Nobody knows exactly how **(a)** *much/many* words there are in total in the English language but there are **(b)** *a lot/a lot of*. One reason why there are so **(c)** *many/much* is that English takes words from **(d)** *much/many* other languages. Look at the words for food in exercise 2a for example. There may be **(e)** *a few/a little* words there that come from your language. **(f)** *Some/Any* of the words come from South America – potato, tomato and chocolate. There aren't **(g)** *any/many* words from Chinese in the English language, but ketchup is one of them. Originally, ketchup was the name for a type of fish sauce in China. Teenagers in Britain don't eat **(h)** *many/much* fish sauce but they do eat **(i)** *lots/lots of* hamburgers. There is **(j)** *some/any* confusion about the origin of the word hamburger but **(k)** *a lot of/much* people think that it comes from German. Because Britain and France are neighbours it is normal that there are **(l)** *a few/a lot of* French words in English – hundreds in fact. Biscuit is just one example. On the other hand, **(m)** *a lot of/many* fruit travels a long way to get to Britain. That explains why the word banana comes from an African language. There are also **(n)** *a few/a little* words from Turkish, like yoghurt. And, finally, if you ask for **(o)** *a few/a little* sugar in your coffee, you're using two Arabic words. Just by being in an English kitchen you can travel to **(p)** *much/many* countries!

LIVEWORKSHEETS