

Week 4

Grammar

I. Quantifying with much and many

We use **much/ many** in questions and negative statements.

Much is used with **uncountable nouns**.

Many is used with **countable nouns**.

Examples: How much time do you have? I only have a little time.

How many people are there? There are 100 people.

Countable nouns are words for things that you can count. They have both a singular and a plural form.

Examples: flower(s), bird(s), hour(s), etc.

Please note that to form plural nouns, we generally add **-s**.

We add **-es** when the noun ends in **-ch,-s,-ss,-sh,-x**

Examples: match/matches, bus/buses, dress, dresses, bush/bushes/ box/boxes

We change the **'y'** to **'i'** and add **-es** when the noun ends in **-y**

Examples: country/countries; story/stories

Uncountable nouns are words for things that you can't count. They are singular. They don't have a plural form.

Examples: music, power, luck etc.

II. Using Some/any/no/none

We use **some, any** and **no** with plural and uncountable nouns to show the quantity of things or people.

We use **some** in affirmative sentences, requests and offers.

Examples: There are some girls in the street

Can I have some pie?

We use “any” in negative sentences and in questions. It is only used with plural countable nouns, and with uncountable nouns.

Examples: There aren't any girls.
Is there any pie left for me?

We can use some and any without nouns when the noun is clear or implied.

Examples: May I borrow some money. Sorry I haven't got any.
Can I have some candy? There is some over there.

“No” is used in affirmative sentences. It has the same meaning as “not any”.

Example: “There is no time” is equivalent to “There isn't any time.”

None is not used in place of a noun. It is more emphatic than no.

Example: “There isn't any pie left” is equivalent to “there is none”.

III. Using a little/ a few

A little is used to talk about small quantities *with* uncountable nouns.

A few is used to talk about small quantities *with* countable nouns.

Examples: I had a little luck today.
There are a few students missing.

We use “little” and “few” *with or in place of* nouns to talk about small quantities, too, but they have a negative meaning. We use them to mean “not as much as expected” or “not as much as wished for”.

Example: Few students passed the test. > Few passed the test.
There was little hope left.

Vocabulary

Feelings. How do you feel?

To be interested in	To be bored with	To wish someone good luck
To be fond of	To try	To clap one's hands
To be keen on	To be jealous	To shout
To be pleased	To be affected	To scream
To enjoy doing sthg	To be surprised	To cry
To fall in love with	To be astonished	To shed a tear
To be in a good mood	To be eager to	To be proud of
To be in a bad mood	To be willing to	Pride
To be moody	To take a risk	Courage
To hesitate	To risk	To show courage
To agree	To be ashamed	Strength
To disagree	To forgive	Weakness
To be tolerant	To respect	To feel strong
To be greedy	To disrespect	To feel weak
To be nasty	To obey	To break a record
To be naughty	To disobey	Beyond your limits
To be terrified	To neglect	Satisfaction
To swear	To regret	To congratulate
To be afraid of	To feel sorry	Congratulations
To be frightened of	To be disgusted	To lose your temper
To be scared of	To be enthusiastic	To lose your nerves
To give up	To show enthusiasm	Keep calm!
To insist	To criticize	Control yourself!
To hang on	To support	Trust yourself!
To be upset	To bear a burden	To calm down
To threaten	To encourage	To cool off
To be threatened	To discourage	To settle down
To dare	To cheer	To infuriate
To make a fuss	Cheers!	To burst into laughter
To be fed up with	Good Luck	To burst into tears

Practice-Grammar and Vocabulary

Practice 1: Find the mistake in each sentence and correct it.

- 1- How much time a week do you practice yoga?
- 2- She doesn't have many time for her family. She's often abroad.
- 3- There is too many light in this room.
- 4- How much advices can you give me?
- 5- I'd like some informations about this dish.
- 6- Don't eat too many bread.
- 7- I don't like coffees. I'll have a cup a tea.
- 8- How many room is there in your suitcase?
- 9- There are two bathtubs but there is none shower.
- 10- Are there much mistakes in the test?

Practice 2: Complete the sentences with some,any,none,no.

- 1- I need change to give the waiter a tip.
- 2- of my friends came early last night.
- 3- You won't believe of the stories he will tell you.
- 4- I don't like of the wallpapers you showed me.
- 5- I really like.....of the jackets you designed.
- 6- Can I have.....sugar?
- 7- Have you got painkillers?
- 8- There isn't gasoline in the tank.
- 9- I knew he had idea.
- 10-Did you see.....of them?

