

T O P I C S:

- **Countable (C) and Uncountable (U) nouns.**
- **Many & Much / (How many?) & (How much?).**
- **This/That (singular) & These/Those (plural).**
- **There is (singular) & There are (plural).**
- **Irregular plurals.**
- **Possessive Pronouns.**
- **Likes and Dislikes.**
- **The verb Can (ability).**
- **Be able to.**

R.
R.
R.
AD2014



CBTis 122
English I
Module 3

How do I get home?

COMPETENCIAS A EVALUAR:

Genérica: 2 Se expresa y se comunica.

- **4.-** Escucha interpreta y emite mensajes pertinentes en distintos contextos mediante la utilización de medios, códigos y herramientas apropiados).
- **6.-** Participa con responsabilidad en la sociedad(10 – 10.2).

Disciplinares: 4 comunicación.

- **1** .- Identifica, ordena e interpreta las ideas, datos y conceptos explícitos e implícitos en un texto.
- **11** .- Aplica estrategias de lectura y escritura.
- **12.-** Utiliza tecnologías de la información y comunicación.

Countable (C) and Uncountable (U) nouns.

COUNTABLE (C)

- They have a **singular** and a **plural** form. In plural, these nouns can be used with a number- they can be counted.
- **Example:**
1 friend, 2 friends, 3 friends...
1 book, 2 books, 3 books...
- Countable nouns take
many.
- **Example:**
100 friends – many friends.

UNCOUNTABLE (U)

- They can **only** be used in **singular**. These nouns cannot be used with a number- they can't be counted.
- **Examples:**
 I have a lot of money. (Not ~~1000~~ money)
 You say I drink a lot of milk. (Not ~~5~~ milk).
- Uncountable nouns take ***much***.
- **Example:**
~~100~~ money – ***much*** money
- **Note:** Of course you can count money, milk, meat; but then you would use the currency, liter, kilo, glass,...and say that you have got:
 - 5 euros or dollars... (but not ~~5~~ money).
 - 2 liters, pints, glasses... of milk (but not ~~2~~ milk)
 - 3 kilos... of meat (but not ~~3~~ meat)
 - 10 bottles of mineral water... (but not ~~10~~ mineral water)

	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>	COMMENTS	
COUNTABLE NOUN	a book/one book	books	SINGULAR: a + noun / one + noun PLURAL: noun + (s, es, ies) / (irregular)	
		two books		
		a lot of books		
		many books		
		a few books		
	one car	two cars		
		the cars		
		some cars		
	a man/one man	three men		
six men				
a few men				
UNCOUNTABLE NOUN	Money	NONE	SINGULAR: Don't use a. Don't use one. PLURAL: A uncountable noun does not have a plural form.	
	Some Money			
	A lot of Money			
	Much money			
	A little money			
COMMON UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS	advice	mail	bread	pepper
	furniture	money	cheese	rice
	help	music	coffee	salt
	homework	peace	food	soup
	information	traffic	fruit	sugar
	jewelry	weather	meat	tea
	luck	work	milk	water

HOW MANY? Countable (C) & HOW MUCH? Uncountable (U)

How many? (C)

- **many** with countable nouns. (students, desks, windows...)
- **Questions:**
How many friends/students/dogs... are there?
- **Answers:**
“Jenny has (30)**many** friends.”
“The teacher has (55)**many** students.”
“They have (8)**many** dogs.”

How much? (U)

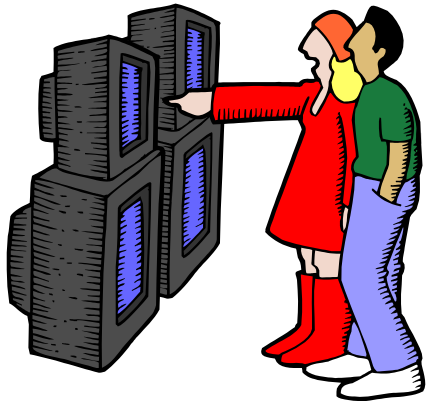
- **much** with uncountable nouns. (money, bread, water...)
- **Questions:**
How much money/bread/water...is there?
- **Answers:**
“I have **much** money.”
“They have **much** bread.”
“The pool has **much** water.”

THIS - THAT & THESE - THOSE.

