

Quantifiers – a lot of – most

Introduction

1) Quantifiers are adjectives and adjectival phrases that give approximate or specific answers to the questions 'How much?' and 'How many?'.

Sorry, but there isn't **much** left for you to do here.

2) To answer the questions 'How much?' and 'How many?' certain quantifiers can be used with countable nouns (chairs, apples), while others can be used with uncountable nouns (tea, money). We use *much* with uncountable nouns and *many* with countable nouns. Note that *much* and *many* are mainly used in interrogative and negative sentences.

How many cousins do you have? (countable) **How much money** did you spend? (uncountable)

Note that in spoken English and informal writing when we want to indicate a large quality of something we tend to use a lot, a lot of, lots of.

A lot means very often or very much. It is used as an adverb. It often comes at the end of a sentence and never before a noun.

My brother plays football **a lot**. She's **a lot** happier after quitting her job.

A lot of is more formal than lots of. They both mean a large amount or number of people or things and they can be used with plural countable nouns and with singular uncountable nouns for affirmatives, negatives, and questions.

That's **a lot of money**.

There are a lot of great students here.

We've got lots of things to do today.

We use the quantifier *most* to talk about quantities, amounts and degree. We can use it with a noun (as a determiner) or without a noun (as a pronoun). We can also use it with adjectives and adverbs to form the superlative.



We use *most* with nouns in the meaning the majority of. If there is no article, demonstrative or possessive pronoun, we use *most* right before the noun.

Most tap water is drinkable.

When we are talking about the majority of a specific set of something, we use *most of the* + noun.

Most cakes are sweet. (cakes in general)

The party was amazing. Kate made **most of the cakes** herself. (a specific set of cakes at the party)

We can leave out the noun with *most* when the noun is obvious from the context.

Students can eat in the cafeteria but **most** bring food from home. (=most students)

Short Story Dialogue

- I know that most teenagers like partying and going out with their friends but most of my friends aren't like that. We go to the theatres and museums a lot.
 - That's so interesting! What do you like **the most** about contemporary museums?
- Well, most people think that museums are really boring but it's not true nowadays. A lot of museums are interactive. They are entertaining, engaging, and educational. And people of all ages have lots of fun in there!



Independent Practice - Quantifiers – a lot of – most

1) Fill in the gaps with a lot, a lot of, most.

a. My dad spends money on his hobbies.
b of the children at this school have tablets.
c. Generally speaking, pizzas contain meat.
d. We had to write essays this semester.
e. I don't like strawberries
f of the time I spend reading at home.
g. Peter looks younger than his brother.
h. Don't worry, we have time to finish it!
i. There aresmokers in their family.
j taxis pass down this street, so you'll be able to get home safely.



Independent Practice: Answers - Quantifiers - a lot of - most

- 1) Fill in the gaps with a lot, a lot of, most.
- a. My dad spends **a lot of** money on his hobbies.
- b. **Most** of the children at this school have tablets.
- c. Generally speaking, most pizzas contain meat.
- d. We had to write a lot of essays this semester.
- e. I don't like strawberries a lot.
- f. **Most** of the time I spend reading at home.
- g. Peter looks **a lot** younger than his brother.
- h. Don't worry, we have a lot of time to finish it!
- i. There are **a lot of** smokers in their family.
- j. A lot of taxis pass down this street, so you'll be able to get home safely.