

Contents

Unit 7	Countable/Uncountable Nouns	6
Unit 2	How Many/Much and Quantifiers	10
Unit 3	Sentence Structures	14
unit A	Coordinating Conjunctions—And, But, and Or	18
R	eview 1	22
Unit 5	Advice Modals	24
Unit	Necessity Modals	28
Unit 7	Habitual Past—Used to	32
Unit	Simple Future	36
R	eview 2	40

Unit 9	Wh- Questions 1	42
Unit 10	Wh- Questions 2	46
Unit 77	Prepositions of Place and Direction	50
Unit 12	Prepositions of Time	54
Rev	view 3	58
Unit 13	Comparatives	60
Unit 14	Superlatives	64
unit 15	Adverbs of Sequence	68
Unit 16	Adverbs of Frequency	72
Rev	view 4	76
Find	al Test	78

Countable/Uncountable Nouns





Countable and Uncountable Nouns

- Countable nouns are nouns that we can count. Uncountable nouns are nouns that we cannot count.
- Countable nouns have singular and plural forms. Uncountable nouns do not have plural forms.
- Countable nouns can take *a/an/the, some,* or numbers before them. Uncountable nouns can take *the* or *some* before them. Do NOT use *a/an* or numbers before them.

Example the table, some telephones, a teacher, five forks

the cheese, some sugar, a coffee (X), two meat (X)

- Uncountable nouns always use a third person singular verb.
 - Example There is water in my cup. (✓) There are water in my cup. (X)
- To make uncountable nouns countable, use partitives before them.
 - Example
 a loaf of bread
 two bottles of milk



Some and Any

- Use *some* in affirmative sentences with countable and uncountable nouns.
 - Example There is some milk in the bottle.
- Use *any* in questions and negative sentences with countable and uncountable nouns.
 - Example Is there any milk in the bottle? Are there any eggs in the refrigerator?



]	
1		

There **is some juice** in the bottle.

There **aren't any eggs** in the refrigerator.

Look at the table. Then, circle the correct words.

Countable and Uncountable Nouns						
	Countable Nouns		Uncountable Nouns			
Singular Forms	✓ (verb = singular)	a book	✓ (verb = singular)	meat		
Plural Forms	✓ (verb = plural)	pencils	X	paper		
			\checkmark with partitives*	a bottle of water		
A/An	✓	an eraser	X			
The	1	the eraser	\checkmark	the paper		
Some	1	some erasers	\checkmark	some paper		
Numbers	1	two erasers	X			
* a cup of coffee some boxes of cereal two glasses of water three bowls of rice						

- 1. Have (some / a) chocolate cookies. 2. Buy (two / a) bag of sugar.
- 3. Here are two glasses of (juice / juices). 4. I eat (five / an) oranges.
- 5. I need some (meat / meats).

- 6. Drink (a / some) water.

B Look at the table. Then, complete the sentences with some and any.

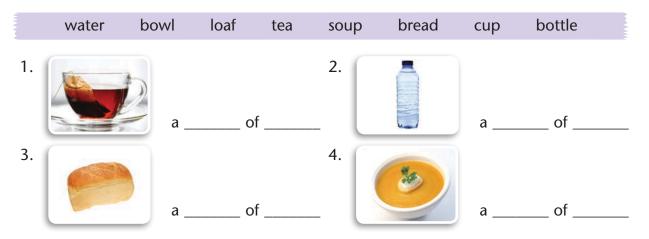
Some and Any					
	When to Use	Examples			
Some	In affirmative sentences	She drank <mark>som</mark> e water. There are <mark>some</mark> notebooks.			
Any	In questions and negative sentences	Is there any water? Are there any cookies? I didn't buy any bread.			



Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.

- 1. I buy ______ juice at the store.
- 2. He doesn't have _____ children.
- 3. I want ______ strawberries for lunch.
- 4. Is there _____ butter in the basket?
- 5. There aren't ______ flowers in the garden.

B Complete the phrases with the correct words from the box.



Unscramble the words.

- 1. on / There / the table. / a peach / is
- 2. the plate. / any / isn't / on / cake / There
- 3. flour / is / the box. / There / in / some
- 4. the freezer? / Is / ice cream / there / any / in
- 5. for / He / a banana / ate / a snack.



Circle the errors and rewrite the sentences correctly.

Example: There isn't any milks in the freezer. There isn't any milk in the freezer.

- 1. I had some coffees last night.
- 2. My brother drinks two glass of milk every day.
- 3. You need a piece of paper and any pencils for the test.
- 4. There aren't any bread in the bakery.
- 5. Is there some tea in the pot?



Work with a partner. Practice using countable and uncountable nouns.

Writing

Make sentences using the given words.

1. Kate – have – three – banana

Kate has three bananas.

- 2. Henry eat bread
- 3. I drink two milk
- 4. She want coffee
- 5. He have notebook

Speaking Take turns asking and answering questions using the given words.

Example: paper (Yes) Student A: Is there any paper? Student B: Yes, there is some paper.

Example: telephone (No)Student A: Are there any telephones?Student B: No, there aren't any telephones.

- 1. butter (Yes)
- 3. monkey (No)
- 5. cheese (Yes)

- soup (No)
 eraser (Yes)
- 6. balloon (No)

aUnit