

IN1- Tema 2.4: Paco's dream comes true: Did Paco find what he was looking for in Liverpool?



Paco's dream comes true: Did Paco find what he was looking for in Liverpool?

Nombre de la Materia

1 n.º Bachillerato

Contenidos

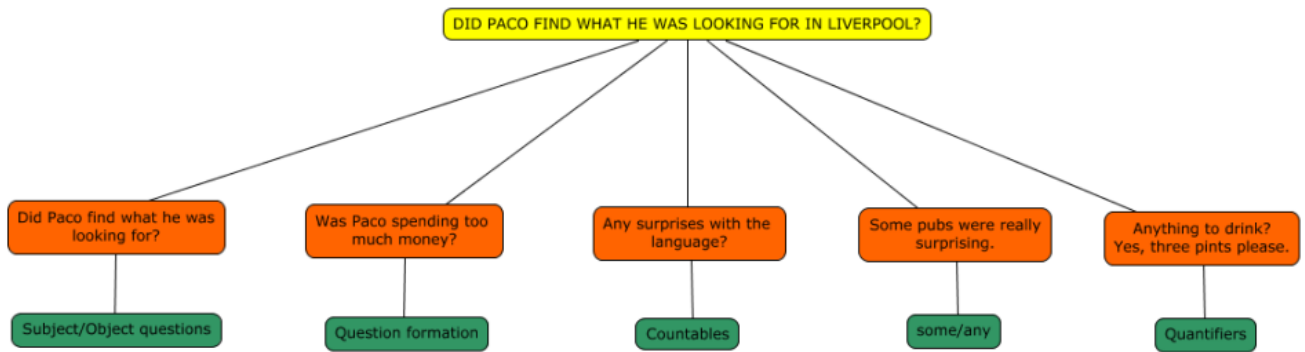
Paco's dream comes true

Did Paco find what he was looking for in Liverpool?



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Mapa



Fuentes para el profesorado

Descarga del archivo CMAP

- [Archivo fuente del mapa conceptual \(Ventana nueva\)](#).
-

Introducción

This topic covers the following grammar points:

- 1) Past Simple in interrogative form (section 1),
- 2) Past Continuous in interrogative form (section 2),
- 3) Countable and uncountable nouns (section 3),
- 4) The particles **some** and **any** (section 4),
- 5) Quantifiers (section 5).



Caso práctico



Before traveling to England, Paco had an idea of London, but did Paco have any idea of how Liverpool was? No, he didn't. Well, in fact, he had a couple of ideas in mind. He knew that one of his favourite football players, Fernando Torres, played for Liverpool F.C. And now he had the chance to visit Anfield Stadium.

The second idea was to visit the famous Cavern Pub, where the Beatles started their musical career.

He had so many things to do and see in Liverpool that he hadn't enough time to think of his family and Spain.

Did Paco miss his family and his friends? Yes, he did. But he was so busy since he came to England (London, Brighton, now Liverpool), he was visiting and learning so much that he didn't really have time to think of them.

And did his family and friends miss Paco? Sure they did.

In this topic we are going to visit lots of places in Liverpool with Paco. Join us!



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Find in the text three examples of Past Simple interrogative sentences.

1) ... did Paco have any idea of how Liverpool was? No, he didn't.

2) Did Paco miss his family and his friends? Yes, he did.

3) And did his family and friends miss Paco? Sure they did.



Curiosidad



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Liverpool (pronounced /ˈlɪvəpuːl/) is a city and metropolitan borough of Merseyside, England, along the eastern side of the Mersey Estuary. It was founded as a borough in 1207 and was granted city status in 1880. Liverpool has a population of 435,500, and lies at the centre of the wider Liverpool Urban Area, which has a population of 816,216.

Historically a part of Lancashire, the urbanization and expansion of Liverpool were largely brought about by the city's status as a major port. By the 18th century, trade from the West Indies, Ireland and mainland Europe coupled with close links with the Atlantic Slave Trade furthered the economic expansion of Liverpool. By the early 19th century, 40% of the world's trade passed through Liverpool's docks, contributing to Liverpool's rise as a major city.

