

## 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.