**English quantifiers**

**Exercise 1 (MUCH/MANY)**

1. James always puts too **much** salt on his food.
2. I Haven’t got **much** information on this issue.
3. There were **many** things to see in Venice.
4. So far, the investigation hasn’t made **much** progress.
5. He has far too **much** money and doesn’t know what to do with it.
6. Will you bring **much** luggage with you?
7. How **many** times do I need to tell you to do your homework?
8. How **much** time did you spend in New York?

**Exercise 2 (LITTLE, A LITTLE, FEW, A FEW)**

1. Would you like milk in your coffee? Yes please, I’ll have **a little.**
2. We must be quick. We have **Ø** **little** time.
3. Have you ever been to Paris? Yes, I’ve been there **a few** times.
4. This town is not a very interesting place to visit, so **Ø** **few** tourists come here.
5. The employee wasn’t very helpful. He gave me very **Ø** **little** information.
6. Do you mind if I ask you **a few** questions?

**Exercise 3 (Translate into English)**

1. There wasn’t **much** traffic on the road.
2. She earns very **Ø little** money / hardly any, I know **Ø few** people / I don’t know **many** people who would accept / tolerate making so **little** money.
3. There were **a few** guests / people at the neighbours’ last night.
4. There was **very much / a lot of noise** as well, wasn’t there?
5. There is **a** **little** chocolate left in the cupboard.
6. She has very **Ø little** patience // She easily runs out of patience.
7. She is lucky, she has **Ø few** problems.
8. Could you lend me **a few** euros?
9. There are really **too many** waves on this beach.
10. I have too **Ø little** money. I can’t help you (out).
11. We had planned to play football but there were too **Ø few** players.

**Exercise 4 (MOST v MOST OF)**

1. **Most** hairdressers’ apprentices are under 18.
2. **Most** London hairdressers / **most of** the hairdressers in London have learnt their job at the DG Academy.
3. **Most of** the hairdressers that I have been to refused to shave my head.
4. Yesterday, I read that **most of** the teenagers living in London wanted to have their hair dyed.
5. Contrary to what **most** people think, **most** dinosaurs were herbivores.
6. In that film, **most of** the dinosaurs were created by computer.
7. **Most of** today’s children dream of seeing real dinosaurs.
8. **Most** dinosaur skeletons have been found in deserts.

**Exercise 5 (choose the right quantifier)**

1. The British monarchy no longer has **much** power but **most** British people still support the institution although **some** argue it should be reformed.
2. With just **a little** international cooperation, we could end world hunger for ever. If **all** the inhabitants of the Earth pooled their resources, there wouldn’t be any famines.
3. Far **too many** households have been affected by the economic downturn. **Several** families have emerged unscathed, with their purchasing power unaffected.
4. **Every** man, woman and child must join the fight against global warming. If **each** of us makes an effort, the worldwide impact could be considerable. (cf terminaison -s sur le verbe ‘make’)
5. **Few** politicians prioritise global warming. **Too much** money is spent on electoral campaigns and very **little** on the environment.
6. We were expecting to see **either** the President **or** the First Lady at the fund-raiser but in the end **neither** of them came. It didn’t matter because **many** celebrities attended and there were **no** disappointed benefactors.

**Exercise 6 (Translate into English using** ***all • whole • each • every • (n)either • both*)**

1. Il a plu toute la journée d’hier et toute la maison sentait l’humidité.

**It rained all day (long) yesterday and the whole house had a musty/damp smell.**

1. Les invités avaient si froid qu’ils ont bu tout le thé et une partie du whiskey. Et tous les enfants étaient regroupés devant la télévision.

**The guests were so cold (that) they drank all the tea** *(all the + indénombrable)* **and part of the whisky** *(remarquez l’absence de déterminant devant part)*. **All the children were huddled together in front of the TV** *(utilisation de* the *avec du spécifique = les enfants des invités)*

1. Toutes les heures quelqu’un essayait de sortir faire un tour et tout le monde riait.

**Every hour, someone would try to go out for a walk, and everybody would laugh.**

1. La pub dit « Toutes les femmes vont adorer notre lessive, l’essayer c’est l’adopter. » Toutes, vraiment ? **The ad says “all women** *(all + pluriel générique = toutes les femmes en général, non spécifique*) **will love / fall in love with our washing power / laundry detergent, try it once and you’ll be hooked. Will they all?**
2. Au LWC (Liberated Women’s Club), quand elles ont vu cette publicité, toutes les femmes se sont indignées. Elles ont toutes juré de ne pas acheter cette lessive.

**At the LWC, when they saw the ad at the LWC, all the women *(****les femmes du club = ensemble préconstruit, défini, déterminé = spécifique* ® *the****)* were annoyed / indignant and they all swore they would never use / to never use the brand / buy the powder.**

1. Je ne pourrai pas porter tous les bagages, il y en a trop. Je porterai ton sac et ton cartable. C’est tout ce que je peux faire.

**I won’t be / I’ll never be able to carry all the luggage, there is too much (of it) / there’s far too much. I’ll carry your bag and your satchel, that’s all I can do for you.**

1. Il est prévu que tous les meubles de cette maison soient vendus aux enchères.

**All the furniture in this house is to be auctioned off.**

1. Il veut que tu lui dises (toute) la vérité et rien que la vérité. Mais laisse-moi te donner un conseil, toutes les vérités ne sont pas bonnes à dire.

**He wants you to tell him the (whole) truth. But let me give you some advice / a piece of advice: not all truths are worth telling. / honesty is not always the best policy.**

1. Des villes entières furent détruites par le séisme, toutes les victimes furent emmenées en avions à l’hôpital.

**Whole cities were wrecked by the earthquake, all the victims were flown to hospital.**

1. Chaque électeur disposait de deux voix.

**Each voter had two votes** (≠ chacun des électeurs: each of the voters)

1. Tout homme peut commettre des erreurs.

**Every man can make mistakes / is liable to errors.**

1. Tous les participants étaient hébergés dans le bâtiment principal, mais ils avaient chacun une chambre indépendante.

**All the participants were *(si on sait de quels participant il s’agit, si ensemble préconstruit)* / Every participant was housed in the main building, but they each had / each of them had a separate room.**

1. Il faut qu’il soit soit un imbécile soit un fou pour inviter ses amis à voir cette pièce.

**He must be either a fool or a lunatic to invite his friends to see this / that play.**

1. Il n’était intéressé par aucun des deux postes qu’on lui proposait.

**He was interested in neither of the new positions he was / had been offered.**

1. « As-tu lu les deux livres (que tu m’avais empruntés) ? – Non, je n’ai lu ni l’un ni l’autre. – Et bien, moi j’avais lu les deux et je dois reconnaître qu’aucun n’est vraiment passionnant. Pourtant ils parlent tous les deux d’histoire médiévale. »

**“Have you read the two books (you borrowed from me)” “No, I haven’t read either.” “Well, I have read (them) both, but I must say neither of them is very exciting. And yet they both focus on medieval history / the Middle Ages.”**