

Date: _____

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Pangolin English
U0L7. REVIEW NOUNS,
QUANTIFIERS, MEASURE WORDS 2
Grade 5 – Level A



REMEMBER!

1. Noun + verb

- Some nouns end in -s but are singular, so we use a singular verb:

athletics	economics	gymnastics	politics	maths	physics	news
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E.g. **Athletics is** an Olympic sport. Today's **news isn't** very exciting.

- Some nouns describe things with two parts, so they are plural:

shorts	jeans	pants	pyjamas	tights	trousers	glasses	scissors
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E.g. These **jeans are** too tight. My **glasses are** broken.

- Some nouns (e.g. company, family, government, team) describe groups of people. We use a singular OR plural verb when we are talking about the people in the group.

E.g. The Spanish team **is/are** playing brilliantly. (all the Spanish players)

- But we only use the singular verb when we are talking about the group as one thing:

X A football team **have** eleven players.

✓ A football team **has** eleven players.

NOTE: The group noun "police" is ALWAYS plural:

X The police **has** arrested the thieves.

✓ The police **have** arrested the thieves.

2. Nouns that can be countable and uncountable

COUNTABLE MEANING	UNCOUNTABLE MEANING
We keep six chickens in our garden. (animals)	Do you like chicken and rice? (food)
A coffee and two teas , please. (cups of tea)	Sam prefers lemon tea . (drink)
Did you get a paper today? (a newspaper)	I need some writing paper . (material)
Those were easy exercises . (tasks)	Do you do much exercise ? (physical activity)
I had some interesting experiences on holiday. (things that happened to me)	Experience is more important than qualifications. (learning by doing something)
The gallery has two works by Goya. (paintings)	My work is really interesting. (job)

3. A few – Few – A little – Little

Positive Meaning (Enough)	Negative Meaning (Not Enough)
A LITTLE Used with uncountable nouns . It means a small amount, but it is enough for what you need. <i>E.g. There is a little milk left in the fridge, so we have enough to make two cups of coffee.</i>	LITTLE Used with uncountable nouns . It means a small amount, but it is not enough . It sounds more negative . <i>There is only little milk left in the fridge, so we can't even make a single cup of coffee.</i>
A FEW Used with countable nouns . It means a small number, but it is enough . <i>E.g. We have a few apples in the basket, which is just enough to bake a small pie."</i>	FEW Used with countable nouns . It means a small number, but it is not enough . <i>E.g. We have few apples left, so we won't be able to make the apple pie for the party.</i>

PRACTICE

Part 1. Choose the correct words.

*E.g. I can't read his writing. I think I need new **glass / (glasses)**.*

- How often do you brush your **tooth / teeth**?
- I think physics **is / are** the most difficult subject at college.
- How many **aircrafts / aircraft** does British Airways own?
- Was / Were** the news interesting yesterday?
- The police **is / are** trying to find the missing girl.
- There are three **women / womans** and two men in the new medical team.
- I like your new jeans. **Was it / Were they** expensive?
- Do you have **a pair of scissors / a scissor** in your kitchen?
- Some farms in New Zealand have a million **sheep / sheeps**.
- Our neighbours have six **childs / children**.

Part 2. Choose the correct answers.

- She has two young _____ so she's always tired!
A. babys B. babyes C. babies
- The police _____ questions about the bank robbery.
A. are asking B. is asking C. asks
- Do you have suitable _____ for this job?
A. experiences B. piece of experience C experience
- Excuse me. Is there _____ near here?

- A. some art gallery B. an art gallery C. art gallery
5. There was an interesting _____ on the radio this morning.
A. news B. item of news C. one news
6. The artist has _____ name.
A. unusual B. a unusual C. an unusual
7. Living in _____ city can be expensive.
A. an European B. a European C. European
8. My parents don't like travelling on _____.
A. trains B. train C. the trains
9. _____ between Lisbon and Madrid is very slow.
A. Train B. A train C. The train
10. Please call me back. _____ is 090744454.
A. The number B. A number C. Number
11. Isn't your cousin _____?
A. the musician B. a musician C. musician
12. The judge sent the murderer to _____ for thirty years.
A. prison B. a prison C. the prison
13. The Paralympics are special Olympic games for _____.
A. some disabled B. the disabled C. disabled
14. _____ usually take their holidays in August.
A. French B. A French C. The French
15. I go to the dentist _____.
A. twice a year B. twice the year C. twice in year
16. They have a lovely house near Malaga. It's just on _____.
A. the coast B. coast C. a coast
17. Caroline's studying law at _____ University.
A. the Harvard B. a Harvard C. Harvard
18. I'm going to take a photo of _____ mountains over there.
A this B. these C. those
19. What was the name of _____ hotel we stayed at last year?
A. that B. this C. a
20. 'Hello. Can I speak to Mrs Gupta?'
' _____ Mrs Gupta. How can I help you?'
A. It is B. This is C. That is

