

Chapter 11: Count/Noncount Nouns and Articles

1. Exercise 1. Warm-up. (Chart 11-5)

Complete the sentences with **apples** or **fruit**.

*Hoàn thành các câu sau, sử dụng **apples** hoặc **fruit**.*

- I bought several _____ yesterday.
- Do you eat a lot of _____ ?
- Do you eat many _____ ?
- Do you eat much _____ ?
- I eat a few _____ every week.
- I eat a little _____ for breakfast.



11-5 Using *Several, A Lot Of, Many/Much, and A Few/A Little*

Count	Noncount	
(a) several chairs	X	Several is used only with count nouns. <i>Several chỉ dùng được với danh từ đếm được.</i>
(b) a lot of chairs	A lot of furniture	A lot of is used with both count and noncount nouns. <i>A lot of dùng được với cả danh từ đếm được lẫn không đếm được.</i>
(c) many chairs	Much furniture	Many is used with count nouns. Much is used with noncount nouns. <i>Many dùng với danh từ đếm được.</i> <i>Much dùng với danh từ không đếm được.</i>
(d) a few chairs	A little furniture	A few is used with count nouns. A little is used with noncount nouns. <i>A few dùng với danh từ đếm được.</i> <i>A little dùng với danh từ không đếm được.</i>

2. Exercise 2. Looking at grammar. (Charts 11-2 and 11-5)

Check(✓) the correct sentences. Correct the sentences that have mistakes.

Đánh dấu tích (✓) vào trước câu đúng. Chỉ ra lỗi sai và viết lại cho đúng.

- Jakob learned ~~several~~ new vocabulary.

→ Jakob learned some new vocabulary.

2. ✓ He learned several new words.

3. Takashi learned a lot of new words.

→

4. Sonia learned a lot of new vocabulary too.

→

5. Lydia doesn't like learning too much new vocabulary in one day.

→

6. She can't remember too much new words.

→

7. Mr. Lee assigned a few vocabulary to his class.

→

8. He assigned a few new words.

→

9. He explained several new vocabulary:

→

10. There is a lot of new word at this level.

→

11. There are a lot of new vocabulary at this level.

→



3. Exercise 3. Looking at grammar. (Charts 11-1 -11-5)

Complete the questions with how many or how much. Make nouns plural as necessary.

*Hoàn thành các câu dưới đây, sử dụng **How many** hoặc **How much**. Biến đổi danh từ sang dạng số nhiều nếu cần thiết*

1. How _____ does Mr. Miller have?

a. son → *many sons*

d. car →

b. child → *many children*

e. stuff →

c. work → *much work*

f. experience →

2. How _____ did you buy?

a. fruit →

d. tomato →

b. vegetable →

e. orange →

c. banana →

f. food →

3. How _____ did you have?

a. fun →

d. information →

b. help →

e. fact →

c. time →

f. money →

4. Exercise 4. Looking at grammar. (Charts 11-1 - 11-5)

Complete the sentences with **a few** or **a little** and the given noun. Use the plural form of the noun as necessary.

*Hoàn thành các câu sau, sử dụng **a few** hoặc **a little** và những danh từ cho trước. Sử dụng dạng số nhiều của danh từ khi cần thiết.*

1. music I feel like listening to a little music tonight.

2. song We sang a few songs at the party.

3. help Do you need _____ with that?

4. pepper My grandfather doesn't use salt, but he always puts _____ on his eggs.

5. thing I need to pick up _____ at the store on my way home from work tonight.

6. apple I bought _____ at the store.

7. fruit I bought _____ at the store.

8. advice I need _____ .

9. money If I accept that job, I'll make _____ more _____ .

10. friend _____ came by last night to visit us.

11. Rain It looks like we might get _____ today. I think I'll take my umbrella with me.

12. French I can speak _____ , but I don't know any Italian at all.

13. hour Ron's plane will arrive in _____ more _____ .

5. Exercise 5. Warm-up. (Chart 11-6)

Match the sentences to the pictures.

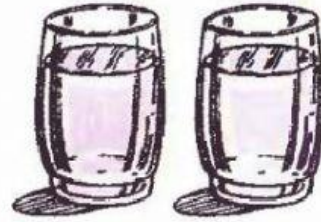
Nối các câu sau với hình tương ứng.



Picture A



Picture B



Picture C

1. Do you need one **glass** or two?
2. Your **glasses** fit nicely.
3. A: What happened?

B: Some neighborhood kids were playing baseball, and their ball went through the **glass**.

11-6 Nouns That Can Be Count or Noncount

Quite a few nouns can be used as *either count or noncount nouns*. Examples of both count and noncount usages for some common nouns follow.

Một số danh từ có thể được sử dụng với cả danh từ đếm được và không đếm được. Dưới đây là những ví dụ cho những trường hợp danh từ được dùng với cả danh từ đếm được lẫn không đếm được.

