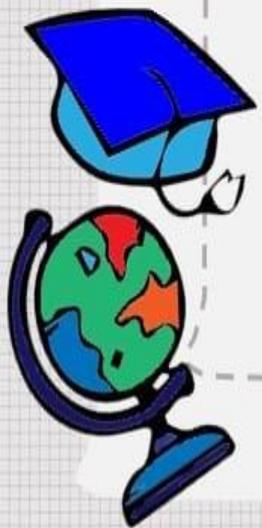


Quantifiers

Unit 2 Grammar Lesson 2

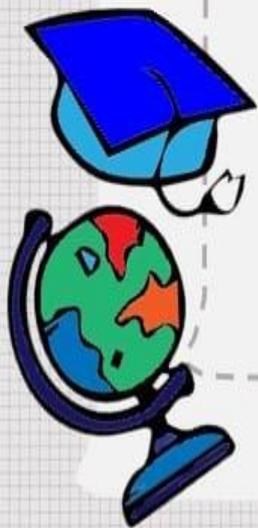
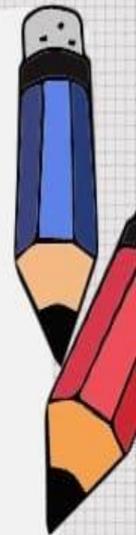
Fifth Grade





❖ What are we going to talk about today?

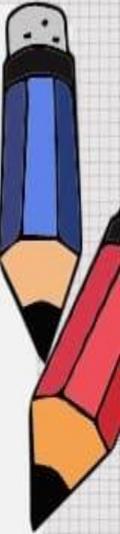
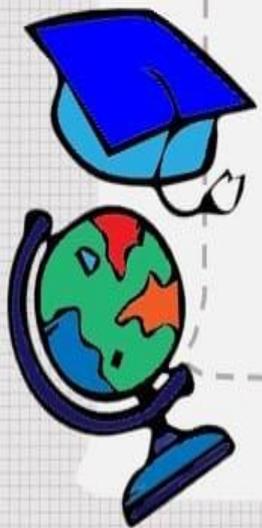
- What do we mean by "quantity" and "quantifier"?
- Are there different types of nouns?
- How do we use quantifiers?





❖ What do we mean by “quantity” and “quantifier”?

- The word quantity basically means amount.
-
- Therefore, *quantifiers* are words that refer to a quantity or amount but not a specific number.





❖ Types of Nouns

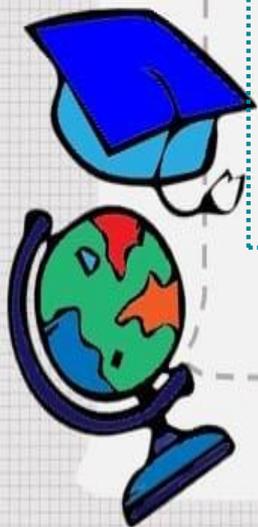
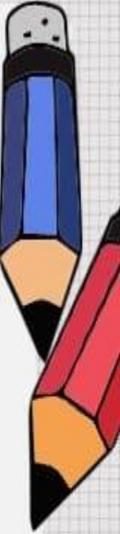
- **Nouns** are names of people, places and things.
- There are two types of nouns:

Countable

- They refer to nouns that can be counted.
- They have both **singular** and **plural** forms.
- Ex.** : Apples, children, cookies.

Uncountable

- They refer to:
 1. Concepts or ideas, like hunger and love.
 2. Things that are made up of parts that are either too small, or too numerous to count. For example: air, sugar, coffee...