Part 3. Read the conversation about a TV programme and choose the correct words.

LIZ: What's *The Restaurant*? Have you seen it?

LINDA: Yes, it's a TV show for people who want to open a restaurant with Raymond Blanc. Nine teams start, but (0) **all / (most)** of them have to leave during the series as only one team can win.

LIZ: What do they have to do?

LINDA: Well, each week (1) **all / any** of the teams do a task in their restaurant, but only (2) **none / some** of them can succeed.

LIZ: What do you mean? Do (3) **any / none** of them have to leave the show?

LINDA: No, (4) **most / none** of them have to leave at this point, but (5) **some / most** of the teams – the worst two or three – do another task, and then the worst team has to leave.

LIZ: Do the teams come from different restaurants or are they amateur cooks?

LINDA: I don't think (6) **some / any** of them are complete amateurs – they all have some professional experience.

Part 4. Match sentences 1 and 2 with A and B in each pair. Write "A" or "B".

E.g. ¹ I'd like some tea. → B	A. And could I have two coffees, please?
² I'd like a tea. → A	B. Could I have two packets of sugar, too?
1. ¹ Can you get me some paper? → ____	A. I want to write a letter.
² Can you get me a paper? → ____	B. I want something to read.
2. ¹ Do you have any chicken? → ____	A. There isn't any on the menu.
² Do you have any chickens? → ____	B. Or do you have only cows on your farm?
3. ¹ You should try a skiing holiday. → ____	A. It will give you lots of experience.
² You should take that job. → ____	B. You will have a great experience.
4. ¹ I need to do some exercise. → ____	A. I want to improve my grammar.
² I need to do some exercises. → ____	B. I want to get fit.
5. ¹ I don't have a lot of work today. → ____	A. I'm not busy.
² I don't have many of his works. → ____	B. I'm not very keen on his books.

Part 5. Complete the conversation with *this, that, these* or *those* and a suitable form of the verbs in brackets, if necessary.

JAN: Wow! We're here at last. So, (E.g.) **this is** (be) the famous Grand Canyon!

ANA: It's amazing, isn't it? And (1) _____ (be) a fantastic place to see it from.

JAN: Can you see (2) _____ river down at the bottom?

ANA: Yes, I can.

JAN: (3) _____ (be) the Colorado River. It's wider than the River Thames.

ANA: But (4) _____ (be) impossible. It looks tiny!

JAN: (5) _____ (be) because it's so far away from us.

ANA: Look at (6) _____ rocks on the other side of the valley. Is (7) _____ a cave over there?

JAN: Yes, I think so. I read in the guidebook that the people here lived in caves before the Europeans arrived. In (8) _____ days lots of people lived in this area.

ANA: (9) _____ (be) really interesting. Can we visit the caves?

JAN: I don't think it's allowed (10) _____ days.

Part 6. Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.

E.g. *There's any milk left in the fridge. We need to buy some. There isn't any / There's no*

- 1. 'How many of these books should we bring?' 'All them, please.' _____
- 2. Can I have any mineral water with my meal, please? _____
- 3. There weren't no phone calls for you today. _____
- 4. 'Where are the drinks?' 'We didn't buy none.' _____
- 5. Can I borrow a pen, please? Some colour will be fine. _____
- 6. 'How many songs have you got on your iPod?' 'I've got any. I've just bought it.' _____
- 7. None of the visitors didn't enjoy the exhibition. They all hated it. _____
- 8. Most information the guide gave us was very useful. _____

Part 7. Match the beginning of each sentence with the correct ending, A or B.

