QUANTIFIERS – COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

QUANTIFIERS

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<th>QUANTIFIERS</th>
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<tr>
<td>USADOS ANTES DE</td>
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<tr>
<td>SUBSTANTIVOS CONTÁVEIS</td>
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<tr>
<td>MANY</td>
<td>muitos, muitas, bastante</td>
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<tr>
<td>FEW</td>
<td>poucos, poucas</td>
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<tr>
<td>A FEW = SOME</td>
<td>uns poucos, umas poucas, alguns, algumas</td>
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Many, few e a few são usados antes de substantivos contáveis que geralmente se apresentam na forma do plural.

EXEMPLOS:
Paulo has many friends in São Paulo.
João sometimes interviews few students.
They need a few (some) dollars to travel.
The books were given to many/few/a few of the students.

USADOS ANTES DE
SUBSTANTIVOS INCONTÁVEIS

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<tr>
<td>MUCH</td>
<td>muito, muita, bastante</td>
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<tr>
<td>LITTLE</td>
<td>pouco, pouca</td>
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<tr>
<td>A LITTLE = SOME</td>
<td>um pouco, algum</td>
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Much, little e a little são usados antes de substantivos incontáveis que geralmente se apresentam na forma do singular.

EXEMPLOS:
I need much money to buy a car.
Marco has little time to study.
Maria has a little (some) sugar at home.
Patrícia ate much/little/a little of the bread we offered her.
EXEMPLOS:

How many pair of shoes do you have?

How much gas do you need?

Several, a couple of, none of, a great number of, a large number of são usados antes de substantivos contáveis.

EXEMPLOS:

Several books were stolen from the library.

A great number of students will travel to Brasília.

A bit of, a good deal of, a great deal of, a large amount of são usados antes de substantivos incontáveis.

EXEMPLOS:

A good deal of flour will be imported from Argentina.

A large amount of money was lost in the airport.

All of, some, most of, enough, a lot of, lots of, plenty of, a lack of são usados antes de substantivos contáveis e incontáveis.

EXEMPLOS:

Carlos bought a lot of bread for breakfast.

Fernanda read a lot of books during the vacation.

Pedro and José have plenty of money.

Carmem drank plenty of glasses of beer during the party.

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<td>fuel</td>
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<td>anger</td>
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<td>oil</td>
<td>petróleo/gasolina</td>
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<td>admiration</td>
<td>admiração</td>
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<td>advice</td>
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<td>furniture</td>
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<td>carne</td>
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<td>time</td>
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<td>work</td>
<td>trabalho</td>
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1. (ITA) Dadas as sentenças:
I. She does not spend much money on her health.
II. Not many of our friends usually travel abroad.
III. I have too much work to do and so little time available.
IV. Bruna says that London is much more exciting than Paris.
Constatamos que, relativamente as expressões sublinhadas, está(ão) corretamente empregada(s) a(s) que aparece(m) na(s) frase(s) número(s)...
a) apenas a II e III  
b) apenas a I, II, e III  
c) apenas a II, III e IV  
d) apenas a I, III e IV  
e) todas

2. (PUC-SP) Escolha a alternativa correta:
a) Could you lend me many butter to bake the cake?  
b) Could you lend me a little butter to bake the cake?  
c) Could you lend me a few butter to bake the cake?  
d) Could you lend me fewer butter to bake the cake?  
e) Could you lend me a lots of butter to bake the cake?

3. (FUVEST) Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente as lacunas:
   Give me __________ tea with __________ sugar.
a) many – much  
b) some – a lot of  
c) short – many  
d) bit – a lot of  
e) some – many

4. (UNESP) Assinale a alternativa correta:
   How __________ shoes are there in the shop windows?
a) much  
b) many  
c) few
d) a few  
e) a lot of

5. (UNESP) Assinale a alternativa correta:
It is not easy to learn a foreign language. It requires_________ years of study.
  a) many  
  b) much  
  c) little  
  d) lot of  
  e) any

6. (STA.CASA-SP) I watch _____TV since I do not have _____ time and, besides, I feel _____ better doing something else like reading a good book.
A alternativa que completa corretamente a frase apresentada é:
  a) less / many / much  
  b) fewer / less / many  
  c) little / many / more  
  d) little / much / much  
  e) few/ much / much

7. (CESGRANRIO) Which of the following sentences can be completed with the word MANY as in "the laser has many applications"?
   a) The laser beam is being used by ________ telephone companies.
   b) The laser beam has caused ________ advance in various areas.
   c) Science has gained ________ from the latest applications of the laser.
   d) ________ effort has resulted in significant technological improvement.
   e) Scientists have devoted ________ time to research in the field of communication.

