

# Lessons 1-4: Grammar A

PEOPLE

## Uses of *need*

**Need means that the thing desired is very important or required.**

I **need** to get my grandmother a birthday present.

**In this use of the word need, the modal auxiliaries must, have to, or have got to can provide the same meaning.**

Rob **needs** to call his brother.

Rob **must** call his brother.

Rob **has to** call his brother.

Rob **has got to** call his brother.

Notice that **must** uses the infinitive form of the main verb without **to**.

**Need can provide the same meaning as the modal auxiliary should to indicate advisability.**

She **needs** to be more flexible.

She **should** be more flexible.

**Need can be used as a noun or a verb with an object. It also has an adjective form.**

Noun: Sara is in **need** of a new dress.

Verb: Sara **needs** a new dress.

Adjective: They help **needy** children.

## Part 1

Complete the sentences with the correct form of *need*.

1. Jill needs to explain the situation to her daughter.
2. Erik is in \_\_\_\_\_ of a place to stay when goes on his trip next week.
3. I have enough money. There is no \_\_\_\_\_ to worry.
4. Deborah doesn't like to be alone. In fact, she is very \_\_\_\_\_.
5. That salesclerk was rude. I \_\_\_\_\_ an apology from her.
6. Monica really \_\_\_\_\_ to be more responsible.

## Part 2

Rewrite the sentences with the words in parentheses.

1. Jenna needs to be more reliable. (have to) \_\_\_\_\_
2. Mark needs to take more responsibility. (should) \_\_\_\_\_
3. You need to be less judgmental. (must) \_\_\_\_\_
4. Lisa needs to visit her parents. (have got to) \_\_\_\_\_
5. Lee needs to e-mail his fiancée. (should) \_\_\_\_\_
6. We need to forgive and forget. (should) \_\_\_\_\_

## Expressions of quantity

You can use these expressions of quantity to describe how much or how many:

- all (100%)
- almost all (95–99%)
- most (a large part; the majority)
- some (a small to medium part)
- both (2)
- one (1)
- none (0%, not one of)

**All** of my siblings are older than me.  
**Almost all** of my friends have small families.  
**Most** of my friends are reliable and considerate.  
**Some** of my cousins live near us.  
**Both** of my parents are teachers.  
**One** of my brothers is an engineer.  
**None** of my friends have cars.

When using **all**, **most**, and **some**, the subject and verb must agree.

**All of the students are** in class today.  
**Most of my relatives are** sociable.  
**Some of these books are** interesting.

**All of the pizza is** gone.  
**Most of my family speaks** Portuguese.  
**Some of this book is** boring.

When using **both**, the verb is always plural. When using **one**, the verb is always singular.

- I have two daughters. **Both of them are** very sweet and intelligent.
- **One of my sisters is** a nurse.

When using **none**, if the subject is singular, the verb is singular. If the subject is plural, the verb can be singular or plural.

- **None of the pie is** left.
- **None of this grammar lesson makes** any sense.
- **None of the students understand** it. / **None of the students understands** it.

### Part 1

Complete the sentences with the word that matches the quantity or is the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ **All** \_\_\_\_\_ of my friends are married (100%)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ of my siblings live near me. (0%)
3. One of my cousins \_\_\_\_\_ at the mall. (work)
4. None of the money \_\_\_\_\_ left. (be)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ of my cousins are the same age as I am. (the majority)
6. Some of my family \_\_\_\_\_ English. (speak)
7. All of my friends \_\_\_\_\_ to try new things. (like)
8. Both of my parents \_\_\_\_\_ near me. (live)

## Using *pretty*

**Pretty can be used to mean *very*.**

My brother is **pretty** talented. My brother is *very* talented.

Lisa is **pretty** smart. Lisa is *very* smart.

**Pretty is usually used when the situation isn't as serious (*pretty* bad < *very* bad).**

Jason is **pretty** unreliable, but Lara is **very** unreliable.

**Pretty can also be used to mean *fairly* (*somewhat*).**

Sandra is a **pretty** good leader, but Marc is better.

**Pretty does not have the same meaning as *too*.**

This test is **pretty** hard, but I can do it.

This test is **too** hard. I can't do it.

## Part 1

Circle the correct word to complete the sentences.

1. James is pretty/too interested in becoming student union president.
2. However, James is *pretty*/too unreliable, so no one will vote for him.
3. I can't visit my family because they live *pretty*/too far away—3,000 miles!
4. I'm happy because my sister lives *pretty*/too close to me—just a few miles away.
5. Tom and Jen are getting married *pretty*/too soon. We can hardly wait for the wedding!
6. Sandy is *pretty*/too independent. She is going to be very lonely some day!
7. Marta is *pretty*/too reliable, but her sister is much more reliable.
8. George is *pretty*/too unforgiving. He won't forgive me for forgetting his birthday.

## Part 2

Complete the sentences with *pretty* or *very*.

1. Flo is pretty flexible, but she really doesn't like surprises.
2. Grant is \_\_\_\_\_ generous. He's the most generous person I know!
3. Peter is \_\_\_\_\_ rude. He interrupts people all the time!
4. Lisa is \_\_\_\_\_ friendly, but sometimes she seems a little shy.
5. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ mature, but my sister is much more mature than I am.
6. My roommate is \_\_\_\_\_ moody. She is always angry or unhappy about something.