“We can use **THIS map...”**



“ Look at **THAT boat...”**



**Check it
out **THESE**
TVs...!!!**

THOSE pieces are mine...!!!





NOUNS



Comparisons...

S
I
N
G
U
L
A
R

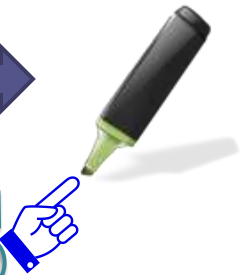
P
L
U
R
A
L

Here!!!

CLOSER →

THIS

“ THIS marker ”



FAR...



THAT

“ THAT marker ”



is is

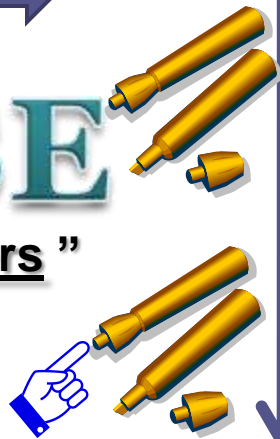
Over there

are are

CLOSER →

THESE

“ THESE markers ”



FAR...



THOSE

“ THOSE markers ”



Over there

Here!!!

There is/There are structure.

Correct form of the There is/There are...

VIDEO

<http://goo.gl/1urh1>



AFFIRMATIVE



(Q:) QUESTION
?



NEGATIVE
(NOT)



(s.a) Short
Answer

THERE IS...(singular)



AFFIRMATIVE...



- **THERE IS...**

Examples:

There is a book on my desk.

There is a dog in her house.

There is a spider in the room.

There is a balcony in my house.

NEGATIVE (Not)...



- **THERE ISN'T (IS NOT)...**

Examples:

There is not a book on my desk.

There isn't a dog in her house.

There is not a spider in the room.

There isn't a balcony in my house.

THERE IS...(singular)

QUESTION... ?



- **IS THERE ...?**

Examples:

Is there a book on your desk?

Is there a dog in her house?

Is there a spider in the room?

Is there a balcony in my house?

SHORT ANSWER...



- **YES/NO...**

Examples:

+ YES, THERE IS.

- NO, THERE ISN'T.

THERE ARE...(plural)



AFFIRMATIVE...



NEGATIVE (Not)...



- **THERE ARE...**

Examples:

There are many books on my desk.

There are three dogs in her house.

There are five spiders in the room.

There are two balconies in my house.

- **THERE AREN'T (ARE NOT)...**

Examples:

There are not many books on my desk.

There aren't three dogs in her house.

There are not five spiders in the room.

There aren't two balconies in my house.

THERE ARE...(plural)

QUESTION... ?



SHORT ANSWER...



- **ARE THERE ...?**

Examples:

Are there many books on your desk?

Are there three dogs in her house?

Are there five spiders in the room?

Are there two balconies in my house?

- **YES/NO...**

Examples:



YES, THERE ARE.



NO, THERE AREN'T.

PLURAL NOUNS



Apples



Tomatoes



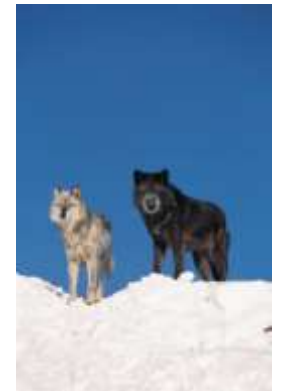
Keys



Babies



Boxes



Wolves

Plural nouns ...

REGULAR

Singular >>> Plural.

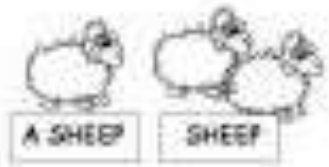
- Dog >>> dogs.
- Watch >>> watches.
- City >>> cities.
- Wife >>> wives.
- Car >>> cars.
- Match >>> matches.
- Potato >>> potatoes.
- Lion >>> lions.