Inhabitants of Liverpool are referred to as **Liverpudlians** but are also known as "Scousers", in reference to the local dish known as "scouse", a form of stew. The word "Scouse" has also become synonymous with the Liverpool accent and dialect. Liverpool's status as a port city has contributed to its diverse population, which, historically, were drawn from a wide range of peoples, cultures, and religions, particularly those from Ireland.

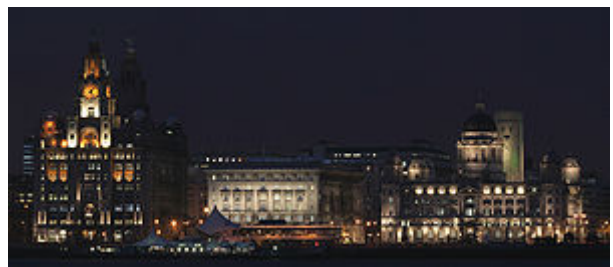


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In 2004, several areas throughout the city centre were granted World Heritage Site status by UNESCO. Referred to as the Liverpool Maritime Mercantile City, the site comprises six separate locations in the city including the Pier Head, Albert Dock and William Brown Street and includes many of the city's most famous landmarks.

From [Wikipedia](#).



Reflexión

Remember that the verb **to be** and the defective verb **can**, don't need the auxiliary verb *did* to form the Simple Past. They have their own negative and they are inverted to do interrogative sentences. Look at the examples below to clear your doubts.

TO BE: (+) Your father was tall. (-) Your father wasn't tall. (?) Was your father tall?

CAN: (+) You could swim. (-) You couldn't swim. (?) Could you swim before?

Did you understand everything?

That is a question in the Past Simple. Come with us and learn more about them.



Para saber más

Remember that, whenever you want to know the pronunciation of any word or phrase, or if you want to practice pronunciation, you can write something under Mike and he will pronounce it for you!



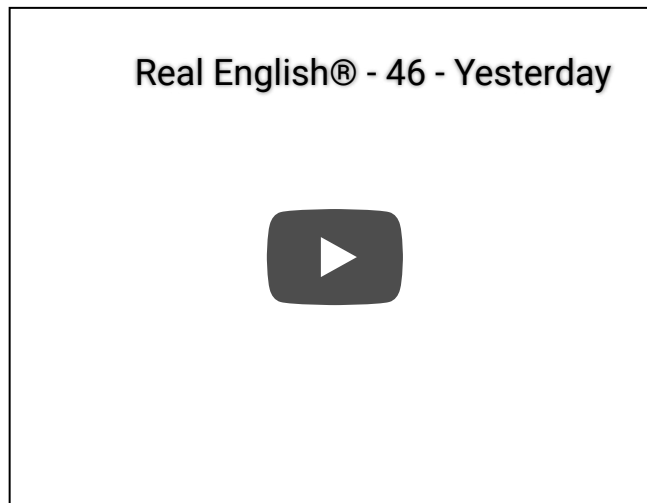
[Click here](#) to ask Mike

1. Did Paco find what he was looking for? (subject/object questions)



Caso práctico

Paco was sitting on the sofa before going to bed. He was getting relaxed so he decided to turn the TV on for a moment and he found out the following interview in a program about questions in Past Simple. Watch it and then answer the questions below.



Who answered:

- 1) *"I remained in the house and I cooked. Then I did some housework"*
- 2) *"I rested, I read books, watched TV and went sleep"*
- 3) *"Yesterday? Yesterday? I taught yesterday. I teach at school two days a week"*
- 4) *"I worked"*

to the question *What did you do yesterday?*

1) Mary. 2) Charles. 3) Yale. 4) Liz.



Ejercicio Resuelto

Change each sentence into a yes/no question in the past tense.

