

GRAMMAR SUMMARY

1 Quantifiers: much, many, a few, a little, a lot of

1. *Much* is used with uncountable nouns while *many* is used with countable.
2. A little/little and a few/few are quantifiers meaning "some".
3. We use a little with *singular* nouns. We use a few with *plural* nouns.
4. A lot of can be used with both *countable* and *uncountable* nouns

1. Eating out is expensive here. There aren't many/much cheap restaurants.
2. There is so many/much grilled meat left. We should put it in the fridge.
3. There are a few/a little shops near the university.
4. It's very quiet. There aren't much/many people here today.
5. We have many/a little milk left in case you're thirsty.

2 Quantifiers: all, all of, most, most of

1. We use "all" to refer to a whole group of people or things.
2. We use "all of" before personal pronouns (us, them), demonstrative pronouns (this, that, these, those) and relative pronouns (whom, which).
3. Most + N: the majority of something in general
4. Most of + N: the majority of a specific group of something

1. Do you know which country produces the ____ rice?
2. ____ them are really well-educated except for that guy in the black T-shirt.
3. After ____ this time, I still love her even though we don't talk anymore.
4. ____ these paintings belong to Leonardo, just some belong to me.

3 Comparative Adjectives

1. Comparative adjectives compare *two* people or things
2. To form the comparative, we use the "er" suffix with adjectives of *one* syllable
3. Two-syllable adjectives ending in "y": change that letter to "i" and take the "er"
4. Adjectives of *three* or more syllables form the comparative with "*more/less*"

1. It is ____ in the city than it is in the country.
a. more noisy b. noisier c. more noisier
2. I personally think that Rachel is ____ than Ross.
a. hard-working b. hard-worker c. more hard-working
3. The Math test was ____ than I thought it would be.
a. easier b. easily c. more easy
4. She now sings ____ than how she used to do last year.
a. beautiful b. more beautiful c. more beautifully

4 Comparative and Superlative

1. A *comparative* compares two people or two things. A *superlative* compares a person or thing with the whole group.
2. To form the superlative, we use the "est" suffix with adjectives of one syllable and use "the" before that adjective.
3. Two-syllable adjectives ending in "y": change "y" to "i" and take the "est" ending.
4. Adjectives of three or more syllables form the superlative with *most/least*.

1. Of the four cars I bought, I like the red one (better/ best).
2. Bonnie's car is (faster/ fastest) than Clyde's.
3. Chandler is (less/ least) athletic of all the men in my office.
4. Do you feel (weller/ better) today?
5. My dog is the (prettier/ prettiest) in my neighborhood.