IRREGULAR

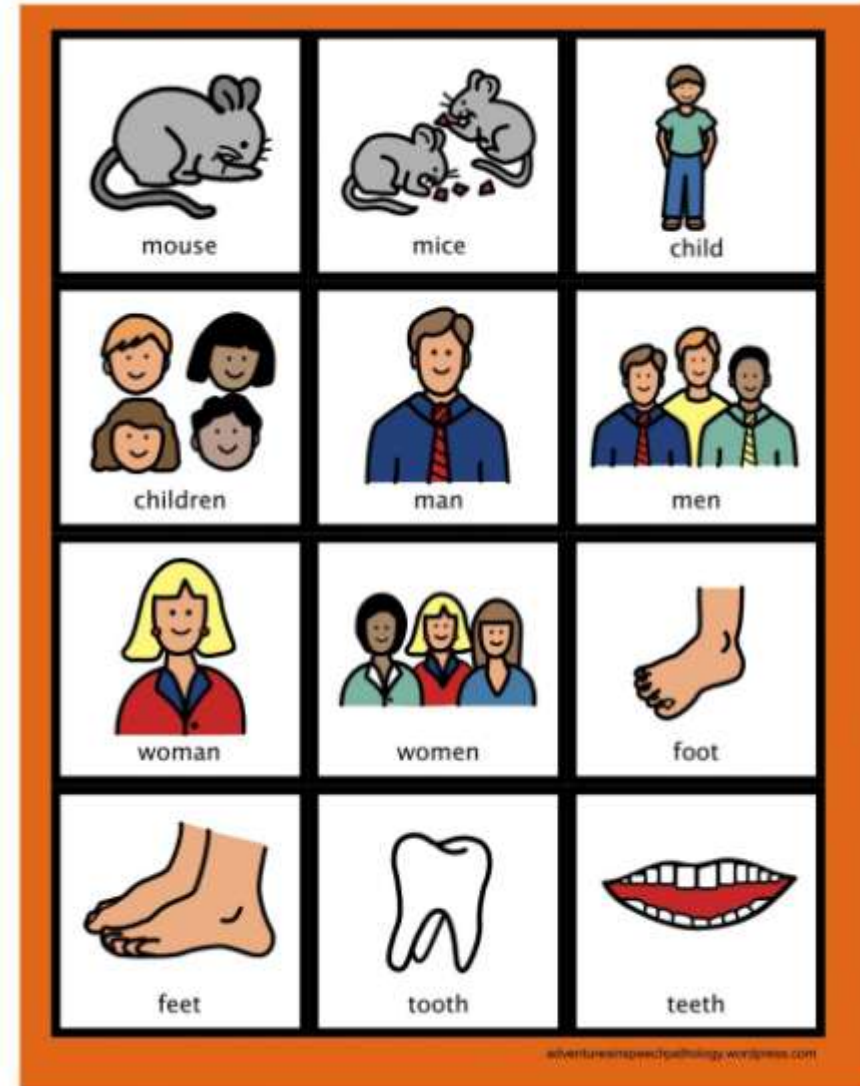
Singular >>> Plural.

- **Man >>> men.**
- **Woman >>> women.**
- **Child >>> children.**
- **Foot >>> feet.**
- **Tooth >>> teeth.**
- **Fish >>> fish.**
- **Mouse >>> mice.**
- **Person >>> people.**

Irregular plural nouns...



IRREGULAR NOUNS	
SINGULAR	PLURAL
man	men
woman	women
foot	feet
child	children
person	people
tooth	teeth
mouse	mice
sheep	sheep
deer	deer
fish	fish
ox	oxen
goose	geese
louse	lice



IRREGULAR PLURAL FORMS.



Examples:

