Much – Many Some – Any – No (+ derivatives) a/an Little – Few A lot of

(Indefinite Pronouns)

Rule I: Much is used with uncountable and many with countable nouns. They don't always coincide with the same Russian nouns. E.g. Clothes, fish, staff are plural in English, but news, advice, fruit are singular. Some nouns are irregular (men, feet, teeth, mice) and some have the same form in singular and plural (sheep, deer, means, series). Much is also an adverb.

1. Complete with <i>much</i> or <i>many</i> . You will sometimes need to choose the correct form of the verb <i>be</i> .
1) Being a milkman? There isn't/aren'tmoney in this business.
2) Is/are theretrees in your district?
3) "Sobroken hearts in Casablanca" is a great song, isn't it?
4) I've got toowork at the moment.
5) From veryDali's works, I like "The Persistence of Memory" most of all.
6) My son doesn't eatfruit but he really likes tangerines.
7) I don't seeof her now.
8) You do tooexercise! Howtimes a week do you work out in the gym?
9) Howtime do you normally spend in front of your computer?
10) Howis/are a cup of coffee and a ham sandwich?
11) This dress costs £ 225! That's too
12) There isn't/aren'tgood news in the newspapers these days.
13) Howdrinks did you order?
14) I hate this Agony Aunt column! They give toostupid advice.
15) You've got tooclothes. Howdo you spend on them in a year?
16) We don't needfurniture for our new flat, just a sofa, two armchairs and some shelves
17) They say the company employs toostaff. They're going to lay off ten people!
18) We saw sodeer in the park. They are amazing!
19) There is/are sotrout (форель) in this river.
20) How can one have 'tooknowledge"?
21) Howteeth has your baby got?
22) What did I see in Ireland? – Old castles, the sea, wild animals and sosheep on the roads!
23) I don't knowabout Ancient history.
24) I am going to get a cat. There is/are somice in my house!
25) These goldfish is/are so beautiful! Howhave you got?
Rule II: Some and its derivatives are used in affirmative sentences to denote an indefinite quantity (I've
nate in some and its activatives are asea in annimitive scritchees to acrote an indefinite qualitity (i ve

Rule II: Some and its derivatives are used in affirmative sentences to denote an indefinite quantity (I've got some new books.) and in the interrogative sentences when we offer something, ask for food/drink/help (Would you like some juice? Can I have some sugar in my tea?), or ask about something that is evident (Are you waiting for somebody?). Any (+ derivatives) is used in interrogative and negative sentences. It is used in affirmative sentences in the meaning of "no matter what/which" (You can take any of these seats.).

any or enese seats.
2. Complete with <i>some</i> , <i>any</i> , or <i>a/an</i> .
1) There'sbig cosy sofa, two armchairs andcushions on the floor in my room.
2) Would you likefruit? Takeorange. And I've also gotgrapes.
3) - Can I havelarge mineral water please? –Surething else?
4) What are you doing under the bed? Are you looking forthing?
5) Would you likething to drink? Juice? Cola? Mineral water?
6) There isn'tthing on the table. Look!
7) Are thereeggs in the fridge? Is theremilk? I'm going to makecake
8) Could you buytissues for me? Just two or three packets.
9) I don't likeof these books. Have you gotthing more interesting?

10)body called you in the morningman orwoman?
11) You can takeof those pictures. I don't need themlonger.
12) Ismall French café.
13) I needadvice. Could you help me?
14) I don't needhelp with this work. I can cope myself.
15) Could you lend memoney?
16) Saything! It's so dark and scary here. I can hardly seething.
17) – Would you like black tea or green tea?will do.
18) Sorry, I didn't hear. Did you saything?
19) Let's gowhere peace and quiet. I'm tired of touristy places.
20) I see hardlybody these days. I want to be alone.
21) Look at these photos. Do you recogniseof these people?
22) I'm full. I can't eatmore. Oh well, I'll havestrawberries.
23)of my friends are happily married.
24) Do you needmore time to finish the translation? OK, take your time.
25) There aren't
Rule III: A lot of and plenty of (in the meaning of a big quantity/amount) are used with both countable
and uncountable nouns, mainly in affirmative sentences. A lot is also a noun and an adverb.
3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb <i>be</i> .
1) Thereplenty of fish in Lake Baikal.
2) Therea lot of useful advice in this book.
3) Therea lot of news in today's papers.
4) Thereplenty of recruiting agencies today, they help people find jobs.
5) Thereplenty of furniture in our hotel room.
6) Thereusually a lot of fresh fruit in outdoor markets.
7) Thereplenty of money in any bank.
8) Therea lot of vegetables in the fridge. Don't buy any.
9) Therea lot of designer clothes in my wardrobe.
10) Therea lot of work to do this week.
4. Complete the sentences with <i>a lot of</i> and <i>a lot</i> .
1) Unfortunately, I can't join you for a garden party. I'm workingat the moment.
2) Mike is my best friend. We've gotin common.
3) – Have you got any free time at the weekend?
4) I've learntnew facts about Nicolas Copernicus' biography from this book.
5) I've learntsince I started this course in biology.
6) I'd like to buynew things in Paris.
7) Don't interrupt me! I've gotmore to say.
8) My colleagues are helping mewith this new project.
9) There wasfruit on the table but she took only one orange.
10) We've boughtfor our picnic, but we need to buymore, I'm afraid.

