AA - module 1

Welcome to the first module. We'll kick things off by looking at countable and uncountable nouns, practise wish clauses and relative clauses.
To be frank with you, this module is the longest of them all, but don't get discouraged by that. It'll only get shorter from now on so let's get to it. :)

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Stanislav Rychtařík



EVROPSKÁ UNIE
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MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ, MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY

Countable and uncountable nouns

Chances are you already know the difference between them and this is no trouble for you. If that's not the case, here is a short rundown of the differences between them.

The basic difference:

- **If you know how much there is of the thing, then it's countable. In other words, if I tell you "I bought some wine.", the sentence does not really tell you how much wine I bought. Maybe a bottle, maybe a lot more. :) So this one is uncountable.**
- **Countable nouns have singular and plural number (e.g. a dog - dogs, a person - people, etc.)**
- **Uncountable nouns have only singular (e.g. wine, meat, smoke, etc.) or only plural (scissors, jeans, shorts, etc.)**
- **When you talk about uncountable nouns, you might have to specify how much there is of the thing (a bottle of wine, a kilo of meat, a pair of shorts, etc.) - these are called "quantifiers" because they help us "quantify" (= tell the amount).**

OK, so that's the basic difference, now let's look at some more examples and how you can actually use this.

Let's start with completing the table in the top left corner. Then read the examples of "always uncountable" and "always countable" nouns and how to use them and finally try to translate the sentences in the top right corner. The results are on the following slide.

Countable and uncountable nouns

	meat, air, furniture, water (U)	people, messages, T-shirts, friends (C)
(příliš) hodně	(too) much	
jeden, jedna	———	A, an
nějaké/ý/á, několik		some
trochu, pár	A little	
málo, nedostatek		few
málo, nedostatek	not enough	

Translate:

Mám pro tebe 2 rady. ……

Dostal jsem 1 úkol. ……..

Koupil jsem si troje jeansy. ……

Vypil jsem nějaké víno. ……

Mám trochu času. ……..

Always UNCOUNTABLE
homework, housework, wine, information, advice, knowledge, evidence, jeans, trousers, scissors, glasses, money, time, wisdom, work

Always COUNTABLE
1 watch, 2 watches; 1 door, 2 doors, etc.

If you want to make these countable, you have to use a quantifier, e.g. a piece of, a pair of, a glass of, a bottle of, a sip of, a bar of, etc.

Some nouns can be both countable and uncountable but have a different meaning:
hair / a hair, glass / a glass, coffee / a coffee, fruit / a fruit, paper / a paper, experience / an experience, chicken / a chicken, love / a love

Countable and uncountable nouns

	meat, air, furniture, water (U)	people, messages, T-shirts, friends (C)
(příliš) hodně	(too) much	too many
jeden, jedna	– – –	A, an
nějaké/ý/á, několik	some	some
trochu, pár	A little	a few
málo, nedostatek	little	few
málo, nedostatek	not enough	not enough

Translate:

Mám pro tebe 2 rady. I have 2 pieces of advice for you.

Dostal jsem 1 úkol. I got 1 assignment. / I got 1 piece of hw...

Koupil jsem si troje jeansy. I bought 3 pairs of jeans.

Vypil jsem nějaké víno. I have drunk some wine.

Mám trochu času. I have a little time. / I have some time.

Always UNCOUNTABLE
homework, housework, wine, information, advice, knowledge, evidence, jeans, trousers, scissors, glasses, money, time, wisdom, work

Always COUNTABLE
1 watch, 2 watches; 1 door, 2 doors, etc.
hodinky hodinky

If you want to make these countable, you have to use a quantifier, e.g. a piece of, a pair of, a glass of, a bottle of, a sip of, a bar of, etc.

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What’s your single biggest motivation to learn English? Can you speak any other languages? What’s your motivation there?

Do you know the following words?

love
friendship
creativity
justice, injustice
respect
peace
health
wealth
poverty
power

fear
morality, immorality
beauty
tolerance
prejudice
compassion
honesty
fame
kindness
spirituality

How would you finish the sentences so that they are true for you?

- _____ is very important when you're in your twenties.
- People don't care enough about _____ these days.
- In my family _____ is very important.
- I would like my children to value _____.
- If there's one thing that I have realised, it's that _____ is very important.
- When you get old, _____ is the most important thing.