Man >>> **men.**

Woman >>> **women.**

Child >>> **children.**

Foot >>> **feet.**

Tooth >>> **teeth.**

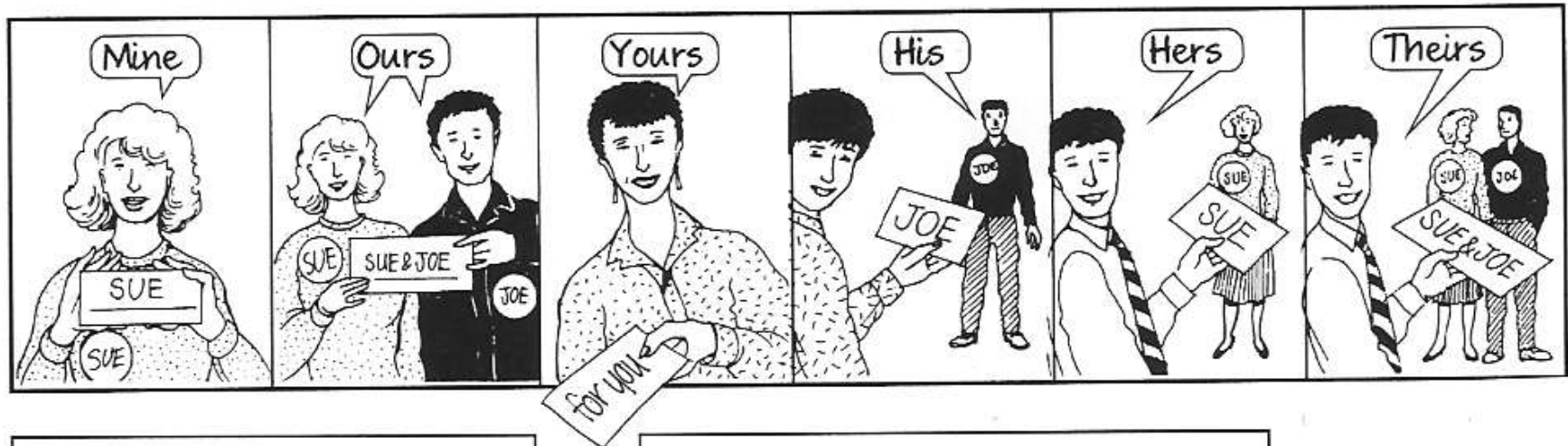
Fish >>> **fish.**

Mouse >>> **mice.**

Person >>> **people.**

- Mr. Smith has one child. Mr. Lee has two children.
- I have a right foot and a left foot. I have two feet.
- I see a man on the street. I see ten men on the street.
- The cats see a mouse. Cats like to catch mice.
- My tooth hurts. My teeth are white.
- There is a woman in your class. There are twenty women in your class.
- Bob has an aquarium. He has one fish only.
- Katy has an aquarium. She has seven fish.

A **possessive pronoun** is a part of speech that attributes ownership to someone or something. Like any other pronoun, it substitutes a noun phrase and can prevent its repetition. For example, in the phrase, "**These glasses are mine, not yours**", the words "**mine**" and "**yours**" are possessive pronouns and stand for "my glasses" and "your glasses," respectively.



I	→	my	→	mine
we	→	our	→	ours
you	→	your	→	yours
he	→	his	→	his
she	→	her	→	hers
they	→	their	→	theirs

It's my money.	It's mine .
It's our money.	It's ours .
It's your money.	It's yours .
It's his money.	It's his .
It's her money.	It's hers .
It's their money.	It's theirs .

Possessive Pronouns.

- This is *our* house. It's ***ours***.
- The words "***mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs***" are possessive pronouns.

- This is *my* bedroom. It's ***mine***.

- This is *my* brother's bike. It's ***his***.

Subject Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
I	my	<i>mine</i>
you	your	<i>yours</i>
he	his	<i>his</i>
she	her	<i>hers</i>
it	its	<i>its</i>
we	our	<i>ours</i>
you	your	<i>yours</i>
they	their	<i>theirs</i>

Answer the exercise.

Personal Pronoun	Possessive Pronoun
1. I	<input type="text"/> .
2. you	<input type="text"/> .
3. he	<input type="text"/> .
4. she	<input type="text"/> .
5. it	<input type="text"/> .
6. we	<input type="text"/> .
7. you	<input type="text"/> .
8. they	<input type="text"/> .

Like (+/-), Enjoy, Hate +ing.

“He likes playing in the park”

He likes to play in the park.



“She enjoys listening music”

“She enjoys to listen music”



“She hates cleaning the kitchen”

“She hates to clean the



VERB

- Like(+/-)
- Enjoy
- Hate

- I, You, We, They
- He, She, It.

Personal Pronouns

- **NOUN**
(People, Things, Places)
- **VERB(ing)/+ to (VERB)**
(see rules)

Verb /Noun

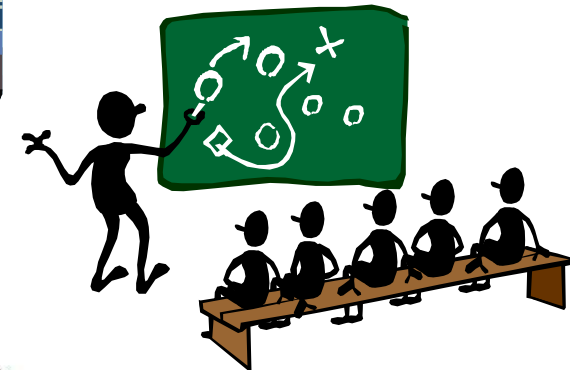
Formation Rules to “- *ing*” form.

