

ENGLISH

Chapter 11

2nd
SECONDARY

SPEND!



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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 any** in negative sentences and questions.

2 Circle the option which isn't 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?

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 **Too many, too much**

2 less than we want **Not enough**

3 the right amount or number **Enough**

4 Match 1–3 to a–c to make rules.

- 1 After *too much*,  **a** both countable and uncountable nouns.
we use
- 2 After *too many*,  **b** an uncountable noun.
we use
- 3 After *(not) enough*,  **c** a countable noun.
we use

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

- 1 You can't buy those expensive jeans. You don't have enough money.
- 2 There are too many people on the bus. You can't sit down.
- 3 People eat _____ fast food. It's so unhealthy!
Too much
- 4 There are 25 people and we only have 20 chairs. There aren't enough chairs!
- 5 The movie starts in 20 minutes. We have enough 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 -er / -est
older → the oldest
- 2 For one-syllable adjectives ending consonant + vowel + consonant: double final consonant and add '-er' -> hotter
- 3 For adjectives ending -y: remove 'y' and add '-ier' -> happier
- 4 For adjectives with two or more syllables:
more + adjective -> more expensive
- 5 Some adjectives are irregular: the best

2 Complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative forms of the adjectives in parentheses.

1

Manchester is **more expensive** (expensive) than Glasgow, but London is **the most expensive** (expensive) city in the UK.

2

I love this noodle bar. The food is **healthier** (healthy) than other types of restaurants and it's **the cheapest** (cheap) place to eat around here.

3

For me, the shopping center is **the worst** (bad) place for shopping. It has **bigger** (big) stores than in town, but they're too busy and unfriendly.

4

My grandmother always says some people are **richer** (rich) than her and some people are **poorer** (poor) than her, but **The most important** (important) thing is that she is **the happiest** (happy) person in the world!

(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.

4 Rewrite the sentences using *(not) as + adjective + as*.

2

A cell phone is less expensive than a computer.

A cell phone 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.

GRAMMAR ROUND-UP

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Was money always bank notes and coins?

No, it ¹ .

In the past people used ² different things as money, including cows, fish

and tea! In Ancient Rome, they ³ soldiers in salt (the English word

'salary' ⁴ from the Latin 'salarium') and on the Pacific island of Yap they

used enormous stones for money. Why did this ⁵ ?

HOMEWORK

Travelers from Yap⁶ **were exploring** another island⁷ **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 were⁸ **as big as** a man. The people on Yap⁹ **couldn'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.