- 1) Alex and Andrés talked about their project.
- 2) They played tennis every weekend.

- 3) Paco wrote a letter to his parents.
- 4) Isabel cooked beans for dinner.
- 5) Sonia helped Paco with his English.

- 1) **Did** Alex and Andrés **talk** about their project?
- 2) **Did** they **play** tennis every weekend?
- 3) **Did** Paco **write** a letter to his parents?
- 4) **Did** Isabel **cook** beans for dinner?
- 5) **Did** Sonia **help** Paco with his English?



Importante

Subject/Object Questions

There are two main types of question in English.

Subject Questions: You want to know who/what does something.

??? ate my chocolate.

Who ate my chocolate?

Object Questions: You want to know what someone did, or to whom/where/when.

Tom ate ???

What did Tom eat?

Subject questions are easy to make. You just use 'who' or 'what' instead of the subject of the sentence. An auxiliary verb **is not used** in this type of questions.

Who wrote Hamlet? (answer: **Shakespeare** wrote Hamlet.)

Who is going home? (answer: **My sister** is going home.)

Object questions are more common but more difficult to make. You **need an auxiliary verb** (do, be, have ...) before the subject, and a main verb (go, make, think ...) after it.

Question Word

Auxiliary

Subject

Verb

What	are	you	doing?
Where	do	they	live?
How long	have	we	been waiting?
How well	can	he	swim?



Comprueba lo aprendido

Choose the correct questions in Past Simple to the following statements.
Notice that the three questions can be answered with *yes* or *no*.

1) The teacher opened the window.

- ☐ a) Did the teacher open the window?
- ☐ b) Did the teacher opened the window?

Correct. The interrogative pattern is used correctly: did + subject + verb + complement + ?

Wrong. *Did* implies past tense and the verb doesn't need to adopt the past tense.

Solución

- 1. Opción correcta
- 2. Incorrecto

2) Paco visited the Tate Gallery in London.

- ☐ a) Visited Paco the Tate Gallery in London?
- ☐ b) Did Paco visit the Tate Gallery?

Wrong. The following pattern has to be used in this case: did + subject + verb + complement + ?

Correct. The interrogative pattern is used correctly: did + subject + verb + complement + ?

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta

3) Sonia read a Tom Sharpe's novel. It was really funny.

- ☐ a) Does Sonia read a Tom Sharpe's novel?
- ☐ b) Did Sonia read a Tom Sharpe's novel?

Wrong. This would be present simple and not simple past. *Did* is used for all the persons in the past tense. The appropriate pattern is: did + subject + verb + complement + ?

Correct. The interrogative pattern is used correctly: did + subject + verb + complement + ?

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta



Ejercicio Resuelto

Change each sentence into a WH- question in the past tense, using the question word in brackets.

- 1) Paco studied English for three hours (HOW LONG)
- 2) My father's friend bought a new car (WHAT)
- 3) Alex and Andrés played football in the park (WHERE)
- 4) Paco spent a lot of money in presents (HOW MUCH)
- 5) Antonio held a party with his friends on Saturday night (WHEN)

- 1) **How long** did Paco study English?
- 2) **What** did my father's friend buy?
- 3) **Where** did Alex and Andrés play football?

4) **How much** money did Paco spend?

5) **When** did Antonio hold a party with his friends?



Rellenar huecos

Ask for the bold part of the sentence using interrogative pronouns.

1) My sister watched *Pretty Woman* **last night** → did my sister watch *Pretty Woman*?

2) We waited for you **in the park**. → did we wait for you?

3) The policeman arrested **the thief**. → did the policeman arrest?

4) She asked her friend **because she did not know what to do**. → did she ask her friend?

5) She carried **a heavy bag**. → did she carry?



Reflexiona

Yes/no questions are created using the auxiliary *did*. The auxiliary is placed before the subject:

Auxiliary *did* + subject + verb + complements + ?

