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Quantifiers exercises with answers pdf

(Before you do exercises you may want to read the lesson on quantifiers) Related Materials: Quantifiers In search of a simple way to learn new elementary grammar and composition for class 7 answers, Solutions. You have to learn basic English grammar topics, such as TenseS Verbs, Nouns, etc... In this article, we review the best English grammar topics and compare them against each other. Quantifying Exercises for Class 7 CBSE With Pdf Quantifiers Answers are words used in front of nouns to show the number or amount without being specific and providing the exact number. The use of some and some and anything are used to specify the quantity or quantity of something. When using some or any, the exact number is not indicated. Some and whatever are quantifiers. Read the following table: Interrogative Affirmative Negative Do any mangoes in the fridge? yes, there's a few. No, I'm not. Is there mango juice? yes, there are some. No, there's none. Did you offer to make yourself a cup of tea? Yes, please, I'd like to. Doing a Request Responding Would you mind borrowing me some money? Of course you're here. We use some in positive (affirmative) sentences. Some are used for both countable nouns and for countable nouns Examinee have some relatives. (relatives can be counted) I'd like a coffee. (coffee is countless) Anything: We use any countable and uncountable nouns in interrogative sentences. Examples Do you have cheese? (Cheese is countless) Do you have any friends? (Friends can be counted) Negative Sentences Examples He has no cheese. He has no friends in Chicago. Exception: We use some in questions when offering or asking for something. Examples: Would you like some bread? (Offer) Can I have some water, please? (Request) The same rules are true for something and anything, anyone and anyone, and anywhere and anywhere. Cop: Is anyone home? Killer: yes, there's someone at home. My friend! Cop: Do you have anything in your pocket? Killer: yes, there's something in my pocket. It's a gun! Cop: Did you go somewhere recently? Killer: yes, I went somewhere. I went to the old man's house to steal his money. Using much and many words much and much means a lot. If a noun is singular, we use many examples: If a noun is plural, we use many examples: Normally, we use many/many only in negative questions and clauses. Examples: How much sugar do you have? Sala doesn't have many friends. We also use a lot/many in positive clauses with so, as or too. Examples: Sala has so many friends. She has as many friends as Suman. Rohit had too much sugar in all the other positive clauses, however, Examples: Sala has a lot of / a lot of friends. Rohit has a lot of/a lot of money. Use of little, a little, little, few, few, few: Little, a little, little denotes the quantity and are used before Countless. Few, A few, a few denote the number and are used before plural nouns. Little/ Few. Both Little and Few denote scarceness or missing. They mean almost none or negative in the sense. Examples: There was little hope for the patient, (there was almost no hope) There were few buyers for the new car. (almost no takers) A little and a few. A little conveys the idea of small quantity. A Few conveys the idea to a small number. Examples: A little knowledge is a dangerous thing. Several members were absent from the meeting. Little and Few: Little: She conveys the idea of all the amount. The few. Pass on the idea to all members. Examples: The little money he spent was spent on his wife's treatment. The few spectators who came to watch the match were disappointed by the beating of India. Presentation: Read the picture story. Answer the following question according to the story above. 1. Why didn't John have time for breakfast? 2. Why did John feel surprised? 3. What did John achieve at the end of the story? 7B. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate quantifier. 1. _____ than 2% of all water is fresh and clear water. 2. _____ of this water, however it becomes contaminated due to human negligence. An ordinary person in a civilized society does not need 3. _____ than 200 litres of water each day. 4. _____ Advanced countries use 5. _____ water per person than others, while less advanced countries must be satisfied with very 6. _____ water. In countries where there is dense agriculture, 7. _____ from groundwater has been contaminated with pesticides. There are eight. _____ way out to save the world's freshwater supplies? Unfortunately, it's not 9. _____ options available with us, except conservation and judicious use of water. Quantifiers Exercises with Pdf Answers for Class 7A. Choose the appropriate quantifier for the following sentences. 1. Can I have a few/some/many butter please? 2. He has a lot of/many/some money. He owns two large apartments. 3. Do you want sugar in tea? How much/a little/a little please. 4. I have a lot of/ much / a little DVDs. 5. I'll be ready in a few/few minutes. 6. How many/how much time do you need to finish your homework? 7. How many books have you read in the last two months? 8. Want much/any/a few cosmetics from Anita? 9. We have a little / a little / a little bread. It's not enough for dinner. 10. We have many/many/a few chairs, but we need more. B. Fill in the blanks with something, nothing, anyone, anyone, somewhere, anywhere. 1. I have _____ in my eyes. 2. There is _____ at the door. 3. I have not heard _____ about Rohan. Is he sick? 4. Do you live: _____ near Saket? 5. _____ wants to see you. 6. Did _____