Let's look at how new words are made. Can you complete the table? At this point feel free to check online if you're not sure. Do you know how to say the words in Czech? As usual, results follow on the next slide.

Noun	Adjective
economy	
finance	
profit	
value	
wealth	
poverty	

Verb	Noun (thing)	Noun (person)
supply		
invest		
employ		employer /
import		
produce		
trade		

Noun	Adjective
economy	economic economical
finance	financial
profit	profitable
value	valuable
wealth	wealthy
poverty	poor

Verb	Noun (thing)	Noun (person)
supply (dodávat, zásobovat)	supply (dodávka, zásoby)	supplier
invest	investment	investor
employ	employment	employer/employee
import	import	importer
produce	product	producer
trade	trade	trader

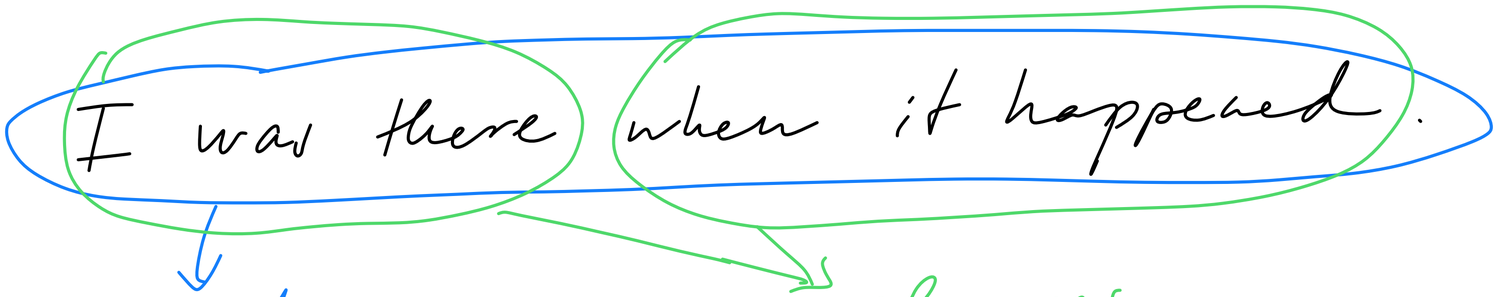
VOCABULARY

Here is a link where you can practise the vocabulary we've come across so far.

https://quizlet.com/_8tjz6k?x=1jqt&i=822f4

Sentence and clause (věta a věta?)

Maybe you've heard the words "clause" before and are wondering what the difference between "sentence" and "clause" is. Let me try to explain with the following example.



sentence
↳ celá věta - může být rozvitá (souvětí)

clauses
↳ věta - hlavní (main clause)
- vedlejší (subordinate clause)

We'll be talking about a couple of clauses now and in the modules to come.

Wish clauses

Wish clauses

Přací věty (vedlejší)

- Have a look at the following examples and use them to try to complete the rules below. Check on the next slide.

Wish clauses

examples:
I wish I were back in London with my wife and three children.
If only I could be in Los Angeles right now.
I wish my friends **were** here.
I **hope** I will pass the test.

Decide if the statements are True or False:

1) I wish in Czech means “kdybych tak jen”, “kéž bych”… ___
2) the first 3 sentences talk about things you wish were true **now / in the future**
3) after “I wish” you must use **the present / past tense**
4) you can say “I wish I were” instead of “I wish I was”. ___
5) you cannot say “if only” instead of “I wish” ___
6) if you want to express your what you wish to have or do in the future, use **want to, hope / wish to be, have, etc.**

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2) the first 3 sentences talk about things you wish were true **now / in the future**
3) after “I wish” you must use **the present / past tense**
4) you can say “I wish I were” instead of “I wish I was”. T it's actually even better (sounds more natural)
5) you cannot say “if only” instead of “I wish” ___
6) if you want to express your what you wish to have or do in the future, use **want to, hope / wish to be, have, etc.**

Relative clauses

Relative clauses (vztažné věty)

Read the text and answer the questions:

Jojo Rabbit is a 2019 black comedy film. It was directed and written by Taika Waititi, who is a New Zealand director and actor. The movie is about the second world war and how it affected the lives of everybody. It stars Roman Griffin Davis, a young Hitler Youth member and Thomasin McKenzie, a young jewish girl hiding in the boy's attic. The two characters belong to different social groups. After getting to know each other, the characters form a bond that is stronger than the boy's will to fight with the Nazis. The thing that people love about the film is that it was funny despite being about something tragic.

