**Quantifiers: Activity 1**

Read Grammar Bank 9B. Then choose the correct word or phrase and write it after the sentence. Write *both* if both are possible. Listen and check.

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| **9B** quantifiers **large quantities** EXAMPLES **1** My daughter has **a lot of** apps on her phone.  Nina has **lots of** clothes.  **2** James eats **a lot**. **3** There aren’t **many** cafés near here. Do you have **many** close friends? Do you watch **much** TV? I don’t eat **much** chocolate. **4** Don’t run. We have **plenty of** time. FORM **1** We use *a lot of* or *lots* in [+] sentences.  **2** We use *a lot* when there is no noun, e.g., *He talks a lot*. **NOT** *He talks a lot of.* **3** *much*/*many* are normally used in [–] sentences and [?], but *a lot of* can also be used. **4** We use *plenty of* in [+] sentences. (= more than enough) **small quantities** EXAMPLES **1** **A** Do you want some more ice cream?  **B** Just **a little**. The town only has **a few theaters**. **2** I’m so busy that I have **very little time** for myself. Sarah isn't popular and she has **very few friends**. **3** I have **less free time** than I used to have. There are **fewer flights** in the winter than in the summer. FORM **1** We use *little* + uncountable nouns, *few* + plural countable nouns. • *a little* and *a few* = *some*, *but not a lot*. **2** *very little* and *very few* = *not much* / *many*. **3** The comparative of *little* is *less* and the comparative of *few* is *fewer*. **more or less than you need or want** EXAMPLES **1** I don’t like this city. It’s **too big** and it’s **too noisy**. You’re speaking **too quietly** – I can’t hear you. **2** There’s **too much** traffic and **too much** noise. There are **too many** tourists and **too many** cars. **3** There aren’t **enough parks** and there aren’t **enough trees**. The buses aren’t **frequent enough**. The buses don’t **run frequently enough**. FORM **1** We use *too* + adjective or adverb. **2** We use *too much* + uncountable nouns and *too many* + plural countable nouns. **3** We use *(not) enough* before a noun, e.g., *(not) enough eggs*/*milk*, and after an adjective, e.g., *It isn’t big enough*, or an adverb, e.g., *You aren’t walking fast enough.* **zero quantity** EXAMPLES **1** There **isn’t any** milk in the refrigerator.  We **don’t have any** eggs. **2** There’s **no** milk in the refrigerator. We **have no** eggs. **3** **A** How many eggs do we have? **B None**. I’ve used them all. FORM **1** We use *any* + uncountable or plural noun for zero quantity with a [–] verb. **2** We use *no* + uncountable or plural noun with a [+] verb. **3** We use *none* (without a noun) in short answers. |

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| 1.  I just have to reply to *a few* / *a little* emails. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  2.  Do you spend *much* / *many* time on social media? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  3.  My bedroom is a nice size. There’s *enough room* / *plenty of room* for a desk. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  4.  I know *very few* / *very little* people who speak two foreign languages. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  5.  My brother has downloaded *a lot of* / *lots of* apps onto his new phone. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  6.  I have some cash on me, but not *a lot* / *a lot of*. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  7.  Their new TV is *too* / *too much* big. It hardly fits in the living room. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  8.  *There aren’t any* / *There are no* potatoes. I forgot to buy some. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  9.  My niece isn’t *old enough* / *enough old* to play with a games console. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  10.  I don’t have *a lot of* / *many* close friends. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |

**Quantifiers: Activity 2**

Read the sentences. Are the underlined phrases right or wrong? Write *OK*or correct them. Listen and check.

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| 1.  **A** How many presents did you get?  **B** A lot of! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  2.  I buy fewer ebooks than I used to because I prefer physical books. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  3.  There isn’t no time to walk there. We’ll have to take a taxi. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  4.  Please turn that music down. It’s too much loud! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  5.  There aren’t many good shows on TV tonight. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  6.  My internet isn’t enough fast for me to download movies easily. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  7.  I get too much emails at work. It takes me a long time to read them all! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  8.  **A** How much fruit do we have? **B**﻿ Any. Can you buy some? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  9.  There are﻿ only a little people that I can talk to about my problems. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  10.  Karen has plenty of money, so she always has the latest phone. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |

**Electronic devices: Activity 1**

Choose the correct groups of words that match the numbered photos. Then listen and check.

