairs b. furniture

4. I found _____ in the storage room.

a. chairs b. furniture



11-2 Count and Noncount Nouns

	Singular	Plural	
COUNT NOUN	a chair one chair	chair two chairs some chairs	A count noun: (1) can be counted with numbers: *one chair, two chairs, ten chairs, etc.* (2) can be preceded by **a/an** in the singular: *a chair.* (3) has a plural form ending in **–s** or **–es**: *chairs.* *Danh từ đếm được:* *(1) có thể đếm bằng số: one chair, two chairs, ten chairs, v.v.* *(2) có thể đứng sau **a/an** nếu là danh từ số ít: a chair.* *(3) có dạng số nhiều kết thúc bằng đuôi **–s** hoặc **–es**: chairs.*
NON-COUNT NOUN	furniture Some furniture		A noncount noun: (1) cannot be counted with numbers. INCORRECT: *one furniture* (2) is NOT immediately preceded by a/an. INCORRECT: *a furniture* (3) does NOT have a plural form (no final –s). INCORRECT: *furnitures* *Danh từ không đếm được:* *(1) không thể đếm được bằng số.* *SAI: one furniture* *(2) KHÔNG được đứng ngay sau **a/an*** *SAI: a furniture* *(3) KHÔNG có dạng số nhiều (không có đuôi-s)* *SAI: furnitures*

4. Exercise 4. Looking at grammar. (Chart 11-2)

Check (✓) the correct sentences. Correct the sentences with errors. Use **some** with the noncount nouns.

*Chọn câu đúng. Chỉ ra lỗi sai và viết lại câ. Sử dụng "**some**" kết hợp với danh từ không đếm được.*

1. ✓ I bought one chair for my apartment.

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2. I bought ~~one~~ furniture for my apartment.

→ *I bought some furniture for my apartment* .



3. I bought four chairs for my apartment.

→

4. I bought four furnitures for my apartment.

→

5. I bought a chair for my apartment.

→

6. I bought a furniture for my apartment.

→

7. I bought some chair for my apartment.

→

8. I bought some furnitures for my apartment.

→

5. Exercise 5. Warm-up. (Chart 11-3)

Write the words under the correct categories.

Sắp xếp các từ trong bảng sau vào các cột tương ứng bên dưới.

Bracelets	Ideas	Letters	Postcards	Rings	suggestions

Advice Mail Jewelry

11-3 Noncount Nouns

Individual Parts → The Whole

(Count Nouns) (Noncount Nouns)

(a) letters, postcards, bills, etc. → ***mail***

(b) letters, postcards, bills, etc. → ***fruit***

Noncount nouns usually refer to a whole group of things that is made up of many individual parts, a whole category made of different varieties.

For example, furniture is a noncount noun; it describes a whole category of things: chairs, tables, beds, etc.

chairs, tables, beds, etc. → ***furniture***

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(c) letters, postcards, bills, etc. → ***jewelry***

Danh từ không đếm được thường là những từ dùng để gọi một nhóm đồ vật (loại đồ vật). Ví dụ, furniture (đồ nội thất) là một danh từ không đếm được; nó mô tả một nhóm các vật dụng như: ghế, bàn, giường ngủ, v.v.

Mail, fruit, and *jewelry* are other examples of noncount nouns that refer to a whole category made up of individual parts.
Mail, fruit, *và* ***jewelry*** *là những ví dụ khác của danh từ không đếm được. Chúng là những từ gọi chung của một nhóm đồ vật.*

Some Common Noncount Nouns: Whole Groups Made up of Individual Parts
Một số danh từ không đếm được thường gặp

A. Clothing	B. Homework	E. Grammar	G. Corn
Equipment	Housework	Slang	Dirt
Food	Work	Vocabulary	Flour
Fruit	C. Advice	F. Arabic	Hair
Furniture	Information	Chinese	Pepper
Jewelry	D. History	English	Rice
Mail	Literature	German	Salt
Money	Music	Indonesia	Sand
Scenery	Poetry	Spanish	Sugar
Stuff		Etc.	
Traffic			

6. Exercise 6. Looking at grammar. (Charts 11-2 and 11-3)

Complete the sentences with a/an or some. Decide if the boldface nouns are count or noncount.
Hoàn thành các câu sau, sử dụng ***a/an****. Xác định xem các danh từ in đâm là danh từ đếm được hay không đếm được*

1. I often have some_____ **fruit** for dessert.	count	noncount
2. I had a _____ **banana** for dessert.	count	noncount
3. I got_____ **letter** today.	count	noncount
4. I got_____ **mail** today.	count	noncount
5. Anna wears _____**ring** on her left hand.	count	noncount
6. Maria is wearing_____ **jewelry** today.	count	noncount
7. I have _____ **homework** to finish.	count	noncount
8. I have _____ **assignment** to finish.	count	noncount
9. I needed _____ **information.**	count	noncount
10. I asked _____ **question.**	count	noncount

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7. Exercise 7. Grammar and speaking. (Charts 11-2 and 11-3)

Add final –s|-es if possible. Otherwise, write X. Then decide if you agree or disagree with the statement.

