

some, any, much, many, a lot (of), a few, a little; Countable and uncountable nouns; Defining and non-defining relative clauses

1 Cross out the alternative that is wrong.

- A lot of/A lot/Many gestures mean different things in different countries.
- I'm afraid I don't have a little/much/a lot of time to revise for the exam.
- Many/A few/Lots of Canadians speak French.
- Teens spend a lot of/lots of/much money on their phones and tablets.
- Do you know many/some/any words beginning with the letter 'X'?
- Some phrasal verbs have a few/a lot of/few different meanings – that's why they're so difficult to learn.
- She can speak a little/some/little Arabic because she lived in Morocco for a year.
- Do you have any/many/much homework to do?

2 Look at the nouns in the box. Write C (countable) or U (uncountable). Then complete the text with the words in the box. Add a or an where necessary.

exercises • fluency • homework
 • magazine • mistake • practice
 • subject

When you are learning a language, you should try to get as much (a) as you can. To improve (b), you should try to speak in the language every day. Don't worry when you make (c), One way to improve accuracy is to do grammar (d), Students often do these for (e), You can also become more accurate by reading a lot in the language you are learning. You could start by reading (f) or a blog about (g) you find interesting.

3 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use between two and four words, including the word given.

- There aren't many old monuments. **some**
There old monuments.
- Pedro is the new student. His parents are **whose** Bulgarian.
Pedro is the new student
- Last summer I went to Greece. I met Alex. **where**
Last summer I went to Greece,
- My bedroom is quite small. **much**
There space in my bedroom.

4 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use three words and add commas where needed.

- A Turkish woman helped me.
The woman is Turkish.
- In Brazil, around three million people speak German. The main language is Portuguese.
..... the main language is Portuguese, around three million people speak German.
- I support a Japanese football team.
The football team is Japanese.
- Smuggling was common in the UK in the 1700s and is still illegal.
..... still illegal, was common in the UK in the 1700s.
- My mum speaks five languages. Her parents are Japanese and Argentinian.
..... parents are Japanese and Argentinian, speaks five languages.

5 Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete the text.

Recent studies say that there are now over 400 million mother-tongue speakers of English, but there are (1) more people (2) use English as a second language – around 500 million. However, estimates vary because there aren't (3) official figures. English is still the main language in countries like Nigeria or Ghana, (4) were once ex-British colonies. People need to use English in (5) official situations, such as in the government and education. Why don't these countries use a local language instead? Because it's too difficult to choose between the (6) other languages (7) belong to the local people! However, it's difficult to know the number of second-language English speakers in these countries because (8) the ex-British colonies are in poor parts of the world, (9) people don't often get an education. This means that only a small percentage of the local population can speak English really well, but (10) can say a few words in English.

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|--------------|---------|------------|----------------|
| 1 A many | B a lot | C much | D both A and B |
| 2 A which | B who | C when | D 0 |
| 3 A little | B a few | C any | D a lots |
| 4 A which | B where | C that | D both A and C |
| 5 A any | B some | C many | D both B and C |
| 6 A a lot | B many | C a lot of | D both B and C |
| 7 A which | B who | C 0 | D both A and C |
| 8 A a lot of | B much | C any | D a lot |
| 9 A 0 | B which | C where | D that |
| 10 A a few | B many | C much | D few |