Countable nouns

Uncountable nouns

Defining quantities

There is <u>a(n)</u> ... There isn't <u>a(n)</u> ...		There are <u>some</u> / <u>few</u> / <u>lots of</u> / <u>no</u> ... There aren't <u>any</u> / <u>many</u> ...		There is <u>some</u> / <u>little</u> / <u>lots of</u> / <u>no</u> ... There isn't <u>any</u> / <u>much</u> ...	
 (x, s, ss, se, sh, ch, ze, ge [o]) → es /ɪz/	box bus glass house dish sandwich size orange tomato	boxes buses glasses houses dishes sandwiches sizes oranges tomatoes	More examples:	 Liquids & creamy substances 	juice water milk alcohol coffee tea lemonade wine rt sauce honey jam soup ketchup oil ice cream butter paté cream rain snow
→ s /s/ , /z/	apple photo month VIP	apples photos months VIPs		 Materials	wood glass plastic stone silver metal cloth wool paper gold ice cotton
vowel + Y → ys /z/	toy key day mon key	toys keys days mon keys		 Substances (smaller than a bean)	rice flour sugar soil salt pepper powder sand grass chalk wheat corn
consonant + y → ies /ɪz/	baby cherry family	babies cherries families		 Gasses	air smog steam oxygen CO2 smoke fog
f(e) → ves /z/	wife life loaf wolf	wives lives loaves wolves		 Abstract	love music art noise help work homework housework literature weather knowledge power
Irregular plural	man woman child foot tooth goose mouse person	men women children feet teeth geese mice people		 What you cut or measure  Other	bread chocolate cheese pizza cake pasta meat chicken salad popcorn pastry spaghetti information money advice news luggage traffic accommodation furniture cash time

 a piece of	 a slice of
 a kilo of	 a box of
 a cup of	 a glass of
 a bottle of	 a bag of
 a packet of	 a pint of
 a loaf of	 a tube of
 a jar of	 a tin of
 a bowl of	 a can of
 a carton of	 a jug of
 a dozen	 a metre of
 a pile of	 a basket of
 a bar of	 a bunch of



❖ Examples on Quantifiers:

Notice that we use "is" with **uncountable** nouns, and "are" with **countable** nouns in the **plural** form!

Many

We use **many** with:

1. Plural Countable Nouns
2. Questions
3. Negative Statements

Many indicates large quantities.

E.g. :

1. Are there **many** cupcakes left in the plate?
2. There are **n't** **many** oranges in the bowl.

Much

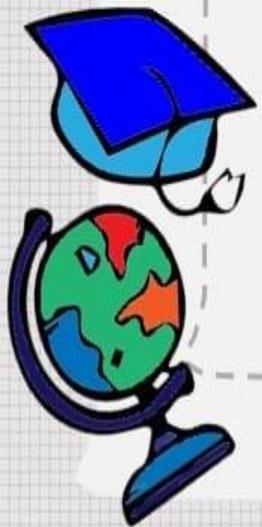
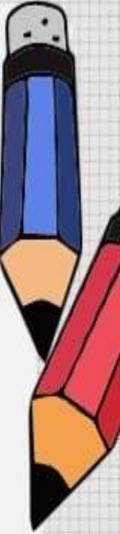
We use **much** with:

1. UNCountable Nouns
2. Questions
3. Negative Statements

Much indicates large quantities.

E.g. :

1. Is there **much** milk left in the cup?
2. There is **n't** **much** salt in the shaker.





❖ Examples on Quantifiers:

A lot of

We use (a lot of) with:

1. Countable & UNcountable Nouns
2. Negative & Positive Statements
3. Questions

E.g. :

1. There are a lot of marshmallows in the jar.
2. There isn't a lot of sugar in the bowl.
3. Is there a lot of bread left in the basket?

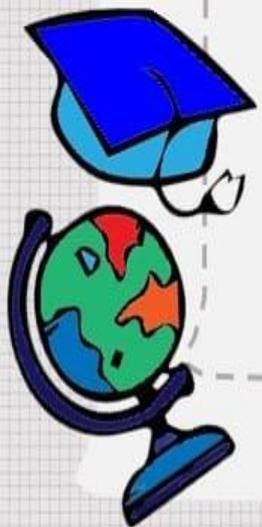
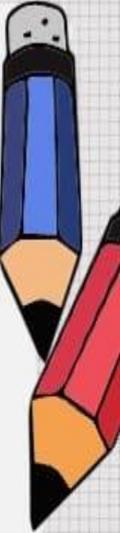
Plenty of

We use (plenty of) with:

1. Countable & UNCountable Nouns
2. Positive Statements

E.g. :

1. There is plenty of jam on the slice of toast.
2. I see plenty of bananas in your bag.





❖ Examples on Quantifiers:

A little

We use (a little) with:
❖ UNCountable Nouns

A little indicates small quantities. "some"

E.g. :

- ❖ There is a little coffee left in your mug. You should drink it!