Rule IV: Little is used with uncountable and few – with countable nouns in the meaning of small amount/quantity. A little and \underline{a} few show that this small amount is sufficient. After just, only, quite, we always use \underline{a} little/ \underline{a} few in both meanings. Little/a little are also a noun and an adverb.

- 5. Complete with (a) little and (a) few.
- 1) I've gotfree time. I'd like to have more.
- 2) We've gotmilk. Don't buy any more.
- 3) There's onlybread at home. Could you buy some on the way home?

4) There're justshops where I live.
5) I know her veryweeks ago.
6) –Have you got many English books at home? – Quite
7) –Do you speak English? - I speak English
8)-Would you like some wine? – Justbit.
9)are those who take care of the environment.
10)is known about Shakespeare's life In Stratford before and after his marriage.
11) "knowledge is a dangerous thing." A. Pope
12) He isshy, but a very interesting personality.
13) I'd like to buy a new car, but I've gotmoney.
14) Could I borrowEnglish books from you?
15) Could I ask youquestions?
16) - Enroll on the course with me! Inmonths we'll be speaking English. – Really?
17) Tell memore about your previous job.
18) –Have you typed all the letters? – Just
19) There'regirls in our department, you know, boys usually choose the department of
mathematics and physics.
20) I've gotclose people. I can't imagine having more.
21) "are my years, and yet I feel the world was ne'er designed for me." G.G. Byron
22) Give me a cup of tea, please, andhoney.
23) –Are there any biscuits in that bowl? – Just
24) There arechocolates left. Let's buy a new box.
25) – Are you hungry? – Well, I'd like to have some snack.
Revision
1. Insert: how much or how many.
 Insert: how much or how many. onions do we need for this soup?
 Insert: how much or how many. onions do we need for this soup? fruit do we need in a day?
 Insert: how much or how many. onions do we need for this soup? fruit do we need in a day? money did you spend in the shops yesterday?
 Insert: how much or how many.
 Insert: how much or how many. onions do we need for this soup? fruit do we need in a day? money did you spend in the shops yesterday? times a week do you eat meat? mineral water should I buy?
 Insert: how much or how many. onions do we need for this soup? fruit do we need in a day? money did you spend in the shops yesterday? times a week do you eat meat? mineral water should I buy? flowers should there be in a bunch?
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Rule V

a loaf

As we sometimes need to specify the amount of uncountable (sometimes the number of countable) objects, we use lexical substitutes (partitives), apart from *some*. Study the examples below.

bread

a loaf		bread						
a carton		milk;	juice; sour d	cream; yoghu	rt			
a packet		crisps	; nuts; bisc	uits; cigarette	S			
a can		coke;	beer; bake	d beans; olive	es .			
a tin		sardi	nes; cat's fo	ood				
a jar		insta	nt coffee; h	oney; olives;	marmalade; j	am		
a box				ches; tissues	, ,			
a bar			olate; soap	,				
a tub	of			corn; processe	ed cheese			
a tube	0.		ard; tooth p	• •				
a bottle			•	eer; wine; oliv	e oil: shamp	oo: perfume		
a head		cabba		cer, w e, c	e on, snamp	oo, perrame		
a bunch			es; bananas;	flowers				
a small b	unch		arsley; keys					
a slice	differi	•	lemon; bre					
a piece				ce; furniture				
a piece			ng; agenda	e, fulfillule				
		salt; s						
a pinch	und	•		ace most				
a kilo/po	unu		toes; potato	bes; meat				
a dozen			tomatoes					
a clove	f 1	garlic						
a teaspo		_	; honey	.1				
a tablesp	oontui		sunflower c	DII				
a lump		sugar						
a cube		ice						
a roll		toilet						
a bowl		soup;	salad; fruit;	cereal				
-			_	pelow. You'll r	need to use so	ome of them	more than	once.
There are		that you dor						
can	tin	packet	pound	dozen	pinch	bottle	jar	piece
glass	any	some	slice	carton	clove	tub	loaf	bar
cup	bowl	item	a/an	tube	small bun	ch		
				o buy a				
2) -I have	heart burr	ns (изжога)	- Have a	of	cold water w	vith a	of s	oda.
3) For th	is salad you	need	tomatoe	s, cucumbers,	reddish, a	of di	II, a	of
garlic, a .		of salt and 2	table spoo	ns of sour cre	am.			
4) Lusua	illy have a		of soup, a		of meat with	salad and a		of tea for
lunch.								
5) -How	much oran	ge juice have	we got? -	Two				
6) For br	eakfast I no	rmally have a	a	of cereal a	nd a	of yog	gurt, or	egg
with a		.of toast.						
7) From a	a vending n	nachine you c	an buy a	of	cola or Pepsi	, a	of cho	ocolate, a
	_	-	-	a	-			
		•		oecue? 3	_			of baked
	-			of pork, a				
				etables and				
			_	ral water, ple				
•	-	•		,	-			