RULE	END OF THE VERB:	Base form	- <i>ing</i> Form.	VERB-ING
1	CONSONANT + e	Smile Write	Drop (e) _x and ADD - <i>ing</i>	Smiling Writing
2	VOWEL + CONSONANT*	Run Swim	DOUBLE THE CTE. + ADD - <i>ing</i>	Running Swimming
2.1	Exception - w, -x, -y. <u>Do not double cte.</u>	Snow Fix Say	ADD - <i>ing</i>	Snowing Fixing Saying
3	2 VOWELS + CONSONANT	Read Sleep	ADD - <i>ing</i>	Reading Sleeping
4	2 CONSONANTS	Work Watch	ADD - <i>ing</i>	Working Watching

EXAMPLES: *Like(s) (+), don't like (-), Enjoy(s), Hate(s).*

P.P.+ LIKE+ A NOUN*.

- *I like* my family, you, etc.
- *You don't like* the school.
- *We enjoy* English class.
- *They hate* homework.
- *He likes* rock music.
- *She enjoys* basketball.
- *My cat hates* fish.



*NOUN: People, Things, Places.

Like(s) (+), don't like (-)

Enjoy(s)

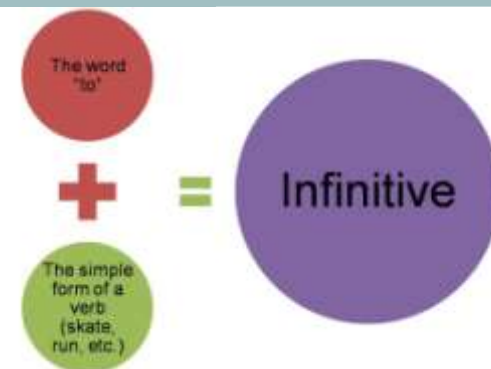
Hate(s)

**INFINITIVE: to + verb (base form).*

P.P.+ VERB⁴+ AN INFINITIVE*.

- I **like** to listen music.
- You don't **like** to play the guitar.
- We **enjoy** to dance at night.
- They **hate** to eat vegetables.
- He **likes** to swim.
- She **enjoys** to talk on the cell.
- My dog **hates** to walk.

To play
Play
Playing



P.P.+ VERB⁴+ ING FORM.

- I **like** listening music.
- You don't **like** playing the guitar.
- We **enjoy** dancing at night.
- They **hate** eating vegetables.
- He **likes** swimming.
- She **enjoys** talking on the cell.
- My dog **hates** walking.

1. I [like/likes] _____ (**dance**).
2. She **don't** [like/likes] to _____ (**lose**) a game.
3. He [enjoy/enjoys] to _____ (**talk**) to her.
4. You [hate/hates] _____ (**play**) soccer.
5. My dog [like/likes] to _____ (**jump**) in the street.
6. They **don't** [like/likes] _____ (**write**) poems.
7. Kelly [enjoy/enjoys] _____ (**travel**).
8. John and Sue [hate/hates] to _____ (**watch**) TV.
9. The monkey [like/likes] _____ (**eat**) bananas.
10. I **don't** [like/likes] to _____ (**eat**) apples.

EXAMPLES:

P.P. + MODE + Verb (ing)

I **like** learning.

Ann **don't like** cooking.

Peter **enjoys** cleaning his car.

I **hate** getting up in the morning.



P.P. + MODE + to + verb (base form)

I **like to** learn.

Ann **don't like to** cook.

Peter **enjoys to** clean his car.

I **hate to** get up in the morning.

1. I [like / likes] dancing.
2. She don't [like/likes] to lose a game.
3. He [enjoy/enjoys] to talk to her.
4. You [hate/hates]playing soccer.
5. My dog [like/likes] to jump in the street.
6. They don't [like / likes] writing poems.
7. Kelly [enjoy/enjoys] traveling.
8. John and Sue [hate/hates] to watch TV.
9. The monkey [like/likes] eating bananas.
10. I don't [like / likes] to eat apples.