Practice 3: Find the word matching the definition

- 1-When you make negative comments we can say that you.....
- 2-When you don't pay attention to something you.....
- 3-When you say "bravo!" to someone you
- 4-When you don't share the same point of view with someone you.....
- 5-When you don't apply the rules you.....
- 6-When you believe in yourself, you.....
- 7-When you accept differences you are.....
- 8-When you don't feel strong, you feel.....
- 9-When you don't try harder, you.....

American Civilization

A Difficult Life for English Settlers



England was the first country to compete with Spain for claims in the New World.

Sir Humphrey Gilbert led the first English settlement efforts. He did not establish a lasting settlement.

Sir Walter Raleigh continued his work. Raleigh sent a number of ships to explore the east coast of North America. He called the land Virginia to honor England's unmarried Queen Elizabeth.

I. Jamestown

Jamestown was the first permanent English settlement in North America. It was founded in 1607. It was the capital of the Virginia colony for over 80 years.

In 1606, King James I of England gave the Virginia Company of London the charter to establish a new colony in North America. They financed an expedition to travel to America on three ships named the *Susan Constant*, the *Godspeed*, and the *Discovery*. They set sail on December 20th, 1606. They traveled across the Atlantic Ocean to the Caribbean Islands, landing at Puerto Rico for fresh food and water. Then the ship headed north and finally landed at Cape Henry in Virginia on April 26, 1607.

The settlers selected a site to build a fort. They named the new settlement Jamestown, after King James I. They then built a triangular shaped fort for protection. Unfortunately, the site they chose was not ideal. In the Summer, the site was filled with mosquitoes and poisonous water. In the winter, it was extremely cold.



The first year was a disaster for the settlers. More than half died during the first winter. They died from diseases, germs from the water, and starvation. A few were also killed in fights with the natives.

Later, in 1620, the Pilgrims, a religious group that separated from the Church of England, arrived in Plymouth, Massachusetts, New England on the *Mayflower*. They decided they needed to make an agreement so that they could govern themselves. The laws would be fair and democratic. They signed a document called the *Mayflower Compact*. It was signed by the Pilgrims. (Only men as the women were not allowed to sign). John Carver was elected the first governor of the colony.

II. The Powhatan

At first, the Virginia colony did not get along with the Powhatan tribe. But when Captain John Smith became the leader of the colony, the relationship improved.

When Smith tried to visit the Powhatan Chief, he was taken captive. Smith was saved when the chief's daughter, Pocahontas, intervened. After this event, the relationship between the two groups improved.

Unfortunately, Smith was injured in October 1609 and was taken back to England to recover.

The winter after John Smith left (1609-1610) was the worst year in the history of the settlement. It is often called the "starving time" because only 60 of the 500 settlers survived the winter.

Things began to change when the colonist John Rolfe introduced tobacco. Tobacco was a good crop to grow in Virginia. The colony grew rapidly over the next several years.

IV. Origins of Thanksgiving

The Wampanoag peoples were Native Americans who lived in the same area as the Plymouth Colony. The chief of the Wampanoag, Massasoit, made contact with the Pilgrims. They established a peace treaty. One Wampanoag man, Squanto, had traveled to Europe and could speak some English. He agreed to stay with the Pilgrims and teach them how to survive. He taught them how to plant corn, where to hunt and fish, and how to survive through the winter.

The Pilgrims held a feast after their first harvest in 1621. They invited some of the local Wampanoag people to join them. This feast is sometimes called the first Thanksgiving. They continued this tradition and, in 1623, when they were celebrating the end of a long drought, they began to call the celebration "Thanksgiving."

III. Slavery

The first slaves in the American colonies arrived in [Jamestown](#), Virginia on a Dutch ship in 1619. Over the next 200 years, around 600,000 more slaves were brought to the American colonies, most of them to work the tobacco and cotton fields.

Slaves were brought over from the continent of [Africa](#). Most of them came from the west coast of Africa. The conditions on the slave ships were terrible. Many slaves died during the trip due to disease and starvation.

The colonies established slave codes. Some of these laws detailed the punishment for slaves who tried to escape. Other slave codes made it illegal to teach a slave to read.

