

FRENTE: INGLÊS

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ASSUNTO: QUANTIFICADORES

EAD – ITA

AULA 15



Resumo Teórico

Quantifier	Singular Countable Nouns	Plural Countable Nouns	Uncountable Nouns
all	–	Yes	Yes
any	Yes	Yes	Yes
both	*	Yes	*
each	Yes	–	–
enough	–	Yes	Yes
every	Yes	–	–
few / a few / fewer	–	Yes	–
little/a little/ less	–	–	Yes
lots of / a lot of / plenty of	–	Yes	Yes
many	–	Yes	–
much	–	–	Yes
more	–	Yes	Yes
no	Yes	Yes	Yes
several	–	Yes	–
some	–	Yes	Yes

* Used with the expression. both ... and

Ex.:

Both money **and** health are important, but the latter is essential.
Both the man **and** the woman were accused of arson.

- **Much** is used with uncountable nouns in negative and interrogative sentences to indicate a big quantity or amount of something.

Ex.:

There hasn't been **much** rain in our state this season.
 As they didn't have **much** money, they decided to stay in tonight.

- Many is used with plural countable nouns in negative and interrogative sentences to indicate a large quantity of something. It is acceptable to use many in affirmative sentences, especially at the beginning of the sentences.

Ex.:

Jack was disappointed because he couldn't find **many** books at the school library.

Many students were invited to take part in the Olympiads this year.

- **A lot of** and **lots of** are used with either countable or uncountable nouns to talk about a number of things or people or the amount of something. They are used basically in affirmative sentences as a substitution for **many** or **much**. **Lots of** is considered more informal.

Ex.:

Brazilians eat **a lot of** rice and beans.
 I told him **lots of** times not to touch that box.

- We use plenty of, meaning 'more than enough', with countable and uncountable nouns to talk about a number of things or people or the amount of something.

Ex.:

They had **plenty of** food before going to bed.
 There is **plenty of** water in that pond.

- Much, many, a lot, lots and plenty can be used alone, without a noun.

Ex.:

The government doesn't spend **much** on education.
 My parents invested **a lot** in the family business. Now they are in trouble.

- **Little/very little** is used with uncountable nouns to talk about small quantity or amount. They have a negative sense, as they mean 'insufficient quantity'.

Ex.:

They had very little time to answer the questions. So, they flunked in the exam.
Little money was spent on the project. That's why it ended up as a fiasco.

- **Few/very few** is used with countable nouns to talk about a small number of something. They have a negative sense, as they mean 'insufficient quantity'.

Ex.:

Few people really understand modern art.
 The concert was canceled because **very few** fans looked for tickets.

- **A little** and **a few** mean 'small amount or quantity', however it indicate a sufficient amount or quantity. Therefore, they have a positive sense.

Ex.:

As I still had **a little** time, I decided to stop by the bridge and admire the sunset.

Although **a few** students complained about the test, the teacher decided to keep the grades.

- **Fewer** and **less** are used in comparisons. We use **fewer** for a 'smaller number of', before plural nouns, and **less** for a 'smaller amount of' before uncountable nouns.

Ex.:

She has been trying to eat **fewer** snacks because she is on a diet. They have **less** time this year to get ready for the exam.

- **So much** and **so many** are used to emphasize that we are talking about a big amount of something or a large number of people or things.

Ex.:

So much money is spent on useless things these days.

There were **so many** things to buy downtown that we ended up forgetting the most important ones.

- **Too much** and **too many** are used to say that something is more than necessary. In other words, they indicate an excessive amount or number of something or people.

Ex.:

If we keep on spending **too much** water, there won't be any left for future generations.

I think there are **too many** people in this room. We'd better try somewhere else.

- Unlike **much**, we can use **so much** and **too much** in affirmative sentences.

- **Several** is used only with plural countable nouns. It is used to indicate 'more than two but not very many'.

Ex.:

I met **several** of my old school friends during spring break.

The police have arrested **several** politicians for corruption this year.

- **All** and **every** normally mean the same. However, **every** is followed by singular countable noun, and **all** is used with plural countable nouns or uncountable nouns. **Every** cannot be used with uncountable nouns.

Ex.:

All families / **Every** family in the village received 20 gallons of water.

All the money raised will be invested in the improvement of the school.

- We use **every** and **each** + a singular noun when we talk about all the people or all the things in a group. We can often use either one of them.

Ex.:

Every / **Each** student in the school received a medal.

Every / **Each** bottle has a blue mark on the label.

- **Each** is often used when we see the people or the things individually or if we talk about them separately.

Ex.:

The principal is giving **each** student a different award.

Each bottle comes with a specific number and mark.

- **Each** (not **every**) can be used on its own or with **of**.

Ex.:

The students have **each** collected \$20 to donate to the orphanage. The companies have asked **each** of its employees to avoid overworking.

- **Most** is used as a synonym of 'nearly all'. It can be used with plural and uncountable nouns, with or without **of**.

Ex.:

Most people don't understand the real meaning of preserving nature.

Most of the money spent on infrastructure is diverted for something else.

- **Whole** is mainly used with singular countable nouns meaning the totality of something. We can also use the phrase 'the whole of + a noun' with names of places, for example.