8. (ESC. NAVAL) Aside from the irrelevant fact that ________ might not then take the opportunity to read the book.
   a) much people  
   b) much peoples  
   c) very peoples  
   d) many people  
   e) little people
9. (UFV) In the sentence "MANY thinkers have tried to give us answers," the capital word has a meaning close to:
   a) a few.
   b) few.
   c) little.
   d) several.
   e) much.

10. (UNESP) Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente as lacunas da frase a seguir:
    Do politicians work ______ and earn ______ money?
    a) little - many
    b) very - much
    c) much - few
    d) little - much
    e) hard - many

11. (AFA) “Only a relatively small amount of heat is lost through the windows”. The boldfaced expression in the sentence can only be substituted for:
    a) a great deal of.
    b) plenty of.
    c) a small number of.
    d) a little.

12. (EFOMM) We should use __________ time we have available to discuss John’s proposal.
    a) the much
    b) the little
    c) a few
    d) a little
    e) the little of

13. (EFOMM) Tom takes __________ luggage in his trips. He usually takes __________ suitcase.
    a) a few – no
    b) little – one
    c) very little – any
    d) very few – one
    e) a little – no
14. (EFOMM) Choose the option which completes the sentences below correctly:

It is ________ use trying to change her mind.
Slowly, ________ children began coming to school.
Unfortunately, he had ________ friends.
Could you possibly give me ________ help?

a) a little / a few / few / little
b) a little / a few / little / little
c) a little / few / few / a little
d) little / few / little / a little
e) little / a few / few / a little

15. (PUC-RIO) Mark the item which contains the right choice of FEW/ A FEW/ LITTLE/ A LITTLE to complete the following sentences:

I. ________ politicians realize the importance of solar energy.
II. Would you like ________ light to help you study this map?
III. The new theory is very difficult, but fortunately there are ________ people who understand it.
IV. Regrettably, the government has ________ power over those who are destroying the ozone in the atmosphere.

   (I) (II) (III) (IV)
   a) a few   a few   little   few
   b) a little a little   few    a little
   c) little  a few    a little a little
   d) few    little   a few    a few
   e) few    a little a few    little

16. (MACKENZIE) Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentences:

I. Could you give me ________ water? I’m so thirsty.
II. I have very ________ money. I need more.
III. Who has ________ friends than John? Nobody I think.
IV. Only ________ people came to the party yesterday. It was boring!
V. I have ________ time to stay with my family nowadays.

a) I. less; II. little; III. lesser; IV. a few; V. few
b) I. some; II. a little; III. few; IV. little; V. lesser
c) I. a little; II. little; III. fewer; IV. few; V. less
d) I. little; II. a little; III. less; IV. a few; V. least

e) I. few; II. less; III. least; IV. little; V. more

17. (UFPR) _________ of the history of _________ of our great men and women are recreated by the movies.

Choose the alternative(s) that can complete the sentence above correctly:

a) much – much

b) much – many

c) many – much

d) a lot – little

e) a lot – much

18. (UNESP) Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase adiante:

Must you always make so _________ noise?

a) much

b) many

c) most

d) few

e) less

19. (CESGRANRIO) The following sentences should be completed with FEW or LITTLE:

I. Many of us tried but very _________ succeeded.

II. To our surprise, changes in foreign policy were__________.

III. That school is so expensive that only _________ children can attend it.

IV. That crane can lift objects weighing a _________ hundred pounds.

V. We had _________ chance of success.

The sentence which must be completed which FEW are:

a) I and IV, only.

b) II and III, only.

c) I, II and V, only.

d) I, II, III and IV, only.

e) II, III, IV and V, only.

20. (MACKENZIE)

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentences:

A: I don't like stroganoff. Would you like (I) pizza instead?

B: Oh no! Let’s buy (II) loaves of bread and make sandwiches.
A: But we have (III) time to do that. We're late for school.

B: Alright, but we've got (IV) ham and (V) hot dogs.

a) I. a little; II. a few; III. very little; IV. only a little; V. few
b) I. only a little; II. many; III. very little; IV. a few; V. any
c) I. few; II. very few; III. more; IV. little; V. some
d) I. very little; II. only a few; III. many; IV. a few; V. more
e) I. little; II. much; III. few; IV. a few; V. very little
TEXT COMPREHENSION

TEXT 10 (EEAR)

FACEBOOK MAKES USERS ENVIOUS AND DISSATISFIED

In a recent research study conducted by two German universities, Facebook members answered questions about their own feelings after using the platform. More than one-third of the respondents reported predominantly negative feelings, such as frustration.