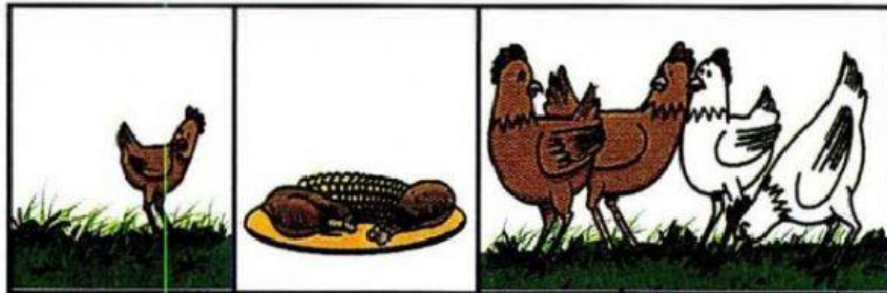
Noun	Used as a Noncount Noun	Used as a Count Noun
Glass	(a) Windows are made of glass .	(b) I drank a glass of water. (c) Janet wears glasses when she reads.
Hair	(d) Rita has brown hair .	(e) There's a hair on my jacket.
Iron	(f) Iron is a metal.	(g) I pressed my shirt with an iron .
Light	(h) I opened the curtain to let in some light .	(i) Please turn off the lights (lamps).
Paper	(j) I need some paper to write a note.	(k) I wrote a paper for Professor Lee. (l) I bought a paper (a newspaper).
Time	(m) How much time do you need to finish your work?	(n) How many times have you been to Mexico?
Work	(o) I have some work to do tonight.	(p) That painting is a work of art.
Coffee	(q) I had some coffee after dinner.	(r) Two coffees , please.
Chicken/ Fish	(s) I ate some chicken/some fish .	(t) She drew a picture of a chicken/a fish .

Experience	(u) I haven't had much experience with computers. (I don't have much knowledge or skill in using computers.)	(v) I had many interesting experiences on my trip. (Many interesting events happened to me on my trip.)
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6. Exercise 6. Looking at grammar. (Chart 11-6)

Match the correct picture to each sentence.

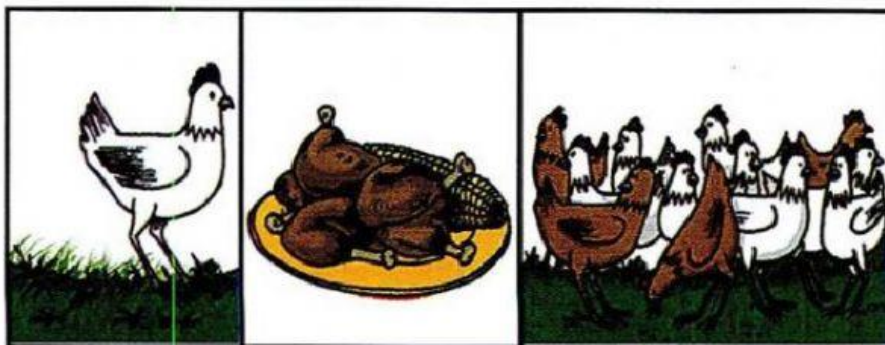
Nối các câu dưới đây với bức hình phù hợp.



Picture A

Picture B

Picture C



Picture D

Picture E

Picture F

1. That was a great meal. I ate a lot of chicken. Now I'm stuffed.
2. Are you hungry? How about a little chicken for lunch?
3. When I was a child, we raised a lot of chickens.
4. I bought a few chickens so I can have fresh eggs.
5. There's a little chicken in your yard.
6. That's a big chicken over there. Who does it belong to?

7. Exercise 7. Looking at grammar. (Chart 11-6)

Complete the sentences with the given words. Make words plural as necessary.

Choose words in parentheses as necessary.

Hoàn thành các câu dưới đây, sử dụng từ cho trước. Sử dụng dạng số nhiều của danh từ nếu cần thiết. Chọn từ trong ngoặc sao cho hợp lý (nếu có).

1. time It took a lot of time to write my composition.
2. time I really like that movie. I saw it three times.

3. paper Students in Professor Young's literature class have to write a lot of _____.
4. paper Students who take careful lecture notes can use a lot of _____.
5. paper The New York Times is (*a* , *some*) famous _____.
6. work Van Gogh's painting *Irises* is one of my favorite _____ of art.



7. work I have a lot of _____ to do tomorrow at my office.
8. hair Erin has straight _____ , and Mariam has curly _____ .
9. hair Brian has a white cat. When I stood up from Brian's sofa, my black slacks were covered with short white _____ .
10. glass I wear _____ for reading.
11. glass In some countries, people use _____ for their tea; in other countries, they use cups.
12. glass Many famous paintings are covered with _____ to protect them.
13. iron _____ (*is* , *are*) necessary to animal and plant life.
14. iron _____ (*is* , *are*) used to make clothes look neat.
15. experience My grandfather had a lot of interesting _____ in his long career as a diplomat.
16. experience You should apply for the job at the electronics company because you have a lot of _____ in that field.
17. chicken Joe, would you like (*a* , *some*) more _____ ?
18. chicken My grandmother raises _____ in her yard.
19. light There (*is* , *are*) a lot of _____ on the ceilings of the school building.

20. light

A: If you want to take a picture outside now, you'll need a flash.

The _____ (*isn't* , *aren't*) good here.

B: Or, we could wait an hour. (*It* , *They*) will be brighter then



"The more the merrie" - "Càng đông càng vui"