



SMART JUNIORS 3

Using Money From the Future

Lesson 18
Grammar Station

Students often
make mistakes with...

Countable & Uncountable Nouns



I have read **so many
books** this year!

Wow, that's **a great
amount of knowledge!**



GRAMMAR FOCUS

Countable Nouns

They are nouns that **can be counted**.

1 They have both **singular** and **plural** forms.

cat - cats box - boxes city - cities woman - women

2 We can use **numbers** to indicate quantity.

one cat two boxes three cities four women

3 We can use "**many / a few / a great number of**" in front of them.

✓ many cats a few boxes a great number of cities

✗ much cats a little/ bit of boxes a great amount of cities

! "Some" and "a lot of" can both be used for countable and uncountable nouns.

✗ a little buses -> _____

✗ a great amount of readers
-> _____

✗ much books -> _____

Have a try!



Uncountable Nouns

They are nouns that **cannot be counted**.

1 They do not have a plural form.

water - **water** bread - **bread** money - **money**

2 We use **measure words** to indicate quantity.

a glass of water **two slices of bread** **three bags of bread**

3 We can use "**much / a little / a great amount of**" in front of them.

✓ **much water** **a little bread** **a great amount of money**

✗ many water a few bread a great number of money

! "Some" and "a lot of" can both be used for countable and uncountable nouns.

✗ a few rice -> _____

✗ a great number of information
-> _____

✗ many money -> _____

Have a try!



- Read the text below and fill in the gaps with **many/much/some/a little/a few**.

The Magic Soup

Once, a poor boy found a magic recipe for soup. He collected (1) _____ ingredients from the forest: herbs, fruits, and vegetables. As he added (2) _____ water, he noticed the soup started to boil and bubble. He tasted it and found it was so delicious! He shared the soup with his friends, and they all had a lot of fun eating together. The soup taught him that (3) _____ kindness can bring (4) _____ joy.



Students often
make mistakes with...

Present Perfect
Simple and Continuous



I **have been studying**
English for three years.



I think you **have**
mastered it very well!



Compare the two sentences and answer.

- a I've been learning how to bake bread for months.**
- b I've learned how to bake bread.**

Which sentence shows (that):

- the learning process is ongoing?
- the learning process has been completed?
- the result of an activity?
- a process of doing an activity?



Jerry practiced a song in the morning and now he completed it.

- a He has practiced the song in the morning.**
- b He has been practicing the song in the morning.**

Have a try!



Present Perfect Simple VS. Continuous

Present Perfect Simple

The action is completed and has a result/impact in the present.

He has repaired his car.

(He has repaired his car and he can use it now.)



Present Perfect Continuous

The action began in the past and is still ongoing.

He has been repairing his car for two hours.

(He started repairing his car two hours ago and is still ongoing.)



- I _____ this speech and I know what it's about.
- I _____ this speech for the whole morning.
 - a have listened to
 - b have been listening to

Have a try!



Present Perfect Simple VS. Continuous

Present Perfect Simple

It doesn't mention the duration of the action or when it started/ ended.



I have visited Europe twice.

(I went to Europe twice, not mentioning how long I stayed there.)

Present Perfect Continuous

It indicates a longer duration of the action, which is still ongoing.

I have been visiting Europe for two months.

(I already spent two months visiting Europe and I am still on a trip at the moment.)



- I _____ in this city for years and I know every path here.
- I _____ in this city before.
 - a have lived
 - b have been living

Have a try!



PRACTICE TIME

- Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the given word.

Example: I keep explaining the question to him for hours. **[have been]**

I have been explaining the question to him for hours.

1. She visited multiple countries in Europe. **[has]**

She _____ in Europe.

2. We're friends for many years, and I don't believe he would betray me. **[have been]**

We _____, and I don't believe he would betray me.

3. They spent months solving this problem and still haven't worked out a solution. **[have been]**

They _____ and still haven't worked out a solution.



Countable Nouns

- 1 They **have both** singular and plural forms.
- 2 We can use **numbers** to indicate quantity.
- 3 We can use “**many/ a few/ a great number of**” in front of them.

Uncountable Nouns

- 1 They **do not have** a plural form.
- 2 We use **measure words** to indicate quantity.
- 3 We can use “**much/ a little/ a great amount of**” in front of them.

Present Perfect Simple VS. Continuous

- 1 **Present Perfect Simple** means the action is completed and has a result/ impact in the present.
- 2 **Present Perfect Continuous** means the action began in the past and is still ongoing.
- 3 **Present Perfect Simple** doesn't mention the duration of the action or when it started/ ended.
- 4 **Present Perfect Continuous** indicates a longer duration of the action and it is still ongoing.

The background features a close-up of several credit cards, including a blue Visa card and a gold American Express card. A large, semi-transparent yellow triangle is overlaid on the right side of the image. Scattered throughout the scene are several decorative circles in shades of blue, orange, and purple.

WHAT'S NEXT...

In the next lesson, we're going to explore
a new unit! See you next time!