Ex.:

The **whole** class decided to take the final examination.

The **whole of** Ceará is facing a terrible drought.

- In time expressions with words like **minute, hour, day, week, month, year, days of the week, seasons or months**, we use **every** to indicate how often something happens, and **all** or **whole** to say how long something lasts.

Ex.:

They spend **every** summer on the beach.

They spent **all** summer on the beach.

- **Both, either** and **neither** are used when we talk about two people or two things, following the construction **both/either/neither + (of) + (the, etc) + noun/pronoun**.

Ex.:

Both parents agreed with the wedding. (The two of them)

Either parents agreed with the wedding. (One or the other)

Neither parents agreed with the wedding. (None of them)

- We can say **both X and Y, neither X or Y, either X or Y**.

Ex.:

Both Paul and John bought a new car.

Neither Paul **nor** John bought a new car.

Either Paul **or** John bought a new car. I am not sure which one.



- After **neither of** ... and **Neither ... nor** ... we can use a singular or plural verb.

Ex.:

Neither of the students **have/has** anything to say.
Neither the boy **or** the girl **is/are** responsible for the fire.

- All** and **both**, used on their own, usually come in mid-position in the sentence (before the main verb or between the auxiliary verb and the main verb).

Ex.:

They **all** declared they would run this year's marathon.
They've **both** talked about the accident a lot.



Exercícios

01.

A) Complete these sentences with **a little** or **a few**.

- Julia ate _____ rice, she wasn't very hungry.
- Mike ate _____ chips, he wasn't very hungry.
- I have cousins that speak _____ French, the rest of them only speak English.
- She found _____ cookies under her bed.
- I need _____ water to feel better, that's all.
- I want to save _____ money to buy a present for my mother.
- Robert gave me _____ coins to buy a sweater. It is not enough!
- Ashley needs _____ sugar for the cake!
- My dad says that I have to learn _____ words in German, because we are going there for holidays.
- Peter saw _____ girls running across the field.

B) Complete these sentences with **much** or **many**.

- There are _____ students who want to study in our school.
- Claire has _____ brothers but only one sister.
- I don't have _____ time, I can't wait for you.
- Tom works _____ hours every day. That is why he is always tired.
- Lisa doesn't drink _____ water when she eats.
- They have _____ rooms in their house. It is very big.
- How _____ apples did you buy?
- How _____ money do you have to buy the TV?
- People don't write _____ letters nowadays, they use emails instead.
- I think it is too _____ salt for my taste.

02. Choose the correct alternative:

- I don't want to buy any of these books. I've got _____.
A) all
B) all them
C) everything
D) them all
E) all of it
- There's _____ use in complaining. They probably won't do anything about it.
A) a few
B) a little
C) few
D) little
E) a few

- They have had _____ homework in mathematics recently.
A) lots
B) lots of
C) a lot
D) plenty
E) many

- They say _____ knowledge is a dangerous thing.
A) any
B) many
C) little
D) a lot
E) most

- _____ tests was easy, but I think ITA's was more understandable.
A) Both
B) Either
C) Nor
D) Neither
E) None

- Chose the best alternative to complete the sentence. Some people like to take _____ sugar with tea.
A) lot of
B) few
C) a lot of
D) many
E) fewer

- Chose the best alternative to complete the sentence. Would you like some candy? There's _____ more of it.
A) plenty
B) enough
C) many
D) many a
E) a lot of

- Chose the best alternative to complete the sentence. He seems to have _____ money but he lives as a needy man.
A) many
B) a great deal of
C) few
D) a lot
E) little

- Chose the best alternative to complete the sentence. I like watching this program because it's got _____ advertising and _____ interruptions.
A) a few / little
B) quite a few / a little
C) few / a few
D) fewer / less
E) little / few

- Chose the best alternative to complete the sentence. "Mary had _____ work to do: _____ dishes to wash, _____ clothes to iron, _____ pairs of pie to cook, but just _____ time to do it all."
A) much / many / a few / a little / much
B) few / much / a few / many / many
C) a little / little / few / a few / much
D) little / many / much / many
E) much / many / many / many / little

11. Chose the best alternative to complete the sentence.
Pollution is a serious problem. There are _____ trees and _____ fresh air nowadays.
A) lots / few B) much / less
C) many / fewer D) fewer / less
E) less / fewer
12. Chose the best alternative to complete the sentence.
Yesterday I bought too _____ milk.
A) much B) few
C) many D) a lot of
E) a little
13. Chose the best alternative to complete the sentence.
I speak a few words of English. I don't know _____.
A) many B) a lot of
C) too D) a little
E) much
14. Chose the best alternative to complete the sentence.
She's _____ weak to lift _____ stones.
A) very / much
B) many / less
C) much / more
D) too / more
E) a lot / much
15. Chose the best alternative to complete the sentence.
The are _____ dangerous drivers in our city.
A) very many of
B) a lot of
C) a very lot of
D) too much of
E) very much of

GABARITO									
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
-	D	D	B	C	C	A	B	E	E
11	12	13	14	15					
D	A	E	D	B					

- Demonstração.



Anotações