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* **1–3:**   
  router, adaptor, mouse
* **1–3:**   
  flash drive, adaptor, router
* **4–5:**   
  charger, keyboard
* **4–5:**   
  plug, out﻿let
* **6–8:**   
  plug, switch, printer
* **6–8:**   
  charger, switch, USB cable
* **9–10:**   
  keyboard, remote control
* **9–10:**   
  speaker, remote control
* **11–13:**   
  out﻿let, USB﻿  cable, mouse
* **11–13:**   
  flash drive, printer, speaker

**Electronic devices: Activity 2**

Match the sentences to the phrasal verbs. Write the correct letters in the blanks. Listen and check.

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| --- | --- |
| **1.** I changed the heat from 70º to 62º. \_\_\_\_  **2.** I disconnected my printer from the computer. \_\_\_\_     **3.** I made the volume on the TV louder. \_\_\_\_     **4.** I pressed the "off" button on the TV. \_\_\_\_    **5.** I programmed the alarm on my phone for 7:30. \_\_\_\_   **6.** I put my phone charger into a outlet. \_\_\_\_  **7.** I pressed the "on" button on my laptop. \_\_\_\_   **8.** I got the latest version of an app. \_\_\_\_ **9.** I put antivirus software on my computer. \_\_\_\_ **10.** I removed a photo I didn’t like. \_\_\_\_  A  I **switched** it **off**. B  I **deleted** it. C  I **updated** it. D  I **turned** it **up**. E  I **installed** it. F  I **unplugged** it. G  I **set** it. H  I **turned** it **down**. I  I **plugged** it **in**. J  I **switched** it **on**. |  |

**Linking**

Read and listen to the sentences. Then say and record. Try to link the words.

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| --- | --- |
| 1.I **switched\_**it\_**off**. |  |
| 2.I **deleted\_**it. |  |
| 3.I **updated\_**it. |  |
| 4.I **turned\_**it\_**up**. |  |
| 5.I **installed\_**it. |  |
| 6.I **unplugged\_**it. |  |
| 7.I **set\_**it. |  |
| 8.I **turned\_**it\_**down**. |  |
| 9.I **plugged\_**it\_**in**. |  |
| 10.I **switched\_**it\_**on**. |  |

***ough* and *augh***

Write the words in the correct sound groups. Listen and check.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| alth**ough**      b**ough**t      br**ough**t      c**augh**t      c**ough**     d**augh**ter       en**ough**      l**augh**      t**hough**t      thr**ough**      t**ough** |  |

**1.**/ʌ/**up:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   
**2.** /ɔ/ s**aw**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   
**3.** /oʊ/ ph**o**ne: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   
**4.** /æ/ c**at**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   
**5.** /u/ b**oo**t: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Information overload: Activity 1**

Read and listen to the article. Choose the correct answer.

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| **Information overload** If you type the words "information overload" into Google, you will immediately get an information overload – more than 7 million hits in 0.05 seconds. Some of this information is interesting – for example, you learn that the phrase "information overload" was first used in 1970, actually before the internet was invented. But much of the information is not relevant or useful: obscure companies and even more obscure bloggers.  Information overload is one of the biggest irritations in modern life. There are news and sports websites to watch, emails that need to be answered, people who want to chat with you online, and back in the real world, friends, family, and colleagues who also have things to tell you. At work, information overload is also causing problems. A recent survey has shown that many company managers believe that it has made their jobs less satisfying, and has even affected their personal relationships outside work. Some of them also think that it is bad for their health.  Clearly there is a problem. It is not only the increase in the quantity of information, it is also the fact that it is everywhere, not just in the home and in the workplace. Many people today do not go anywhere without their smartphones. There is no escape from the internet.  Scientists have highlighted three big worries. First, information overload can make people feel anxious: there is too much to do and not enough time to do it. People end up multitasking, which can make them even more stressed. Second, information overload can make people less creative. Research shows that people are more likely to be creative if they are allowed to focus on one thing for some time, without interruptions. Third, information overload can make people less productive. People who multitask take much longer and make many more mistakes than people who do the same tasks one after another.  What can be done about information overload? One solution is technological: there is now a computer program or app you can install called "Freedom", which disconnects you from the web at preset times. The second solution involves willpower. Turn off your cell phone and the internet from time to time. The manager of an IT company puts "thinking time" into his schedule, when all his electronic devices are turned off so that he isn’t disturbed. This might sound like common sense. But nowadays, although we have more information than ever before, we do not always have enough common sense. |  |