1. There are 3 relative clauses in the text. Can you find them?
2. Which words are at the beginning of the relative clause?
3. What comes after the relative pronoun?
4. Which words do the clauses give information about?
5. What happens if you remove the clauses?

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5. What happens if you remove the clauses?



Relative pronouns:

- **who, which, that, where, when, why, whose**
- **WHAT is not a relative pronoun**



Relative clauses:

- **always give information about a noun or pronoun**
- **always come right after the word that they describe**
- **there two kinds of relative clauses**

2 kinds of relative clauses

defining (určující)

E.g. *The thing* ***that people love about the film*** *is that it was funny despite being about something tragic.*

- Relative clause that gives information that is *necessary / not necessary* to understand the sentence completely.
- *Use / don't use* commas in these sentences.
- The relative pronoun *can be left out in some cases / can never be left out*
- Use …….. (for people), …….. (for things and animals) and …….. (for people and things)

non-defining (neurčující)

E.g. *It was produced by Taika Waititi,* ***who is a New Zealand director and actor.***

- Relative clause that gives some extra information but it *is / is not* not necessary to understand the sentence completely
- *Use / don't use* commas in these sentences.
- The relative pronoun *can be left out in some cases / can never be left out*
- You can use …….. (for people), …….. (for things and animals). NEVER use that.

E.g. *The thing* ***that people love about the film*** *is that it was funny despite being about something tragic.*

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E.g. *It was produced by Taika Waititi,* ***who is a New Zealand director and actor.***

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Use relative pronouns to complete the sentences.

1. I talked to the girl …….. car had broken down in front of the shop.
2. Mr Richards, …….. is a taxi driver, lives on the corner.
3. What did you do with the money …….. your mother lent you?
4. Can I talk to the girl …….. is sitting on the bench?
5. New York is the city …….. I want to go to.
6. Today is the day …….. I stop smoking.
7. The book …….. you gave me is great.
8. I don't know the reason …….. she did it.
9. Do you know the place …….. she went on holiday?

Use relative pronouns to complete the sentences.

1. I talked to the girl ..whose.. car had broken down in front of the shop.
2. Mr Richards, ..who.. is a taxi driver, lives on the corner.
3. What did you do with the money ..(which/that).. your mother lent you?
4. Can I talk to the girl ..who.. is sitting on the bench?
5. New York is the city ..which.. I want to go to. (do kterého chci jet)
6. Today is the day ..when.. I stop smoking.
7. The book ..(which/that).. you gave me is great.
8. I don't know the reason ..why.. she did it.
9. Do you know the place ..where.. she went on holiday?

Relative clauses practice

Connect these sentences with a relative pronoun (which, who, that, where, whose) to make one sentence. Sometimes there is more than one option.

1.My sister lives in Brno. She is very smart.

My sister, who lives in Brno, is very smart. / My sister, who is very smart, lives in Brno.

2.John has a girlfriend. She is a nurse.

_____.

3.My best friends are very rich. They are going on holidays to Bali.

_____.

4.She lives in a village. The village is close to Prague.

_____.

5.I spent last summer in Italy. The weather was very nice there.

_____.

6.My classmate’ s sister is good at skiing. She lives in the mountains.

_____.

Relative clauses practice - key

Connect these sentences with a relative pronoun (which, who, that, where, whose) to make one sentence. Sometimes there is more than one option.

1. My sister lives in Brno. She is very smart.

   My sister, who lives in Brno, is very smart. / My sister, who is very smart, lives in Brno.

2. John has a girlfriend. She is a nurse.

   John has a girlfriend who is a nurse.

3. My best friends are very rich. They are going on holidays to Bali.

   My best friends, who are very rich, are going to Bali./ ..who are going to Bali, are very rich.

4. She lives in a village. The village is close to Prague.

   She lives in a village which is close to Prague.

5. I spent last summer in Italy. The weather was very nice there.

   I spent last summer in Italy where the weather was nice.

6. My classmate' s sister is good at skiing. She lives in the mountains.

   My classmate's sister, who is good at skiing, lives in the mountains.

QUIZ

Check out this short google form quiz and test how much you've learned.

https://forms.gle/DL5HpXtfiL2iLN3U8