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# CONTEÚDO PROGRAMÁTICO

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## Quantifiers / Quantificadores

### Quantifiers

Os **Quantificadores** são pronomes que precedem e modificam os substantivos e têm a função de determinar sua quantidade. Para sabermos usá-los, é preciso que conheçamos as diferenças entre substantivos contáveis e incontáveis. Lembramos que são chamados substantivos incontáveis, aqueles que não possuem forma plural, ou seja, devem ser usados somente na forma do singular:

Ex.: money, weather, advice, information, etc.

São chamados substantivos contáveis aqueles que podem ser passados para o plural, ou seja, podem ser usados tanto no singular quanto no plural, dependendo do que se quer dizer:

Ex.: girl, chair, friend, person, etc.

→ 1) **Much** (muito):

É usado com substantivos incontáveis, ou seja, serve para indicar grande quantidade de um substantivo que não pode ser usado no plural.

Ex.: There's *much* information about the course on the internet. (Há muita informação sobre o curso na internet.)

→ 2) **Little** (pouco):

É o antônimo de *much* sendo igualmente usado com substantivos incontáveis, entretanto indica pequena quantidade de algo:

Ex.: There's *little* water in the pool so we won't be able to swim. (Há pouca água na piscina, logo, não poderemos nadar.)

→ 3) **Many** (muitos):

É usado com substantivos contáveis servindo para indicar grande quantidade de algo. Quando usamos *many*, devemos usar o substantivo na forma do plural:

Ex.: I have *many* friends in Los Angeles. (Tenho muitos amigos em Los Angeles.)

→ 4) **Few** (poucos):

É o antônimo de *many* sendo igualmente usado com substantivos contáveis no plural.

Ex.: There were *few* people at the party. (Haviam poucas pessoas na festa.)

→ 5) **Plenty** (mais do que suficiente):

Ex.: There's no need to hurry. We've got **plenty of** time.

→ 6) **A Lot of** (muito; muitos; muita; muitas)

É usado tanto com substantivos contáveis como incontáveis, para indicar grande quantidade de algo:

Ex.: There is a lot of food in the refrigerator. (Há muita comida na geladeira)

### **Attention!**

- > 1 – Much e Many são usados especialmente em frases negativas e interrogativas. Pode-se usar também “*a lot of*”:

Ex.: I didn't spend much money. (ou *I didn't spend a lot of money.*)

Do you know many people here? (ou *Do you know a lot of people here?*)

I don't go out much. (ou *I don't go out a lot.*)

- > 2 – Many também é usado em afirmativas, porém, na língua falada, **a lot (of)** é mais comum.

Ex.: A lot of people like to drive fast in Brazil. ou: Many people like to drive fast in Brazil.

- > 3 – TOO MUCH e SO MUCH são usados normalmente em afirmativas:

Ex.: We spent too much money the last time we traveled. (Nós gastamos dinheiro demais na última vez que viajamos.)

### *Special Cases*

→ Compare as seguintes frases:

\* I have a few friends.

\* I have few friends,

Ao compararmos as duas frases percebemos que elas são quase iguais e assim podemos achar que seu significados também sejam semelhantes. Entretanto isso não é verdade. A presença do artigo na frente do pronome few, faz com que haja uma mudança na mensagem da frase. Observe as diferenças a seguir:

- > 1) **Little e Few** possuem idéia negativa:

Ex.: Let's hurry. There's little time. (a idéia é de que não há tempo suficiente.)

He's always alone. He has few friends. (a idéia é de que ele não tem amigos o suficiente.)

- > 2) **A little e A few** possuem idéia positiva:

Ex.: Let's have a drink. We've got a little time before the bus leaves.

I like it here. I've got a few friends and I like them all.

**PORÉM, quando usados com “only”, a little e a few passam a ter significados negativos:**

Ex.: This house is not big enough. There are **only a few** rooms.

### Exercícios

#### **Woman who rescued Nigerian ‘witch-child’ beats Obama and Pope Francis to top list of world’s most inspiring people**

A woman who rescued a two-year-old boy who had been cast out by his own community for being a “witch-child” has been recognised in an international list of the most inspiring people of the year. Anja Ringgren Lovén, a Danish care worker who rescued the young Nigerian boy back in February 2016, beat the likes of Pope Francis, Barack Obama and the Dalai Lama to top the list of 100 inspiring individuals compiled by German-language OOOM Magazine.

An image of Ms Lovén giving the two-year-old boy (now called Hope) some water was shared around the world, and served to highlight the work she was doing to help orphan children in Nigeria. Witch accusations is a growing problem in many African countries, especially in Nigeria, where Anja’s charity African Children’s Aid Education and Development Foundation cares for other children like Hope.

“When she saw the starving child, she acted like a human being and became an inspiration for millions,” said Georg Kindel, OOOM’s editor-in-chief, who led the jury that chose the list.

Speaking today about the experience, she said: “He was the size of a little baby, my whole body froze. I was thinking of my own son when I saw the boy. For me it was clear at that moment that I would fight with all my strength for him to survive.”

**01. Choose the best alternative that correctly substitutes the word highlight in the sentence “... served to highlight the work she was doing to help orphan children in Nigeria.” (paragraph 2).**

- a)* emphasize
- b)* observe
- c)* implement
- d)* diminish
- e)* console

**02. When Ms Lovén says: “... my whole body froze.” (paragraph 3), she means**

- a)* she was feeling cold and wanted to leave.
- b)* she needed help because she could not walk.
- c)* she felt unhappy and wanted to go home.
- d)* she didn't want Hope to find out she was there.
- e)* she became suddenly paralysed with shock.

**Gabarito**

01 - A

02 - E