1.According to the article, information overload \_\_\_\_\_\_.

* + affects your relationships with colleagues
  + can make you more productive
  + may not be good for your job
  + teaches you to manage your time

**Information overload: Activity 2**

Read the article again and choose the correct answers. Then look at the underlined words and phrases. What do you think they mean?

|  |
| --- |
| **Information overload** If you type the words "information overload" into Google, you will immediately get an information overload – more than 7 million hits in 0.05 seconds. Some of this information is interesting – for example, you learn that the phrase "information overload" was first used in 1970, actually before the internet was invented. But much of the information is not relevant or useful: obscure companies and even more obscure bloggers.  Information overload is one of the biggest irritations in modern life. There are news and sports websites to watch, emails that need to be answered, people who want to chat with you online, and back in the real world, friends, family, and colleagues who also have things to tell you. At work, information overload is also causing problems. A recent survey has shown that many company managers believe that it has made their jobs less satisfying, and has even affected their personal relationships outside work. Some of them also think that it is bad for their health.  Clearly there is a problem. It is not only the increase in the quantity of information, it is also the fact that it is everywhere, not just in the home and in the workplace. Many people today do not go anywhere without their smartphones. There is no escape from the internet.  Scientists have highlighted three big worries. First, information overload can make people feel anxious: there is too much to do and not enough time to do it. People end up multitasking, which can make them even more stressed. Second, information overload can make people less creative. Research shows that people are more likely to be creative if they are allowed to focus on one thing for some time, without interruptions. Third, information overload can make people less productive. People who multitask take much longer and make many more mistakes than people who do the same tasks one after another.  What can be done about information overload? One solution is technological: there is now a computer program or app you can install called "Freedom," which disconnects you from the web at preset times. The second solution involves willpower. Turn off your cell phone and the internet from time to time. The manager of an IT company puts "thinking time" into his schedule, when all his electronic devices are turned off so that he isn’t disturbed. This might sound like common sense. But nowadays, although we have more information than ever before, we do not always have enough common sense. |

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a good example of information overload.
   * The choice of newspapers in shops
   * The response from a Google search
   * Sending emails to friends
2. Many of the managers surveyed think \_\_\_\_\_\_ because of information overload.
   * they are sick more often
   * they have to work harder
   * they enjoy their jobs less
3. Scientists think that information overload makes people \_\_\_\_\_\_.
   * more productive but less creative
   * more anxious but more productive
   * more stressed and less creative
4. One solution to information overload would be for people to spend less time \_\_\_\_\_\_.
   * texting on their phones
   * using the internet
   * searching for information

**Writing 9: An article**

Write an article about the advantages and disadvantages of regularly replacing electronic devices.

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| Write an article called "Regularly replacing electronic devices – does it make us happier?" Write the paragraph below as your introduction:  Some people think it's important to have the latest, most advanced electronic devices. But does that really make them happier? I think there are advantages and disadvantages.  Plan what you're going to write using the paragraph notes below and click on Tools for Quick tips.  **Paragraph 2** – two or three advantages **Paragraph 3** – two or three disadvantages **Paragraph 4** – conclusion – say if you think regularly upgrading electronic devices makes us happier or not **Don't forget to check your article for mistakes (grammar, vocabulary, punctuation, and spelling).** | Write here .. |