E.g. *There was a little rice left, so ...*

- A. *we couldn't have any with our curry.* (B) *we had a spoonful each with our curry.*
- 1. There was a lot of rice left, so ...
A. we made a really big salad with it. B. we had to have potatoes with our curry.
- 2. There was very little rice left, so ...
A. we all had a lot with our curry. B. we had to have potatoes instead.
- 3. There were a few potatoes left, so ...
A. we had one each with our meal. B. we had to have rice with our meal.
- 4. There were very few potatoes left, so ...
A. we had to have rice with our meal. B. we had two or three each with our meal.

Part 8. Read the article and choose the correct words in italics.

Crisis in science education

Companies are complaining there aren't (E.g.) enough / *much* students taking science subjects now, especially physics. The problem, it seems, is that (1) **few** / **many** students see science subjects as too difficult, when there are (2) **a lot** / **a lot of** easier options, such as media studies. Professor Jennifer Cousins of Exmouth University comments:

"This is becoming a serious problem. (3) **Very few / A few** students are choosing to study science subjects these days, which means that there (4) **are enough / aren't enough** graduates applying for jobs in the industrial sector. The way I see it, there are (5) **too many / too much** new courses at university level, and there's so (6) **much / many** competition between graduates that most students 'play safe' and take courses they feel more confident in. At present they have (7) **a little / little** incentive to choose scientific subjects because science is seen as both difficult and boring. We must introduce (8) **a little / a few** more excitement into science in schools.

Part 9. Complete the conversation with the words and phrases from the box.

a little	a lot	many	much	many	not many	not much
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JEZ: Let's get something to eat. Are there (E.g) **many** restaurants here?

ALI: Yes, there are quite (1) _____, but there's (2) _____ variety. What kinds of food do you like?

JEZ: Well, I eat too (3) _____ junk food so I'd prefer something different. Are there any British restaurants here?

ALI: Yes, but (4) _____. There are only two, I think, and they're expensive. Do you eat much Indian food?

JEZ: Well, I have tried (5) _____. Indian food before, but I'm not very keen on it – sorry, Ali. I know you love it. What about Chinese?

ALI: Oh, there are so (6) _____. Chinese restaurants here that everyone gets bored with Chinese food! I know – we both like Italian. Let's go to Giovanni's.

Part 10. Complete the answers to the questions. Use a word or phrase from Box A and a word or phrase from Box B.

A	a few	all the	any	both	every
	much	æ	too much	very few	
B	day	his numbers	petrol	students	travel documents
	homework	reason	seats	station	

E.g. Why are you angry? - Because there was really **no reason** for you to be late!

1. Do you want Mr Gould's home or work phone details?

Can you give me _____?

2. Why can't I watch *My Name is Earl* tonight, Dad?

Because you've got _____ to do!

3. How often do you have to practice the guitar?

Oh, _____. Otherwise your fingers get stiff.

4. Samia can't find her train ticket. Where is it?

It's OK. The teacher's got _____.

5. Did many people come to your presentation?

Well, _____ came, but no lecturers.

6. You're driving slowly. Is there a problem?

Yes, we haven't got _____ left.

7. Where can I buy a travelcard?

You can get one at _____ or newsagent's.

8. Should I book that trip today?

Yes, there are _____ left on the coach.

Part 11. Read the article and think of the best word for each gap. Write one word only.

Celebrity chefs

We have always had chefs, and we have celebrities, too. But now we have both in the rise (E.g.) **of** the TV celebrity chef. These are chefs who usually run (1) _____ own restaurants and may have written (2) _____ few cookery books, but who also often turn up on the TV, appearing in cookery 'magazine' shows or presenting (3) _____ of their own.

The trend started some years ago with chefs such as Delia Smith, who simply cooked her recipes in front of a TV audience. (4) _____ countries now have a number of celebrity chefs, such as Emeril Lagasse in the US and José Andrés in Spain. Today, however, it isn't true that (5) _____ who can cook for the cameras can be a celebrity chef. Today's celebrity chefs have to be involved in a lot (6) _____ different projects. There are two really well-known chefs in the UK now; (7) _____ is Jamie Oliver and the (8) _____ is Gordon Ramsay: Oliver has tried to change the nation's eating habits and Ramsay tries to shame and then improve restaurants. (9) _____ these chefs run a number of restaurants alongside their TV careers, but given the time they spend on TV projects, the restaurants must actually see very (10) _____ of their famous owners!