EXAMPLES:

P.P. + ***MODE*** + ***Verb (ing)***

I **like** learning.

Ann **likes** cooking.

Peter **likes** cleaning his car.

I **like** getting up in the morning.



P.P. + ***MODE*** + ***to*** + ***verb (base form)***

I **like to** learn.

Ann **likes to** cook.

Peter **likes to** clean his car.

I **like to** get up in the morning.



The VERB CAN structure.

Correct form of the VERB CAN

WE USE THE VERB CAN TO EXPRESS ABILITY.

- **Base form of the verb can**
(I, you, we, they, he, she, it)



AFFIRMATIVE

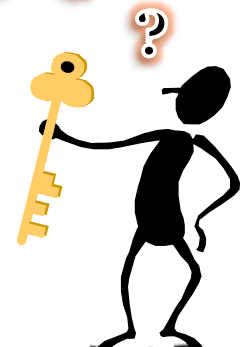


**NEGATIVE
(NOT)**

- Can't = cannot = can not



- **Can...?**
(Q:) QUESTION



(s.a) Short Answer

- (+)Yes,...can. (-)No,...can't



(+) AFFIRMATIVE

- ***I can*** (*yo puedo*)
- ***You can*** (*tu puedes*)
- ***We can*** (*nosotros podemos*)
- ***They can*** (*ellos pueden*)
- ***He can*** (*el puede*)
- ***She can*** (*ella puede*)
- ***It can*** (*eso/aquello puede*)



(-) NEGATIVE (not)

- ***I can't*** (*yo no puedo*)
- ***You can not*** (*tu no puedes*)
- ***We can't*** (*nosotros no podemos*)
- ***They can't*** (*ellos no pueden*)
- ***He can't*** (*el no puede*)
- ***She can't*** (*ella no puede*)
- ***It cannot*** (*eso/aquello no puede*)

a) One single group⁷.

b) can't = cannot = can not



(Q:) QUESTION ?



(s.a.) Short Answer:

- Can *I* study...?
 - Can **you* swim...?
 - Can *we* run...?
 - Can *they* fix...?
 - Can *he* finish... ?
 - Can *she* joke...?
 - Can *it* throw...?
- (+) Yes, **I** can. (-) No, **I** can't.
 - *(+) **Yes, I can.** *(-) **No, I can't.**
 - (+) Yes, **we** can. (-) No, **we** can't.
 - (+) Yes, **they** can. (-) No, **they** can't.
 - (+) Yes, **he** can. (-) No, **he** can't.
 - (+) Yes, **she** can. (-) No, **she** can't.
 - (+) Yes, **it** can. (-) No, **it** can't.

LOOK THE CORRECT FORM...



REMEMBER...

Can + (verb) affirmative form (+) and there is only **one group** for (I, you, we, they, he she, it)

Use **can't** + verb (base form) in negative form (-)

To ask questions with...

Can (I, you, we, they, he, she, it) + verb (base form) ?

YOU CAN USE in neg. form.

can't = cannot = can not



EXAMPLES:

- The penguins **can swim** very fast.
- **It** (the computer) **can use** extra memory.
- My **father can play** the piano.
- **We cannot fly**, the eagles can.
- **Mary can't drink** regular milk.
- **Can she eat** fruit?
Yes, she can. No, she can't.
- **They can run** 10 kilometers.
- **My mother can speak** four languages.
- **Can I eat** candies? *Yes, I can. No, I can't.*
- **He can not come** to the party.
- **Can you change** a \$10 dollar bill?
(*your answer*)
- **You can't/can do** it.

- **BE ABLE TO structure:**

	subject	be main verb	able adjective	infinitive
+	I	am	able	to drive.
-	She	is not	able	to drive.
		isn't		
?	Are	you	able	to drive?

Examples:

- **I am able to swim.**
- *I can swim.*
- **You are able to dance.**
- *You can dance.*
- **She is not able to drive.**
- *She cannot (can't) drive.*

BE ABLE TO...

(IT IS TO EXPRESS ABILITY)

"**Able**" is an adjective meaning: having the power, skill or means to do something.

Although we look at **be able to** here, it is **not** a modal verb. It is simply the verb **be** plus an adjective (able) followed by the infinitive.

We look at **be able to** here because we sometimes use it instead of **can** and **could**.

The structure of **be able to** is:
(P.P) **subject + be + able + infinitive.**