7. My teacher asked me _____ 8. Can I drink _____ ? 9. Don't worry. _____ can tell you where the post office in this city is. 10. I do not know _____ despre this C. Fill in the following sentences with some or any 1. We need bananas 2. You cannot buy _____ posters in this store. 3. We don't have _____ oranges at this time. 4. Rajesh bought bought new books. 5. She always takes _____ sugar with her coffee. 6. I saw _____ beautiful postcards in this souvenir shop. 7. There are _____ folders in my bag. 8. I have _____ magazines for you. 9. There are _____ apples on the table. 10. Pooja has no pencils _____ pe her office. D. Fill out the following sentences using How Much or How many. 1. _____ are the stars there in the sky? 2. _____ people live on the islands? 3. _____ are the birds here? 4. _____ is the water in the ocean? 5. _____ the money is in a bank? 6. _____ are the countries there in the world? 7. _____ is the bread eaten daily? 8. _____ are the bones there in the human body? 9. _____ is the sand in the deserts? 10. _____ the information is on the Internet? E. Fill in the blanks with little, little and small. 1. There is _____ hope of his recovery. 2. There is _____ milk left in the pot. 3. _____ the milk he had turned into sour. 4. A poor man has _____ money to waste. 5. There is still work to be done _____ to finish. 6. _____ The work remaining yesterday was completed. F. Fill in the blanks with few, few, or few. 1. There are _____ friends who remain faithful in difficult times. 2. He only has friends _____ 3. _____ friends he has are truly faithful to him. 4. A good man has enemies _____ 5. _____ the passengers were injured in the accident. 6. _____ Passengers injured in the accident received first aid. 7. _____ books would serve my purpose. 8. _____ books I had all come out, of course. Content Index 3 Choose the correct answer. Try exercise #1 - Intermediate Try exercise #2 - Upper Intermediate Use of Quantifiers: A few and few, a little and little quantified classified Some or anything? Something, anything, someone, anyone, etc. Quite a few and few, a little and little These expressions show the speaker's attitude towards the amount he/she refers to. A few (for countable nouns) and a little (for countless nouns) describe the quantity in a positive way. I have a few friends (= maybe not many, but enough) I took a little money (= I took enough to live on) Few and little describe the quantity in a negative way. Few people visited him in the hospital (= he had almost no visitors) He had little money (= almost no money) Quantifiers classified They are as comparative and hold a relative position on a scale of growth or decrease. GROWTH (0% to 100%) With plural countable nouns: much more With countless nouns: much more decrease (100% to 0%) With plural countable nouns: few fewer with countless nouns: slightly less Examples: - There are many people in Poland, more in India, but most people live in China. - Much time and money are spent on education, more on but most is spent on national defense. - Few rivers in Europe are not polluted. - Fewer people die young now than in the 19th century. - The country with the fewest people per square kilometre must be Australia. - Scientists have little hope of finding a complete cure for cancer before 2010. - She had less time to study than I did, but she had better results. - Give the dog the slightest chance and it will bite you. Quantifiers with countable nouns and countless Some adjectives and adjective phrases can only go with countless nouns (salt, rice, money, tips), and some can only go with countable nouns (friends, bags, people). The words in the middle column can be used with both countable and numberable nouns. With countless nouns with both with countable nouns How much? How much does it cost? or How many? How? a little not/none a bit (of) not any number(of) some (any) many a lot of a large number of a lot of a lot of a majority of Note: much and many are used in negative forms and question. Example: How much money do you have? How many cigarettes have you smoked? There's not a lot of sugar in the cupboard. - There weren't many people at the party. They are also used with too, (not) so, and (not) as we were too many people at the party. It's a problem when there are so many people. There's so much work this week. In positive statements, we use a lot of. - I've got a lot of work to do this week. - There were a lot of people at the concert. Next page Try exercise #1 - Intermediate Try exercise #2 - Upper Intermediate Back to Grammar Table Table