

كلية الدراسات التطبيقية وخدمة المجتمع

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# English 101

## Lecture (2)

**Countable & uncountable nouns**

**Personal pronouns**

**Verb to be**

- **Countable Noun Examples**

- Anything that can be counted, whether singular – a dog, a house, a friend, etc. or plural – a few books, lots of oranges, etc. is a countable noun. The following countable noun examples will help you to see the difference between countable and uncountable nouns. Notice that singular verbs are used with singular countable nouns, while plural verbs are used with plural countable nouns.
- There are at least twenty Italian **restaurants** in Little Italy.
- Megan took a lot of **photographs** when she went to the Grand Canyon.
- Your **book** is on the kitchen **table**.
- How many **candles** are on that **birthday cake**?
- You have several **paintings** to study in art appreciation **class**.
- There's a big brown **dog** running around the **neighborhood**.

- **Uncountable Noun Examples**

- Anything that cannot be counted is an uncountable noun. Even though uncountable nouns are not individual objects, they are always singular and one must always use singular [verbs](#) in conjunction with uncountable nouns. The following uncountable noun examples will help you to gain even more understanding of how countable and uncountable nouns differ from one another. Notice that singular verbs are always used with uncountable nouns.
- There is no more **water** in the pond.
- Please help yourself to some **cheese**.
- I need to find **information** about Pulitzer Prize winners.
- You seem to have a high level of **intelligence**.
- Please take good care of your **equipment**.
- Let's get rid of the **garbage**.

# Uncountable Nouns 1

- ❑ 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

# Uncountable Nouns 2

- 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.

# Uncountable Nouns 3

□ 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.

# Uncountable Nouns 4

- 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
Singular	1 <sup>st</sup>	Male/ female	I
	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Male/ female	You
	3 <sup>rd</sup>	male	He
		female	She
		neuter	It
Plural	1 <sup>st</sup>	Male/ female	We
	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Male/ female	You
	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Male/ female / neuter	They



# Examples :

Personal pronoun	Examples	
Subject	I	I like coffee.
	You	Do you like coffee.
	He	He runs fast.
	She	She is clever.
	It	It does not work.
	We	We went home.
	You	Do you need a table for three?
	They	They are playing football.

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

- 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**)
- 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**)

# Verb Be

## Present of be: **am, is, are**

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

Subject	Be	Not	
I	Am	(Not)	A student
You , They , We	Are	(Not)	Nice
She , He , It	Is	(Not)	From the USA

- You can be used for singular and plural.

You are a student. (singular)

You are students. (plural)

# Verb Be Contractions :

- 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
I	Am		I'm			
You We They	Are		You're We're They're		You We They	aren't
She He It	Is		He's She's It's		He She It	isn't

# Exercise :

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

1. are you the new student ?
2. Yes, I am
3. Leila and Nancy are students.
4. Nancy is Australian .
5. My sister and I are students.
6. The girls are tired.
7. These women are beautiful.
8. The tea is delicious.
9. Nadia and Leila are friends.
10. The newspaper is cheap.