

Quantifiers

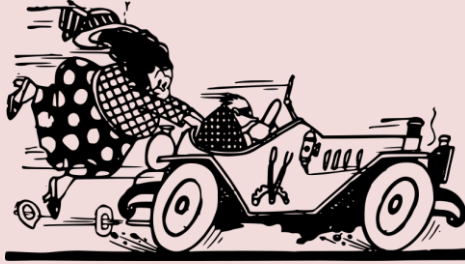
A

We use **VERY** as a quantifier before **adjectives and adverbs** to add emphasis (much and many before nouns).

He drives very fast

This is a very beautiful city.

He is a very intelligent boy.



Do not use before comparatives.

We don't use very to add emphasis to comparative.

Omah is much better than Ian at basketball.

Not: Omah is ~~very~~ better than Ian ...

London is much bigger than Naples.

Not: London is ~~very~~ bigger than Naples.

Not very...

We can use very to soften a negative comment:

Ray is usually not very punctual. (more direct: Ray is always late.)

This pasta isn't very nice, is it? (more direct: This pasta is not nice.)

Very can be used in the following ways:

As an adverb (before adjectives and adverbs):

They always walk very quickly.

She writes very well.

As an adjective (only before a noun):

The car exploded before my very eyes.

They went down to the very bottom of the sea.



B

We use the **quantifiers** much, many, a lot of, lots of to talk about **QUANTITIES**, and **DEGREES**.

We use:

- **MUCH** with **uncountable** nouns.

- **MANY** with **countable** nouns.

I haven't got much change. I've only got a ten euro note.

Are there many campsites near you?

How many eggs are in this cake?

C

We use **LOTS OF, A LOT, A LOT OF or PLENTY** in informal styles to talk about quantities and degree. Lots and a lot of are similar in meaning to much and many.

I've got lots of | plenty of plans for today.

We've got lots of | plenty of things to do.

That's a lot of | plenty of money.

Choose the correct option below.

1) We haven't eaten _____ meat lately.

- a) Very
- b) Much
- c) Many
- d) A lot
- e) A lot of

6) The crime got _____ publicity.

- a) Very
- b) Much
- c) Many
- d) A lot
- e) A lot of

2) There are _____ students who dream of getting into college.

- a) Very
- b) Much
- c) Many
- d) A lot
- e) A lot of

7) _____ people agree with her about what you did.

- a) Very
- b) Much
- c) Many
- d) A lot
- e) A lot of

3) He works _____ in order to supplement his income.

- a) Very
- b) Much
- c) Many
- d) A lot
- e) A lot of

8) He doesn't talk _____ about what happened there.

- a) Very
- b) Much
- c) Many
- d) A lot
- e) A lot of

4) I think she isn't _____ well qualified but I'll hire her anyway.

- a) Very
- b) Much
- c) Many
- d) A lot
- e) A lot of

9) We have until next week to register. There isn't _____ time left.

- a) Very
- b) Much
- c) Many
- d) A lot
- e) A lot of

5) It might hurt _____ if you're not careful enough.

- a) Very
- b) Much
- c) Many
- d) A lot
- e) A lot of

10) I think it bothers you _____

- a) Very
- b) Much
- c) Many
- d) A lot
- e) A lot of

WORDS TO USE INSTEAD OF "VERY"

- ✗ very noisy
- ✗ very often
- ✗ very old
- ✗ very old-fashioned
- ✗ very open
- ✗ very painful
- ✗ very pale
- ✗ very perfect
- ✗ very poor
- ✗ very powerful
- ✗ very pretty
- ✗ very quick
- ✗ very quiet
- ✗ very rainy
- ✗ very rich
- ✗ very sad
- ✗ very scared
- ✗ very scary
- ✗ very serious
- ✗ very sharp
- ✗ very shiny
- ✗ very short
- ✗ very shy
- ✗ very simple

- ✓ deafening
- ✓ frequently
- ✓ ancient
- ✓ archaic
- ✓ transparent
- ✓ excruciating
- ✓ ashen
- ✓ flawless
- ✓ destitute
- ✓ compelling
- ✓ beautiful
- ✓ rapid
- ✓ hushed
- ✓ pouring
- ✓ wealthy
- ✓ sorrowful
- ✓ petrified
- ✓ chilling
- ✓ grave
- ✓ keen
- ✓ gleaming
- ✓ brief
- ✓ timid
- ✓ basic