



*Week 4 – Unit 5*  
*Navigate B1 Pre-Intermediate*

• ARTICLES

• QUANTIFIERS + COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

# Example sentences from the Video

- I've got a few books to return to the library.
- that's a lot of books! You definitely are a reader!
- There's never enough of learning, right.
- I have to pay a fine... . The fine was really high.
- It's not much. Too many coins in your wallet!
- How much money is it?
- It looks like a lot of money.
- She's a designer.

articles

quantifiers

countable nouns

uncountable nouns



# Articles

Source: Krantz, C., Norton, J. Navigate B1 Pre-intermediate. CUP: 2015. p. 47 ex. 7b

- I've got a few books to return to the library.
- You definitely are a reader!
- I have to pay a fine... . The fine was really high.
- It looks like a lot of money.
- She's a designer.

Indefinite: a/an

## GRAMMAR FOCUS articles

1 We use *a/an* with singular countable nouns to talk about a person or thing for the first time.

*A time capsule is a special container.*

2 We use *the* before a noun when the listener or reader knows what we are talking about. This can be because:

a we have talked about it before.

*Teachers at a school ... when the school ...*

b there is only one of the thing.

*... the year 1912. (there was only one year 1912)*

3 There is no article when you talk about plural and uncountable nouns in general or for the first time.

*Time capsules are popular presents ...*

*It contained information ...*

→ Grammar Reference page 142

## Time capsules

A time capsule is a special container with objects inside. People choose **the objects** because they are typical of the time they are living in. They then hide **the container** so in the future people can open it and learn about life at that time. **People** often put time capsules under the ground or build them into the walls of buildings.

Recently, teachers at **a school** in England opened a time capsule from the year 1912, when the school was built. **The capsule** was made of glass and it contained **newspapers**, money and a plan of the school. It also contained **information** about **the history** of the school.

Nowadays, you can also buy time capsules to give as a personal present when **a baby** is born. When **the baby** becomes an adult he or she can enjoy finding the things which were important or in fashion in the year they were born.

Source: Krantz, C., Norton, J. Navigate B1 Pre-intermediate. CUP: 2015. p. 47 ex. 9

# Articles

## GR5.1 )))

- 1 He works for **an** American company.
- 2 We waited for **an** hour, but he didn't come.
- 3 A I bought **a** tablet and **a** smartphone yesterday.  
B Was **the** tablet expensive?
- 4 Neil Armstrong walked on **the** moon in 1969.
- 5 Could you open **the** window, please?
- 6 Museums are more interesting than art galleries.

- We use *a/an* with singular countable nouns to talk about a person or thing for the first time. We use *an* if the next word (the noun or its adjective) has a vowel sound.

*We bought **a** new sofa yesterday.*

*I need **an** old bicycle.*

A few nouns start with the vowels 'e' and 'u' but have the consonant sound /j/ so we use *a*, not *an*, before them. Also, some nouns have a silent 'h' and so we put *an* before them:

*The bus only costs a euro.*

NOT ~~*The bus only costs an euro.*~~

- We use *the* before a noun (singular or plural) when the listener or reader knows what we are talking about. This can be because:
  - a we have talked about the thing(s) before.  
*Grandma gave me her rings and watch. **The** watch is gold; **the** rings are silver.*
  - b there is only one of the thing.  
*We put our new clock in **the** living room.* (There is only one living room.)
  - c what we are talking about is obvious.  
***The** twins love their new toys.* (There is only one pair of twins in the family.)
- There is no article when you talk about plural and uncountable nouns in general.  
***Knives** are dangerous.*  
*I love old **furniture**.*

We don't often begin sentences with *a/an* when we describe present situations. Use *there is/was*.

*There's a camera on the table.*

NOT ~~*A camera is on the table.*~~

# Quantifiers

## Unc. X Count.

- I've got a few books to return to the library.
- that's a lot of books! You definitely are a reader!
- There's never enough of learning, right.
- It's not much. Too many coins in your wallet!
- How much money is it?

