

# Language checkpoint

The Grammar reference at the end of each unit enables students to revise for tests more easily, and consolidates what they have studied.

A checklist of the main vocabulary in the unit is followed by a reference to the wordlist at the back of the book which contains all the new words and phrases that appear in the unit.

Language checkpoint: Unit 3

**Grammar reference**

**Countable and uncountable nouns**

Book, mistake, shop, euro are countable nouns. There is a singular and plural form. Milk, money and bread are uncountable nouns. There is no plural form. Many nouns can be both countable and uncountable. It depends on the context. Coffee is bad for you. (uncountable = in general) Drink me two coffee. (countable = two cups of coffee) I haven't got much time. (uncountable = in general) I went there three times. (countable = on three occasions)

We can often make uncountable nouns countable by adding a piece of, advice, furniture, information. (uncountable) a piece of advice, a piece of furniture, a piece of information (countable)

**some, any, much, many, a lot (of), a few, a little**

**USE**

- We use **some** with uncountable nouns and with plural countable nouns, in affirmative sentences. I've got **some** books. We've got **some** free time.
- We use **any** with uncountable nouns and with plural countable nouns, in negative sentences and questions. I haven't got **any** money. He hasn't got **any** friends. Have you got **any** free time? Are there **any** kids?
- We use **much**, **many**, **a lot (of)** to talk about big quantities. We often use **much** in negative sentences and questions, with uncountable nouns. I haven't got **much** time. Have you got **much** water?
- We often use **many** in negative sentences and questions, with plural, countable nouns. I haven't got **many** books. Have you got **many** books?
- We use **a lot of** in affirmative and negative sentences and in questions, with countable and uncountable nouns. I've got **a lot of** time/books. Have you got **a lot of** time/books?
- We use **when** a lot comes before a noun. But when there is no noun after a lot we do not use it. Have you got **any** water? Yes, I've got **a lot**. Are there **any** dinosaurs? Yes, there are **a lot**. A lot of and lots of are the same. I've got **a lot of** time. I've got **lots of** time.
- We use **a few** and **a little** to talk about small quantities. We use **a few** with plural, countable nouns. There are only **a few** problems.
- We use **a little** with uncountable nouns. We've only got **a little** time.

**Relative pronouns**

**USE**

- We use relative pronouns to give information about the person, thing, place or time in the first half of the sentence. John Wilson is the person **who/that** wrote The Hobbit. That's the book **which/that** he translated. That's the actor **whose** film I saw yesterday.
- We use **who** and **that** for people, **which** and **that** for things, **whose** for possessions, **where** for places, and **when** for times.
- We can omit **who**, **which** or **that** when a noun or pronoun comes immediately after. That's the film **that** I saw. That's the film **I** saw. **BUT** That's the film **that** was popular.

**Vocabulary**

1 Countries, nationalities, languages Countries: Argentina • Austria • Brazil • Bulgaria • Egypt • Japan Mexico • Poland • Russia • Switzerland • Thailand • Turkey Nationalities: Argentinian • Austrian • Brazilian Bulgarian • Egyptian • Japanese • Mexican • Polish • Russian • Swiss • Thai • Turkish Languages: Arabic • Bulgarian • German • Japanese • Polish • Portuguese • Russian • Spanish • Thai • Turkish

2 Learning a language do an exercise • do homework • do/study English • do/take an exam • do/write an essay translate • translation

3 Negative prefixes ill, im, in, un- illegal • incorrect • impossible • informal • irregular • invisible unhappy • unusual

4 Other words and phrases > page 138

**Grammar revision**

some, any, much, many, a lot (of), a few, a little / 8

1 Complete the sentences with **some**, **any**, **much**, **many**, **a lot (of)**, **a few**, **a little**.

- I haven't got many magazines, only \_\_\_\_\_.
- We haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ information about this country - nothing at all.
- There was only \_\_\_\_\_ milk in the fridge.
- I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ money, just five euros.
- Were there \_\_\_\_\_ people at the concert?
- We haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ time before the leaves, only five minutes.
- He gave me \_\_\_\_\_ good advice.
- There are only \_\_\_\_\_ people in the library.

**Relative pronouns** / 8

2 Join the two sentences to make one sentence. Use **who**, **which**, **that**, **whose**, **where**, **when**.

Claudia is a linguist. She teaches German.  
Claudia is a linguist who teaches German.

- David Silva is a football player. He speaks Spanish.
- The park is a beautiful place. You can go there at the weekends.
- Last year was a special year. A lot of important things happened that year.
- That's the teacher. Her classes are brilliant.
- This is a great book. They want to translate it in English.
- Praha is an unusual language. Only around 400 people speak it.
- George R.R. Martin is an American author. He writes fantasy novels.
- We go to the cinema on Wednesdays. There's a special price on Wednesdays.

**Vocabulary revision**

**LEARNING A LANGUAGE** / 8 points

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Use one word twice.

do • exercise • make • practice  
practise • revision • translation

- Yesterday we read an English \_\_\_\_\_ of a Russian poem.
- Before the exams, he did some \_\_\_\_\_.
- You need to \_\_\_\_\_ to speak English well.
- Anybody can \_\_\_\_\_ a mistake.
- Yesterday's exam was just a \_\_\_\_\_, it wasn't the real one.
- Did you \_\_\_\_\_ the exercises yesterday?
- This is the fourth \_\_\_\_\_ page.
- At our school we \_\_\_\_\_ German.

**COUNTRIES, NATIONALITIES AND LANGUAGES** / 8 points

2 Complete the sentences with the correct country, nationality or language.

- That people are from \_\_\_\_\_.
- In Brazil they speak \_\_\_\_\_.
- People from Turkey are \_\_\_\_\_.
- Austrians speak \_\_\_\_\_ people are from \_\_\_\_\_.
- People from Argentina are \_\_\_\_\_.
- People from Egypt speak \_\_\_\_\_.
- People from Egypt are \_\_\_\_\_.

**NEGATIVE PREFIXES UN-, IN-, IM-, IL-**

3 Complete the words.

- sad = un- 6 criminal = il-
- wrong = in- 7 strange = un-
- you can't do it = 8 you can't see it = im-
- relaxed and from 5 not follow the us-

Total: / 40 points

Each unit has a Language checkpoint with tables and explanations for quick reference or deeper reflection. Teachers and students can test progress by using the exercises on the revision page opposite the reference page.

The revision section includes marking points to help track where more work may be needed.

Vocabulary revision section can be used for self-study as well as in class.