ENGLISH

Chapter 11

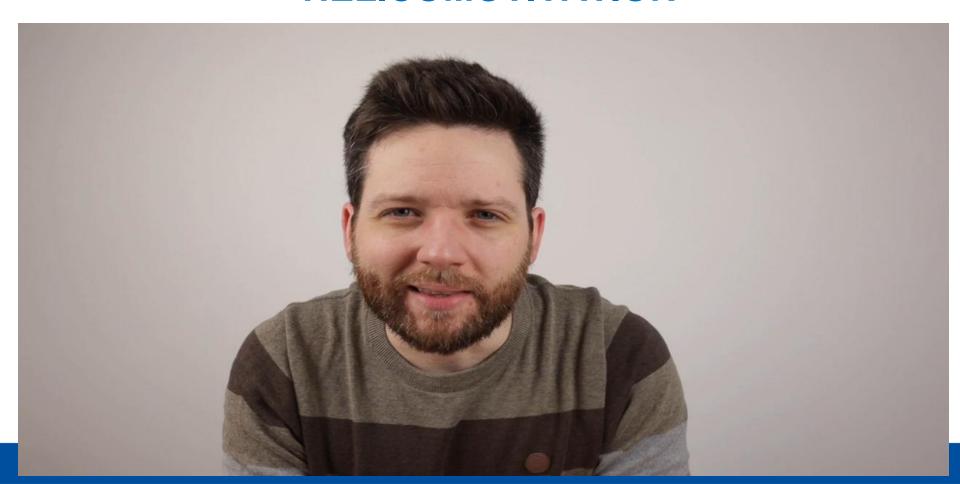




SPEND!



HELICOMOTIVATION





Quantifiers: a lot of (lots of), some, any, not much/many

1 Read the examples. Complete the rules.

A lot of people buy and sell things online these days.

There aren't many original Star Wars sets.

Maybe you have some cereal boxes.

Do you have any Happy Meal toys?

Your phone isn't worth much money now.

We use **1_a lot of_** and *lots of* to talk about a big number or quantity.

We use *not* **2 _much**_ and *not* **3 _many**_ to talk about a small number or quantity.

We use *not* **4 __many** with countable nouns and *not* **5 __much** with uncountable nouns.

We use some in affirmative sentences and

6 <u>any</u> in negative sentences and questions.

2 Circle the option which <u>isn't</u> correct.

- 1 I have lots of/some/any old toys at home.
- 2 She doesn't spend **much/many/any** time shopping.
- 3 There aren't many some a lot of old things in my cupboard.
- 4 I don't get many/much/a lot of allowance.
- 5 Do you buy any/lots of/much clothes online?

too much/many, (not) enough

3 Read the examples. Answer the questions.

Someone paid \$1,136 for an empty box.

That's too much money!

Do you have too many old toys?

You don't have enough money to buy something.

You have enough games. You don't need more!

Which quantifiers mean ...?

- 1 more than necessary <u>Too many, too much</u>
- 2 less than we want <u>Not enough</u>
- 3 the right amount or number ______ Enough

Match 1–3 to a–c to make rules.

- 1 After too much, ———— a both countable and we use
 - uncountable nouns.

2 After too many, we use

- b an uncountable noun.
- 3 After (not) enough, we use
 - **c** a countable noun.

5 Complete the sentences with too much/many or enough. PAGE 52

- 1 You can't buy those expensive jeans. You don't have <u>enough</u> money.
- 2 There are <u>too many</u> people on the bus. You can't sit down.
- 3 People eat _____ fast food. It's so unhealthy!
- 4 There are 25 people and we only have 20 chairs. There aren't <u>enough</u> chairs!
- 5 The movie starts in 20 minutes. We have <u>enough</u> time to buy popcorn.



1 Read the examples. Complete the rules and add examples of comparative and superlative forms.

My generation can learn from older people.

The Generation Skill Share service is **bigger** than it was last year

Hazel's the best teacher I know.

I'm happier with Lewis.

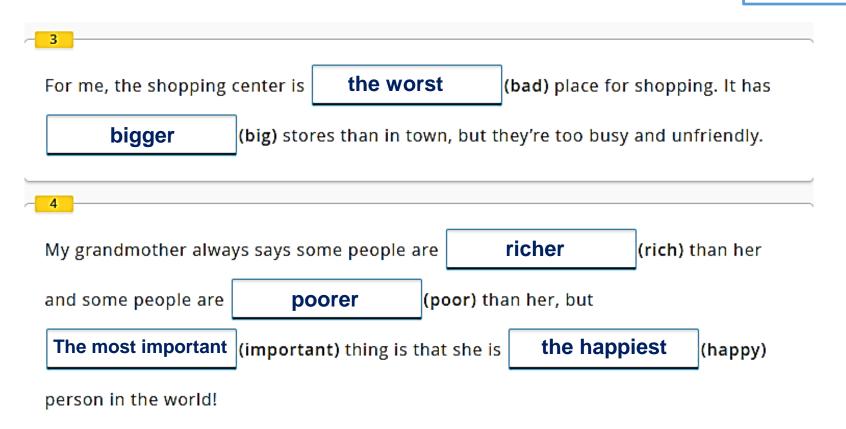
Things today are becoming more expensive.

- 1 For one-syllable adjectives: add <u>-er/-est</u> older → the oldest
- 2 For one-syllable adjectives ending consonant + vowel + consonant: double final consonant and add <u>'-er' -> hotter</u>
- 3 For adjectives ending -y: remove ____'y' and add _'-ier' -> happier
- 4 For adjectives with two or more syllables:

 <u>more + adjective -> more expensive</u>
- 5 Some adjectives are irregular: <u>the best</u>

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more expensive Manchester is (expensive) than Glasgow, but London is the most expensive (expensive) city in the UK. healthier I love this noodle bar. The food is (healthy) than other types of the cheapest restaurants and it's (cheap) place to eat around here.



(not) as + adjective + as

- 3 Circle the option that is true about each sentence.
 - 1 Houston is as expensive as Kansas City.
 - a One city is more expensive than the other.
 - **b** The two cities are both expensive and the prices are very similar.
 - 2 It isn't as difficult as I thought.
 - **a** It's less difficult than I thought.
 - **b** It's more difficult than I thought.

- 2

A cell phone is less expensive than a computer.

A cell pone isn't as expensive as a computer.

3

Maths and physics are equally difficult.

Math is as difficult as physics.

4

My bedroom is less clean than the living room.

My bedroom isn't as clean as the living room.

5

Today and yesterday are equally cold.

Today is as cold as yesterday.

6

Playing video games is less exciting than playing sports.

Playing video games isn't as exciting as playing sports.

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GRAMMAR ROUND-UP

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Was money always bank notes and coins?

No, it ¹

HOMEWORK

Travelers from Yap ⁶ were exploring another island ⁷ when they found a new type of stone and brought it back home. These stones became their money.

However, there was a problem: the stones were ⁸ as big as , a man. The people on

Yap ⁹ COUIdn't move them, so they decided to leave the stones in the same

place. If a person paid for something with a stone, the stone didn't move, but everyone knew that it now belonged to a different person.