Thêm đuôi –s|-es vào chỗ thích hợp. Nếu không nhất thiết phải thêm đuôi –s|-es thì đánh dấu X. Sau đó chọn YES nếu em đồng ý với nhận định đó và chọn NO nếu ngược lại.

1. I'm learning a lot of **grammar** ___*X*___ this term. YES NO
2. Count and noncount **noun** ___*s*___ are easy. YES NO
3. A good way to control **traffic** _____ is to charge people money to drive in the city. YES NO
4. Electric **car** _____ will replace gas **car** _____ . YES NO
5. **Information**_____ from the Internet is usually reliable. YES NO
6. **Fact** _____ are always true. YES NO
7. Many **word** _____ in English are similar to those in my language. YES NO
8. The best way to learn new **vocabulary** _____ is to memorize it. YES NO
9. I enjoy singing karaoke **song** _____. YES NO
10. I enjoy listening to classical **music** _____. YES NO
11. I like to read good **literature**_____. YES NO
12. I like to read mystery **novel** _____ . YES NO
13. **Beach** _____ are relaxing places to visit. YES NO
14. Walking on **sand** _____ is good exercise for your legs. YES NO
15. Parents usually have helpful **suggestion**_____ for their kids. YES NO
16. Sometimes kids have helpful **advice**_____ for their parents. YES NO

8. Exercise 8. Warm-up. (Chart 11-4)

Complete the sentences with words from the list. Make sentences that are true for you.

Hoàn thành các câu sau với những từ cho sẵn trong bảng dưới đây. Câu phải đúng với trải nghiệm các nhân của em.

Beauty	Health	Milk	Pollution	Traffic
Coffee	Honesty	Money	Smog	Violence
Happiness	Juice	Noise	Tea	water

1. During the day, I drink _____ or _____ .

2. Two things I don't like about big cities are _____ and _____ .

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3. _____ is more important than _____ .

11-4 More Noncount Nouns

(a) Liquids		Solids and Semi-Solids				Gases
Coffee	Soup	Bread	Meat	Chalk	Paper	Air
Milk	Tea	Butter	Beef	Glass	Soap	Pollution
Oil	Water	Cheese	Chicken	Gold	Toothpaste	Smog
		Ice	Fish	Iron	Wood	Smoke

(b) Things That Occur in Nature		
Weather	Darkness	Thunder
Rain	Light	lightning
Snow	Sunshine	

(c) Abstractions					
Beauty	Fun	Health	Ignorance	Luck	Selfishness
Courage	Generosity	Help	Kindness	Patience	Time
Experience	Happiness	Honesty	Knowledge	Progress	Violence

9. Exercise 9. Looking at grammar. (Charts 11-2 →11-4)

Add final –s|-es if possible. Otherwise, write 0. Choose verbs in parentheses as necessary.

Thêm đuôi –s|-es vào chỗ trống thích hợp. Nếu không cần thiết thì tích dấu X. Chọn động từ trong ngoặc nếu cần thiết.

1. I made some **mistake**_____*s*_____ on my algebra test.
2. In winter in Siberia, there ((*is*) , *are*) **snow**_____*X*_____ on the ground.
3. Siberia has very cold **weather**_____ .
4. Be sure to give the new couple my best **wish** _____.
5. I want to wish them good **luck** _____.
6. **Silver**_____ (*is* , *are*) expensive. **Diamond**_____ (*is* , *are*) expensive too.
7. I admire ProfessorYoo for her extensive **knowledge** _____ of organic farming methods.
8. ProfessorYoo has a lot of good **idea**_____ and strong **opinion** _____ .
9. Teaching children to read requires **patience** _____ .
10. Doctors take care of **patient**_____ .
11. Mr. Fernandez's English is improving. He's making **progress** _____ .
12. Wood stoves are a source of **pollution**_____ in many cities.

10. Exercise 10. Listening. (Chart 11-1)

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Listen to the sentences. Decide if you hear a, an, or X (no article).
Nghe và xác định mạo từ mà em nghe được.

Example: You will hear: I have a bad toothache.
You will choose: (a) a b. an c. X

1.	a	an	X	6.	a	an	X
2.	a	an	X	7.	a	an	X
3.	a	an	X	8.	a	an	X
4.	a	an	X	9.	a	an	X
5.	a	an	X	10.	a	an	X

11. Exercise 11. Listening. (Charts 11-2 - 11-4)

Listen to the sentences. Add -s if the given nouns have plural endings. Otherwise, write X.
Nghe và thêm đuôi –s vào cuối danh từ số nhiều mà em nghe được, ngược lại nếu là danh từ số ít thì chọn X
Example: You will hear: Watch out! There's ice on the sidewalk.
You will write: ice _X_

1. chalk_____
2. soap _____
3. suggestion _____
4. suggestion _____
5. gold_____
6. storm_____
7. storm_____
8. toothpaste _____
9. stuff _____
10. equipment _____

"So many men, so many minds" – " Chín người mười ý"

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