

QUANTIFIERS II

Los cuantificadores suelen aparecer al principio de un sintagma nominal, delante de un sustantivo, delante de un adjetivo y de un sustantivo o delante de un adverbio, un adjetivo y un sustantivo.

Fewer answers

Some useful phrases

Every really pleasant experience

Much, Many, (A)Little, (A)Few, A lot (of), Plenty (of)

Much y *Little* se utilizan con sustantivos incontables, mientras que *Many* y *Few* van seguidos de sustantivos contables. *A lot of*, *Lots of* y *Plenty of* acompañan a sustantivos contables e incontables.

Much

- Sobre todo, en oraciones negativas e interrogativas:

We don't have much time to finish this exercise.

- En oraciones afirmativas es menos frecuente, sobre todo, en inglés formal escrito. Suele aparecer al principio.

Much of the Moroccan food is good.

Many

- En todo tipo de oraciones.
- Se prefiere a *A lot of/Lots of* en contextos formales y con expresiones de tiempo y números que contengan *of*:

We used to spend many hours driving to his home town.

The Company was worth many millions of pounds.

A lot of, Lots of, Plenty of

- ***A lot of y Lots of*** aparecen más a menudo en afirmativas y en contextos coloquiales. Nunca van precedidos de *very*.
- ***Plenty of*** significa suficiente, más que suficiente o de sobra, por lo que no siempre son intercambiables.

We took lots of/plenty of food on our boat trip.

Josh doesn't look well. He's lost a lot of weight.

Little, Few

- Van asociados a ideas negativas, indican una cantidad insuficiente. Pueden ir modificados por *very*.
- Formales. En contextos coloquiales son más normales *Not many/much* o *only/just a few/little*.

There is little evidence to prove that he has stolen the money.

He gave very few reasons for his behaviour.

A little, A few

- En contextos más informales es más normal *A bit* que *A little*.
- Puede ser modificado por *only*.
- Significado más positivo:

A little: some, una pequeña cantidad.

A few: some, un pequeño número

I'll get by with a little help of my friends.

He's convinced only a few of them to help him.

Fewer and Less

- **Fewer** para sustantivos contables.

If you are rude, you'll impress fewer people.

Sam drinks fewer glasses of water.

- **Less** para sustantivos contables.

Sam drinks less water than you.

- Pero se prefiere **less** para tiempo, dinero, longitud y peso.

I have less than 100 €.

Both, Either, Neither

Los utilizamos para hablar de dos cosas o personas.

- Pueden ir con un sustantivo:

Both hotels are very good.

Neither hotel is expensive.

We can go to either hotel. I don't mind.

- **+ of + the/these/my/Paul's**

Both (of) these hotels are very good.

Neither of the hotels we went to was very expensive.

I haven't been to either of those hotels.

- **+ of + us/you/them**

Neither of them could help me.

Both of us were very glad to see her.

- Pueden ir solos, sin sustantivo:

Is your friend French or Belgian? Neither. He's Algerian.

- **Both.....and, Neither.....nor, Either.....or**

Both Peter and Lucy are trying to find a job.

- **Both, Either, Neither vs All, Any, None**

Both (of) the supermarkets were closed.

All the supermarkets were closed.

Neither of the supermarkets was closed.

None of the supermarkets were open.

*I don't think **either of the** supermarkets was open.*

*I don't think **any of the** supermarkets were open.*

Every, Each

Los utilizamos con sustantivos singulares significando *all*.

There was a party in every Street. (in all the streets)

Each child was given a prize. (all the children)

Every: a menudo para el tiempo, días, semanas y años.

- **Each:** pensamos en las cosas por separado, más normal con números pequeños.
- **Every:** pensamos en las cosas como un grupo. Más normal con números grandes.

All, Every and Whole

- **All** no va solo a no ser que lleve una oración subordinada detrás que lo modifique. No es sinónimo de *everybody* ni *everything*.

Everybody enjoyed the party.

All of us enjoyed the party.

I'll do all I can/everything I can to help her.

He thinks he knows everything.

He thinks he knows all about computers.

- **Whole:** significa completo, entero, a menudo con nombres singulares. No suele ir con nombres incontables y puede seguir el patrón: *THE/MY + WHOLE*

Did you read the whole book?

She spent her whole/all her life working.

I've spent all the money you gave me.

We spent all day/the whole day on the beach. (the complete day, from beginning to end)

- **Every:** muy a menudo lo utilizamos para decir con qué frecuencia ocurre algo.

We go to Iceland every year.