



GRAMMAR EXTRA MATERIAL
SECOND UNIT

Full Name: _____ Date: _____
Grade: 2nd Section: " _____ " Level: Intermediate Teacher: Patricia Montaña

Competencia: Escribe diversos tipos de texto en inglés como lengua extranjera Capacidad: Utiliza convenciones del lenguaje escrito de forma pertinente. Desempeño precisado: Emplea convenciones del lenguaje escrito utilizando recursos ortográficos y gramaticales complejos que le dan claridad y sentido al texto.	Nivel de logro
--	----------------

English Grammar

A - An - Some - Any



A / AN + singular countable nouns

A + CONSONANT SOUND There is **a** bottle on the table.

AN + VOWEL SOUND There is **an** apple on the table.

SOME / ANY + plural countable nouns & uncountable nouns

- + affirmative SOME** There is **some** cheese in the fridge.
- negative ANY** There isn't **any** cheese in the fridge.
- ? questions * ANY** Is there **any** cheese in the fridge?

	Countable SINGULAR	Countable PLURAL	UNCOUNTABLE
+ affirmative	A / AN	SOME	SOME
- negative	A / AN	ANY	ANY
? questions *	A / AN	ANY	ANY

*** EXCEPTIONS**

		Countable PLURAL	UNCOUNTABLE
? questions 1. offer	Would you like some ... ?	SOME	SOME
? questions 2. ask for	Can I ... some ... ?	SOME	SOME
? questions 3. suggest	Why don't we ... some ... ?	SOME	SOME

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SOME & ANY IN ENGLISH

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

FEW - LITTLE A FEW - A LITTLE



= a small quantity; a small amount

FEW + Plural Countable Nouns	= not many; not enough; nearly no ...
A FEW + Plural Countable Nouns	= some; a small amount
LITTLE + Uncountable Nouns	= not much; not enough; nearly no ...
A LITTLE + Uncountable Nouns	= some; a small amount

FEW = NOT MANY

(FEW normally conveys a negative idea)

- He has **few** good friends.
(negative idea - not enough)
- **Few** people went to the concert.
- There are **few** honest politicians.

LITTLE = NOT MUCH

(LITTLE normally conveys a negative idea)

- There was **little** time to finish it.
(negative idea - nearly no time)
- He has **little** patience with others.
- They have **little** money to spend.

A FEW = SOME (a small amount)

(A FEW normally conveys a positive idea)

- He has **a few** friends that will help.
(positive idea - a small amount)
- I have **a few** days off next month.
- She has won **a few** awards.

A LITTLE = SOME (a small amount)

(A LITTLE normally conveys a positive idea)

- I have **a little** milk you can use.
(positive idea - a small amount)
- She has **a little** time to relax now.
- I have earned **a little** extra money.

MUCH - MANY

A LOT OF - LOTS OF

= a large quantity of something

Much and *Many* are mainly used in **negative sentences and questions**. They are **not** common in affirmative sentences though still possible. *Much* is used with **uncountable nouns**. *Many* is used with **plural countable nouns**.

MUCH

+ UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

- I don't have **much** time.
- He doesn't need **much** money.
- Does it use **much** electricity?

MANY

+ PLURAL COUNTABLE NOUNS

- There aren't **many** chairs in the room.
- I don't have **many** friends.
- Do you think **many** people will go?

With **affirmative sentences**, we prefer **a lot of** instead of **much/many**. **A lot of / lots of** are **not** common in negative sentences or questions. **A lot of** can be used with **countable nouns** and **uncountable nouns**.
a lot of = lots of

A LOT OF

+ UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

- I need **a lot of** coffee.
(= I need **lots of** coffee.)
- There is **a lot of** traffic today.

A LOT OF

+ PLURAL COUNTABLE NOUNS

- She has **a lot of** friends.
(= She has **lots of** friends.)
- There are **a lot of** cars on the street.

Complete the sentences with **some/any** or **much/many**.

- I was in Istanbul for a week and I learnt Turkish vocabulary, but not enough to have conversations in Turkish.
- A: Are there non-European students in your class?
B: There aren't – just one from Morocco and one from Japan.
- I don't have money on me at the moment – only five euros.
- Oscar doesn't make grammar mistakes, but he has problems with pronunciation.
- I know almost all the irregular verbs, but are very hard to memorise.
- You don't need to do revision for the German exam tomorrow. Just practise your writing.

Circle the correct alternative.

- A lot of/A lot gestures mean different things in different countries.
- I'm afraid I don't have a little/much time to revise for the exam.
- Many/A few Canadians speak French.
- Teens spend a lot of/much money on their phones and tablets.
- Do you know many/a lot words beginning with the letter 'X'?
- Some phrasal verbs have few/a lot of different meanings – that's why they're so difficult to learn.
- She can speak a little/much Arabic because she lived in Morocco for a year.
- There are a little/a few people in my class who can