

University Centre Abdelhafid Boussouf Elearning Centre



English –

MA.1

Lesson Six:

Quantifiers

Pedagogical Staff			
Name	Grade	Institute	E-mail Address
Djalal Mansour	МСВ	Letters and Languages	<u>djalal.mansour@centre-univ-mila.dz</u>
Assia Azzioui		Letters and Languages	<u>A.azzioui@centre-univ-mila.dz</u>
Sebti Sarah Sawsen		Letters and Languages	Sarah.sebti@centre-univ-mila.dz

Students Concerned- Semester 1					
Institute	Department	Year	Specialty		
Economic Science	Economic & C o m m e r c i a l Science	Master one	• All specialties		

Objectives of the lesson:

The goal of this lesson is to teach students how to express the quantity of something, therefore it discusses each quantifier and when it should be used.

Quantifiers

Definition: A quantifier is a word that usually goes before a noun to express the quantity of the object.

➤ A little milk.

Most quantifiers are followed by a noun, though it is also possible to use them without the noun when it is clear what we are referring to.

> Do you want some milk? – Just a little. (It is clear that I mean 'a little milk'.)

There are quantifiers to describe:

- Large quantities (*a lot, much, many*).
- Small quantities (*a little, a bit, a few*).
- Undefined quantities (*some, any*).
- Sufficient amount (enough, plenty).

There are some quantifiers that have a similar meaning but they are different because one is used with **countable** nouns and the other is used with **uncountable** nouns.

• Countable nouns are things that we can count.

A bank, two employees.

• Uncountable nouns are things that we cannot count and only have a singular form.



Some furniture, some fruit.

To express large countable quantities we use "many"

> There are many costumers visited today

To express large uncountable quantities we use "much"

> Much foreign products were imported this year

We use "a lot" to express both large countable/uncountable quantities

We have a lot of money left, don't worry

When we want to emphasize a big quantity, we can add **'so'** in front of **'many'** and **'much'**.

She had so much work to do.

To express small countable quantities we use "a few"

We need a few coins for the car park

To express small uncountable quantities we use "a little" or "a bit"

Would you like a little milk in your coffee?

To express small quantities <u>negatively</u> we use "few" and "little" with "a"

- Few costumers bought our product (a small number of costumers is not good)
- Little attention is given to our services (the small amount of attention is a bad thing)

To express a <u>quantity without knowing its amount</u> we use:

• **"some"** in affirmation

Sebti Sarah Sawsen



- We have some free time later this afternoon
- "any" in negatives and questions
 - Will there be any managers at the party?
 - > The bank doesn't have any good services

EXCEPTION: When we make <u>requests and offers</u>, we usually use 'some' instead of 'any'. For example:

Can I have some water please?

To express sufficient quantity in both countable and uncountable nouns we use "enough"

& "plenty"

- We do not need more employees, we have **plenty**!
- > I think we have **enough** money to start a business.

We use 'plenty (of)' to mean there is more than a sufficient quantity of something.

We got **plenty of** time to finish the work

To ask the quantity of something, we use 'how much' or 'how many'.

- > How many times have you visited Rome?
- > How many people were at the meeting?
- > How many chairs do we need?
- > How much time have you got?
- > How much petrol shall I buy?

We also use 'how much' when we ask the cost of something. For example:

How much do these products cost?

