

## Grammatical structure ( 9 ) lecture

**2.1 Noun Groups**

Noncount Nouns	Count Nouns		Count Nouns with Irregular Noun Plurals			
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
air	book	books	child	children	person	people
economics	box	boxes	deer	deer	series	series
furniture	city	cities	fish	fish	sheep	sheep
news	class	classes	foot	feet	species	species
rice	key	keys	goose	geese	tooth	teeth
traffic	student	students	man	men	woman	women
water			mouse	mice		
			ox	oxen		

**2 Review** Add *a*, *an*, or *some* to the following list. Remember that *a* comes before consonant sound and *an* comes before a vowel sound.

**Example** \_\_\_\_\_ *a* \_\_\_\_\_ skyscraper

- |                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. _____ house     | 11. _____ condominium |
| 2. _____ apartment | 12. _____ shopping m  |
| 3. _____ people    | 13. _____ museums     |
| 4. _____ elevator  | 14. _____ gallery     |
| 5. _____ tunnels   | 15. _____ honest pers |
| 6. _____ taxis     | 16. _____ offices     |
| 7. _____ island    | 17. _____ computer    |
| 8. _____ airport   | 18. _____ headache    |
| 9. _____ hour      | 19. _____ buildings   |
| 10. _____ bridge   | 20. _____ university  |

**2.3 Statements with *There* + *Be***

Forms	Affirmative Statements	Negative Statements
Long Forms	<b>There is</b> an island in the river. <b>There are</b> islands in the river.	<b>There is</b> no tunnel to Connecticut. <b>There are</b> no tunnels to Connecticut.
Contracted Forms	<b>There's</b> an island.	There <b>isn't</b> a tunnel. There <b>aren't</b> tunnels.

## D. Any, Some, and A Lot Of

*Any, some, and a lot of* are often used with count nouns. They are also used with non-count nouns.

### 2.5 Any, Some, and A Lot Of

Structures	Explanations	Examples
<b>Singular Nouns</b>	<i>Any</i> can appear with singular count nouns. <i>Any</i> is often used in questions and in negative statements.	Is there <b>any apartment</b> for rent now?  There isn't <b>any house</b> for rent nearby.
<b>Plural Nouns</b>	<i>Any</i> can appear with plural count nouns. <i>Some</i> and <i>a lot of</i> can appear with plural count nouns.	Are there <b>any houses</b> for sale nearby? There aren't <b>any apartments</b> available now. Are there <b>some (a lot of) houses</b> for sale around here? There are <b>some (a lot of) apartments</b> nearby.

### 2.6 Noncount Versus Count Nouns

Structures	Nouns	Explanations	Examples
<b>Noncount Nouns</b>	bread      coffee butter      meat cheese      rice	Noncount nouns are singular and take singular verbs. Do not use <i>a</i> or <i>an</i> with noncount nouns. Instead, you can use adjectives such as <i>some</i> and <i>any</i> .	We need <b>bread</b> .  There isn't <b>any coffee</b> left.  Is there <b>some rice</b> ?
<b>Noncount or Count Nouns</b>	business      a business chicken      a chicken glass      a glass cake      a cake	Some nouns are either count or noncount, depending on their meaning. <i>A</i> or <i>an</i> can be used with these nouns when they are count nouns.	We're having <b>chicken</b> for dinner. Have you ever held <b>a chicken</b> ?  We need <b>glass</b> for the window. Could I have <b>a glass</b> of water?

### 2.10 Noncount Nouns with *There + Be*

Structures	Singular	Plural
<b>Noncount Nouns</b>	<b>There is</b> always good food available in New York.	
<b>Count Nouns</b>	<b>There is</b> a good documentary on tonight.	<b>There are</b> good documentaries on every night.

### 2.11 A Little Versus A Few Not Much Versus Not Many

With Count Nouns		With Noncount Nouns	
<b>A few</b>	There are <b>a few</b> apples left. (There are some apples left.)	<b>A little</b>	There is <b>a little</b> milk left in the carton. (There is some milk left.)
<b>Few</b>	<b>Few</b> apples are left. (There is a very small number of apples, probably not as many as we want or need.)	<b>Little</b>	There is <b>little</b> milk left. (There is a very small amount of milk left, probably not enough.)
<b>Not many</b>	There aren't <b>many</b> apples left.	<b>Not much</b>	There isn't <b>much</b> milk left in the carton.

## 2.12 The with Locations

Locations	Proper Nouns with <i>the</i>	Proper Nouns without <i>the</i>
Continents Countries States People	the continent of Africa the Republic of Argentina the State of New York the Queen of England	Africa Argentina New York Queen Elizabeth
Buildings and Landmarks	the Tower of London the Boston Public Library	
Geographical Features	the Hawaiian Islands (plural) the Atlantic Ocean the Amazon River	Hawaii

## 2.13 The with the Verb Go

No Article or Preposition	<i>to</i>	<i>to the</i>
I'm going . . . downtown home there camping shopping swimming (and other <i>-ing</i> words)	He's going . . . to college to class to school to town to work to New York (or the name of any city)	He's going . . . to the city to the hospital to the library to the mountains to the museum to the post office to the station

**Part 1** Fill in the correct bubble to complete the sentences.

**Example** There \_\_\_\_\_ any bridges across the northern rivers.

(A) are      (B) is      (C) aren't      (D) isn't

1. We can't afford to visit London. We have \_\_\_\_\_ money.

(A) little      (B) a little      (C) few      (D) a few

2. How \_\_\_\_\_ people were at the museum?

(A) little      (B) much      (C) a little      (D) many

3. There \_\_\_\_\_ several students in the classroom.

(A) is      (B) are      (C) be      (D) come

4. \_\_\_\_\_ Golden Gate Bridge is in San Francisco.

(A) The      (B) A      (C) An      (D) x