**Dvd 3** .- COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE

***There is a…(singular) and there are some …(plural)***

*Countable*

Singular verb: **A/an**

* There is **a** cd / is there a cd? / there isn’t a cd

Plural verb: **Some/Any**

* Positive Form : **Some:** There are some cd’s
* Negative Form e interrogative form: **Any:** Are there any cd’s? / There aren’t any cd’s

**How many …. are there?**

**How many** parks **are there** in this city? -> ¿Cuántos parques hay en esta ciudad?

**How many** skyscrapers **are there**in Madrid**? ->** ¿Cuántos rascacielos hay en Madrid?

**too many**

” **too many** + noun “

There are too many coins

***“too*** *+ adjective”* (too full, too expensive), they are the opposite at enough,

The ticket is too expensive

The glass is too full

*Uncountable*

Singular verb: **Some/Any**

* Positive form: **Some:** There is some sugar
* Negative Form e interrogative form: **Any**: There isn’t any sugar / Is there any sugar

Plural verb:

* Como son incontables no tienen plural

**How much …. Is there?**

**How much** crime **is there** in New York? -> ¿Cuánto crimen hay en Nueva York?

**How much** sunlight **is there** in the Canaries? -> ¿Cuánta luz solar hay en las Canarias?

**too much**

“**too much** + noun” (it’s sufficient) is the opposite to enough when something is in excess (It’s **too much)** (demasiado)

There’s too much water in this glass

There’s too much money in the ticket

More about “**some**” and “**any**”

Generally, we use “*some”* in positive sentences and “*any”* in negative sentences and questions:

There is an exception: when we use the question form “*would you like*” or “*do you want*” then we use SOME, ***not ANY:***

OFFERS:

Would you like some lunch?

Would you like some biscuits?

REQUESTS (*SOLICITUD*):

Can I have some cheese?

Can we have some water, please?