Revision on Indefinite Pronouns (Elementary +)

1.Use: much; many; (a) little; (a) few; a lot (of). Choose the proper form of 'be' of necessary.

maybe 6 or 8, to give to the kids. They're playing 'shop'. 12) —If you want this meat to be soft, add	3) There (be) onlypotatoes left. Can you buy some? And there (be) alsooil. 4) The doctor said I must eatfruit. Howfruit (be) there? What's there in the fridge? Hardly anything! Onlyapples andgrapes, and veryjuice. 5) –Are you reading the newspaper? (be) therenews? – There (be) actually	
9)-I'm really tired. I'm working	6) I speak English fluently, and I also speak German, but I know veryFrench. 7) –Howtimes have you seen this film? – Quite So what?	
11) — Have you got	9) -I'm really tired. I'm workingat the moment. —Then you need to chill out	
dishes require quite 'unusual' additives, for example,	11) –Have you gotcoins on you? – Not Why? – I needcoins, maybe 6 or 8, to give to the kids. They're playing 'shop'.	
chocolates. But we could takejam andbiscuits. 14) Unfortunately, onlystudents have passed the test. The rest will have to reset in autumn. 15) —Howfish have you caught so far?, unfortunately. 2.Use: some, any; no (+ to their derivatives); none; a; or 1) Hey! Isbody there?answer. Shall we break into? 2) -Would you likegrapes? Maybepear orpeach? —No,, there aren't, there aren't	chicken juicy;mustard mixed with honey will make pork soft; anddrops	re
1.4) Unfortunately, onlystudents have passed the test. The rest will have to reset in autumn. 1.5) —Howfish have you caught so far?, unfortunately. 1.6. Use: some, any; no (+ to their derivatives); none; a; or 1.7. Hey! Isbody there?answer. Shall we break into? 1.7. —You're being rude. You should say 'thank you'way. 1.8. —Have we got	13) –Howtea bags do we need for a journey? I don't feel like taking along	
autumn. 15) —How	•	
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7) There can't be such thing asgood advice. All advice is useless. 8) –Which of these shampoos can I use?	-You're being rude. You should say 'thank you'way. 3) —Have we gotchocolates? — There arein that box, there aren'there. — Look better, there must bething! 4) —Are you looking forthing? —Yes. Where's my mobile phone? It must bewhere in this room.	
dry hair. And this is for dandruff. Have you gotthing forhealthy hair? 9) –Are you ready to order? – Yes, I'd liketuna salad, please. And can I haveolives? Ito) –Where is Michael? – Who knows? He can bewhere. The only place you'll never find him in ishis home. Why do you want to see him?thing urgent? – Actually, yes, I've gotbad piece ofnews for him. Ito –Didbody come into my room while I was at work? I'm sure thatone didHasthing been stolen? – No,, justthings are not in the right places. Ito –"appleday keeps the doctor away." Eatof this fruit. You eat hardly	-You're being rude. You should say 'thank you'way. 3) —Have we got	j
mint cream soup withcroutons. What else? And can I also haveolives? LO) —Where is Michael? — Who knows? He can bewhere. The only place you'll never find him in ishis home. Why do you want to see him?thing urgent? — Actually, yes, I've gotbad piece ofnews for him. L1) —Didbody come into my room while I was at work? I'm sure thatone didHasthing been stolen? — No,, justthings are not in the right places. L2) -"appleday keeps the doctor away." Eatof this fruit. You eat hardly	-You're being rude. You should say 'thank you'way. 3) —Have we got	s s?
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vitamins No, thank you, I don't want	-You're being rude. You should say 'thank you'way. 3) —Have we got	!s?
13)thing has happened. There'sthing in the air.	-You're being rude. You should say 'thank you'	s.