The researchers identified that envying their seemingly (Ref.1), more successful ‘Facebook friends’ is the major reason for this result. In general, online social networks allow users brand-new insights on relevant others, which would be ________ more difficult to obtain offline.

1. Fill in the blank with the appropriate word to complete the text.
   a) many
   b) some
   c) much
   d) a few

2. According to the text, after using Facebook, some people
   a) felt unpleasant feelings.
   b) made more online friends.
   c) asked each other questions.
   d) completed their scientific researches quickly.

3. In “...their seemingly more successful ‘Facebook friends’...” (Ref.1), the underlined word can be replaced by
   a) surely.
   b) positively.
   c) apparently.
   d) undoubtedly.

TEXT 11 (AFA)

CENTRAL STATION

The reality of everyday life that “Central Station” shows is harsh. In the film, Dora (Fernanda Montenegro) is a bitter woman who makes her living in Rio’s Central Station writing letters for illiterate people. She takes their money but discards the letters.
One day she writes a letter for a mother and her little boy (Vinícius de Oliveira). When the mother is killed in an accident outside the station, Dora tries to sell the boy for adoption. Then she realizes her mistake, rescues the boy and the two set out on a bus trip to find his father. For Walter Salles, the director of the film, Dora is a good example of modern Brazil, with its culture of “cynicism”. But as Dora gradually develops a bond with the boy “she begins to understand that the boy’s route and the boy’s problems are comparable to her own”, he said.

The growing friendship between these two is, for Mr. Salles, a symbol of Brazil where solidarity and compassion may be buried but are still present. His film is not utopian, but it celebrates the diversity both of the land and of what Mr. Salles calls the “human geography” that Dora and Josué encounter on their journey.

(From “A Searching Journey into the Heart of Brazil,” by Laura Winters, In The New York Times, November 22,1998.)

Adapted from New Password English, MARQUES, Amadeu (Vol.1)

1. In the sentence, “But as Dora gradually develops a bond with the boy...” We deduce that she
   a) unites him to her as a bitter stepmother.
   b) connects her feelings with his since they weren’t tramps.
   c) shows a marked lack of affection in him.
   d) feels linked to him.

2. “The reality of everyday life that Central Station shows is harsh.”
   The underlined word may be replaced by
   a) strict
   b) cunning
   c) harmful
   d) neglectful

3. “She takes their money but discards the letters.” The underlined words mean that she
   a) sends them to people
   b) gets rid of all them
   c) uses them to her own
   d) writes them to people

4. In the sentence “…where solidarity and compassion may be buried but are still present”, the underlined words say that the two feelings can be
   a) destroyed
   b) damaged
   c) considered
   d) ignored
THE HIGH COST OF LIMB REPAIR

Limb replacement can take from eight to 20 hours. It needs a surgical team of six, anaesthetists, nurses and assistants. The patient then needs several weeks of care in hospital and several months of physiotherapy. He may need further operations. It is difficult to calculate the cost of such an operation because there are so many variables, but hospital administrators and surgeons agree that 20,000 pound sterling would not be far wrong. In a time of cuts in the public health care system, is it worth? Even the best surgeons have their doubts. Cobbett says, 'It's unlikely that a patient will regain sufficient sensitivity in the hand to tell the difference between a coin and a paper clip, and the hand will be capable only of relatively coarse movement.' Another surgeon says, 'I remain to be convinced that a hand sewn back is more useful than an artificial limb.'


1. Passage questions:
   a) the widespread use of lengthy physiotherapy after limb replacement surgery
   b) the recent cuts in the public health care system
   c) the public health care system itself
   d) the widespread use of limb replacement surgery
   e) the long hours needed by most limb replacement surgery

2. After a limb replacement surgery, the patient:
   a) goes home after a short convalescence;
   b) will have to be given a second surgery;
   c) needs a lot of care and physiotherapy;
   d) is faced with a 20,000 sterling pounds bill;
   e) must often buy an artificial limb.

3. What does Cobbett do? He is:
   a) a journalist speaking about medicine;
   b) an administrator;
   c) a hospital administrator;
   d) a public health care system official;
   e) a medical doctor.
GABARITO

1. E
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. D
7. A
8. D
9. D
10. D
11. D
12. B
13. B
14. E
15. E
16. C
17. B
18. A
19. D
20. A

TEXT 10 (EEAR)
1. C
2. A
3. C

TEXT 11 (AFA)
1. D
2. A
3. B
4. D

TEXT 12 (UFF)
1. D
2. C
3. E