

English 101
Lecture (2)

Prepared By:

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- Uncountable nouns are substances, concepts etc that we cannot divide into separate elements.
- music, art, love, happiness.
- > advice, information, news.
- > furniture, luggage.
- rice, sugar, butter, water
- > electricity, gas, power
- > money, currency

☐ We usually treat uncountable nouns as singular. We use a singular verb.

For example:

- This news is very important.
- Your luggage looks heavy.
- ✓ We do not usually use the indefinite article **a/an** with uncountable nouns. We cannot say "an information" or "a music". But we can say **a something of**:
- > a piece of news.
- > a bottle of water.
- > a grain of rice.

- We can use **some** and **any** with uncountable nouns:
- I've got **some** money.
- Have you got any rice?
- ☐ We can use a little and much with uncountable nouns:
- I've got a little money.
- I haven't got much rice.

☐ Here are some more examples of countable and uncountable nouns:

countable	Uncountable
dollar	music
song	electricity
table	advice
bottle	travel
report	money
job	work

view

furniture

Pronouns: personal Pronouns

number	person	gender	Personal subject pronouns
	1 st	Male/ female	I
Singular	2 nd	Male/ female	You
	3 rd	male	He
		female	She
		neuter	It
	1 st	Male/ female	We

Examples:

Plural	$2^{\rm nd}$	Male/ female	You
	3 rd	Male/ female / neuter	They

Personal pronoun	Examples		
	You	Do you like coffee.	
	She	She is clever.	

Exercise: Complete the following sentences by using the correct pronoun.

We We went home.

They They are plating

football.

- 1) He is dreaming. (George)
- 2) It is green. (the blackboard)
- 3) They are on the wall. (the posters)
- 4) It is running. (the dog)
- 5) We are watching TV. (my mother and I)

Verb Be

Present of be: am, is, are

- 6) They are in the garden. (the flowers)
- 7) He is riding his bike. (Tom)
- 8) She is from Bristol. (Victoria)
- 9) **She** has got a brother. **(Diana)**

Use the verb be to identify and describe people and things.

	Subject	Ве	Not	
•	You , They , We	Are	(Not)	Nice

Verb Be Contractions:

•You can be used for singular and plural.

You are a student. (singular)

You are students. (plural)

- •A contraction makes two words into one word. It has an apostrophe(').
- •There are two negative contractions for: are not and is not

		contractions				
Subject	Be	(not)	subject + be	(not)	subject	BE + NOT
1	Am		l'm			

You We They	Are	You're We're They're	You We They	aren't
She He It	ls	He's She's It's	He She It	isn't

Fill in the blanks with the right form of to be (am, are, is):

- 1. **are** you the new student?
- 2. Yes, I. <u>am</u>
- 3. Leila and Nancy <u>are</u> students.
- 4. Nancy <u>is</u> Australian.

Exercise:

- 5. My sister and I are students.
- 6. The girls **are** tired.
- 7. These women <u>are</u> beautiful.
- 8. The tea <u>is</u> delicious.
- 9. Nadia and Leila are friends.
- 10. The newspaper <u>is</u> cheap.