Quantifiers in the City

Student worksheet | 1. Form and meaning

Name: _____ Date: _____

Quick reference

With plural countable nouns	With uncountable nouns
a few / few / very few / so few several / so many	a little / little / very little / so little so much
Both: a lot of, almost all (of), almost no	Examples: trees, buses / traffic, space

Meaning matters: a few / a little = some; few / little = not many / not much, often less than needed. Very makes the small amount stronger. So adds emphasis: so much noise, so few trees.

Patterns: almost all streets; almost all of the streets; almost all of them. Use almost no + noun, but almost none when the noun is understood. Plural countable nouns take are; uncountable nouns take is.

1. Choose the meaning that fits

Circle the correct option. Think about both grammar and the situation.

1. We can still plant two trees. There is a little / little space left.

2. The park is almost empty. There are a few / very few visitors.

3. I am pleased: a few / few neighbors have offered to help.

4. The council cannot build the park: there is a little / very little money left.

5. There are so many / so much buses that the road is blocked.

6. There is so many / so much noise that I cannot study.

7. Almost all the / of buildings have recycling bins.

8. Are there any clean walls? There are almost no / none.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Quantifiers in the City

Student worksheet | 2. Accuracy in context

2. Complete the neighborhood report

Use each expression once. Choose by grammar and meaning.

a few | a little | several | so many | so much | very little | almost all of | almost none

1. _____ the residents in our building recycle: 48 out of 50 do it.

2. Three or four new bins arrived yesterday. We now have _____ more bins.

3. There is _____ traffic that buses take an hour to travel two kilometers.

4. There are _____ cars that cyclists cannot get through.

5. The playground project has _____ support: nobody has offered to help.

6. We have _____ money left - enough to buy one small tree.

7. Workers visited on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. They came _____ times.

8. We checked for empty parking spaces, but there were _____.

3. Edit the city survey

Each sentence contains one quantifier or agreement error. Rewrite it correctly. Keep the original meaning.

1. There are so much cars near the school.

2. We have a little trees in our street.

3. Almost all of residents want a cleaner park.

4. How many traffic is there after six?

5. There is almost none green space downtown.

6. There are very little pollution in this neighborhood.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Quantifiers in the City

Student worksheet | 3. Evidence and paraphrasing

4. Read the neighborhood data

These are fictional survey results. Use the evidence, not your own opinion.

Indicator	Central District	Riverside
Working streetlights	48 out of 50	3 out of 50
Green space per resident	2 square meters	25 square meters
Households that recycle	95 out of 100	5 out of 100
Buses in one hour	40	4
Daily traffic jams	8	0

Write T (true), F (false), or NI (not enough information). Correct each false statement on the line.

1. Almost all of the streetlights in Central District work. _____

2. Very few Riverside households recycle. _____

3. There are a few traffic jams in Riverside every day. _____

4. Central District has more green space per resident than Riverside. _____

5. There is so much noise in Riverside that people cannot sleep. _____

6. Almost none of the streetlights in Central District work. _____

5. Say it another way

Rewrite each sentence using the word(s) in brackets. Keep the same meaning.

1. There are only one or two trees in this street. (VERY FEW)

2. There is hardly any space for a park. (ALMOST NO)

3. Nearly all the buses are electric. (ALMOST ALL OF)

4. Is there much graffiti? There is hardly any. (ALMOST NONE)

LIVEWORKSHEETS