Quantifiers + plural countable nouns	Quantifiers + uncountable nouns
too many <sup>1</sup> <u>coins</u>	too much <sup>2</sup> _____
many <sup>3</sup> _____	much <sup>4</sup> _____
a lot of/lots of <sup>5</sup> _____	a lot of/lots of <sup>6</sup> _____
a few <sup>7</sup> _____	a little <sup>8</sup> _____
some <sup>9</sup> _____	some <sup>10</sup> _____
any <sup>11</sup> _____	any <sup>12</sup> _____
enough <sup>13</sup> _____	enough <sup>14</sup> _____

# Quantifiers

Source: Krantz, C., Norton, J. Navigate B1 Pre-intermediate. CUP: 2015. p. 49 ex. 7

## GRAMMAR FOCUS quantifiers

- We use quantifiers before a noun to talk about how much of something there is.
- We usually use <sup>1</sup> **some** / **any** in positive sentences and <sup>2</sup> **some** / **any** in negative sentences and questions.  
*Some businesses only take cards.*  
*Buses don't take any cash.*
- We <sup>3</sup> **can** / **can't** use *a lot of/lots of, some, any* and *enough* with both countable and uncountable nouns.  
*a lot of Kenyans*    *lots of money*
- *A few* and *a little* = a <sup>4</sup> **small** / **large** amount or number.  
*Only a few people (under 20%) have a bank account.*
- *Too much* or *too many* = 'more than is necessary'. They have a <sup>5</sup> **positive** / **negative** meaning.  
*I don't like carrying too many coins.*
- *Enough* = 'all that is necessary'. It has a <sup>6</sup> **positive** / **negative** meaning.  
*Does it offer enough benefits?*

→ Grammar Reference page 143

The end of money?

## Your comments

■ **Angelo** Last year I got into <sup>1</sup> *a lot of / many* debt because I spent too <sup>2</sup> *much / little* money on credit cards. Now, when I go out I just take <sup>3</sup> *enough / much* cash for what I need. I've saved <sup>4</sup> *a lot of / any* money this way. In a cashless society too <sup>5</sup> *much / many* people would get into debt. It would be a disaster.

13 hours ago

■ **Johan** We need to carry <sup>6</sup> *some / much* cash so we can do things like give <sup>7</sup> *a few / any* coins to street performers. Also, cash teaches children <sup>8</sup> *some / much* important lessons about the value of money.

11 hours ago

■ **Audrey** I don't see <sup>9</sup> *some / any* practical reasons why we need cash. It costs the government <sup>10</sup> *a lot of / enough* money to produce it and <sup>11</sup> *many / any* criminals benefit from the cash economy. By the way, I am 85, and I don't have <sup>12</sup> *any / too much* problems using modern technology, thank you.

10 hours ago

Source: Krantz, C., Norton, J. Navigate B1 Pre-intermediate. CUP: 2015. p. 49 ex. 8a

# Quantifiers

## Countable and Uncountable Nouns

### GR5.2 )))

- 1 I need **some** money to pay my bills.
- 2 Do you have **any** Chinese coins in your collection?
- 3 There are **a few** receipts in my wallet.
- 4 I don't carry **too much** cash with me.
- 5 Do you have **enough** change for the bus?

- We use quantifiers before nouns to talk about how much of something there is.
- We use *some* and *any* before countable or uncountable nouns when we don't want to be specific about quantities. We usually use *some* in positive sentences and *any* in negative sentences and questions.  
*Some bills have arrived. I haven't got any time.*  
*Have you got any money?*
- We use *some* for offers and requests.  
*Would you like some pocket money? Could I have some coins?*
- We use *a lot of* or *lots of* when we want to describe a large amount; we use *a few* and *a little* when we want to describe a small amount.

	Countable nouns	Uncountable
<b>Small quantity</b>	There are <b>a few</b> banks in the town.	I have <b>a little</b> money in my wallet.
<b>Large quantity</b>	We've got <b>a lot of</b> bank notes.	He's got <b>a lot of</b> money.

- We use *many* before plural nouns and *much* before uncountable nouns usually in questions and negative sentences.  
*Are there many people in the queue? Yes, and we haven't got much time.*
- We use *too much* or *too many* when we want to say the quantity is larger than we want or need. There is often a negative consequence. We use *too many* before countable nouns and *too much* before uncountable nouns.  
*There are too many shops here – we can't go to them all.*  
*I did too much shopping yesterday – I haven't got any money now.*
- We use *enough* when we want to say 'all that is necessary'.  
*Have you got enough chairs for everyone?*

We put the quantifier before the noun.  
*I haven't got enough time.*  
NOT ~~*I haven't got time enough.*~~