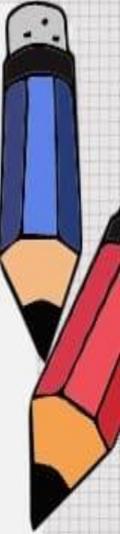
A few

We use (a few) with:
❖ Countable Nouns

A few indicates small quantities. "some"

E.g. :

- ❖ There are a few pancakes left from this morning. I'm saving them for my sister.





❖ Examples on Quantifiers:

Less

We use (**less**) with:

1. UNcountable Nouns
2. Positive Statements

Used to compare two things, to say that one thing is smaller in amount than another thing.

E.g. :

1. I eat **less** chocolate than my older sister.
2. She earn **less** money than him.

Fewer

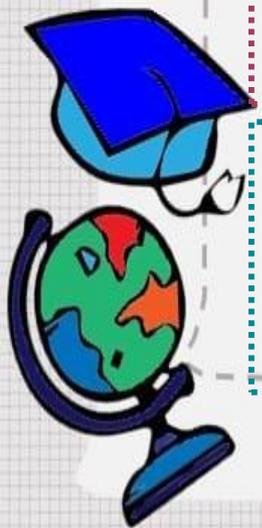
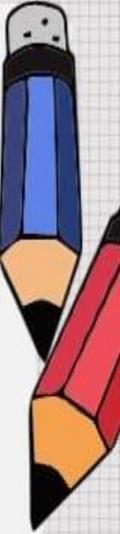
We use (**fewer**) with:

1. Countable Nouns
2. Positive Statements

Used to compare two things, to say that one thing is smaller in number than another thing.

E.g. :

1. I had **fewer** glasses of cold drink today.
2. I have **fewer** books than you.





❖ Examples on Quantifiers:

All

We use **(all)** with:

1. Countable & UNcountable Nouns
2. Positive Statements

Used to talk about every person or thing in the world, or in the group you are talking about.

E.g. :

1. All children should complete the primary course.
2. All decisions were taken by the government.

No

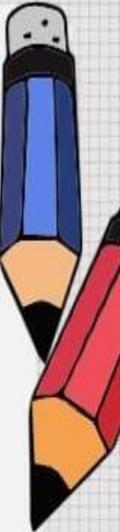
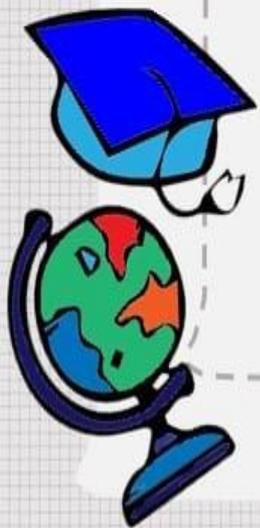
We use **(no)** with:

1. Countable & UNCountable Nouns
2. Positive Statements

Used to say that something does not exist or is not present.

E.g. :

1. There was no chair for me to sit on.
2. They had no plans to change house.





❖ Examples on Quantifiers:

Both

We use **(both)** with:

1. Countable Nouns
2. Positive and negative Statements
3. Questions

E.g. :

1. **Both** the supermarkets were closed.
2. **Have** Jane and Margaret **Both** passed the exam?
3. **Both** my brothers **don't** live at home any more.

Either

We use **(either)** with:

1. Singular countable Nouns
2. Positive and negative Statements

E.g. :

1. I believe **either** key can open the door.
2. She **didn't** like either dress.
3. We **don't** know if **either** of them are coming.