WH- questions (using words such as *what, when, where, how, ...*) are also created by putting the auxiliary *did* before the subject. Then, you add the WH- word at the beginning:

Question word + auxiliary *did* + subject + verb + complements + ?

Yes / no question:

*My grandparents lived in Madrid > Did my grandparents live in Madrid?
Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.*

Wh- question:

My grandparents lived in Madrid > Where did my grandparents live?



Para saber más

[About forming questions](#) in the Past Simple tense. Not only theory, there are some examples as well.

An interesting and useful website with explanations in both Spanish and English [about the interrogative forms in Past Simple](#).

Here you have some activities to practise **Subject and Object Questions**: [1](#), [2](#), [3](#).

Now it's time for questions in the Past Continuous. Are you ready?

2. Was Paco spending too much money? (question formation)



Caso práctico

Find in the text a couple of examples of interrogative sentences in the Past Progressive.



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Was Paco spending too much money? Yes, he was. He was buying some presents for his family and his close friends. Paco was considering the idea of going back home after visiting Liverpool and before traveling to Scotland, so that he could take all the presents with him.

Was Paco taking into account the advantages and disadvantages of going back to Spain and then taking a plane to Edinburgh? No, he wasn't.

After thinking about this for a long time, Paco finally decided to send the presents to Spain by mail, and to go to Scotland by train. In doing so, he could appreciate the English and Scottish landscape better.

1) Was Paco spending too much money? Yes, he was.

2) Was Paco taking into account the advantages ...? No, he wasn't.



Ejercicio Resuelto

Past continuous in interrogative: yes / no questions

Write questions in the Past Progressive.

- 1) The children / play / basketball / in the garden
- 2) Paco / work / on his computer / all day
- 3) My cousins / swim / in the pool / with their parents
- 4) Antonio / make / dinner / for Isabel and Sonia
- 5) Alex / study / at university / last week

- 1) **Were** the children **playing** basketball in the garden?
 - 2) **Was** Paco **working** on his computer all day?
 - 3) **Were** my cousins **swimming** in the pool with their parents?
 - 4) **Was** Antonio **making** dinner for Isabel and Sonia?
 - 5) **Was** Alex **studying** at university last week?



Comprueba lo aprendido

Choose the correct questions in Past Continuous to the following statements. Notice that the three questions can be answered with *yes* or *no*.

- 1) Paco was spending too much money in London.
 - ☐ a) Were Paco spending too much money in London?
 - ☐ b) Was Paco spending too much money in London?

Wrong. *Were* can't be used with a third person singular. *Was* is used for both first and third persons singular.

Correct. The interrogative pattern is properly used: *past to be + subject + verb in -ing + complements*

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta

2) Alex and Andrés were playing tennis in the morning.

- ☐ a) Were Alex and Andrés playing tennis in the morning?
- ☐ b) Was Alex and Andrés playing tennis in the morning?

Correct. The interrogative pattern is properly used: *past to be + subject + verb in -ing + complements*

Wrong. *Was* can't be used with a plural subject. *Were* is used for *you (singular and plural) / we / they*.

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto

3) Sonia was helping her friend Ana with her English.

- ☐ a) Was Sonia helping her friend Ana with her English?
- ☐ b) Was Sonia help her friend Ana with her English?

Correct. The interrogative pattern is properly used: *past to be + subject + verb in -ing + complements*

Wrong. There is no verb in the sentence taking -ing (helping).

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto



Ejercicio Resuelto

Past Continuous in interrogative: Wh- questions.

Ask for the information in the bold part of the sentence.

- 1) Paco was living **in Spain** last month.
- 2) Isabel and her family were having lunch **at two o'clock**.
- 3) **The doctor** was driving home when I saw him.
- 4) The children were playing **football** in the park.
- 5) The teacher was explaining the lesson **for one hour**.

- 1) **Where** was Paco living last year?
 - 2) **When** were Isabel and her family having lunch?
 - 3) **Who** was driving home when you saw him?
 - 4) **What** were the children doing in the park?
 - 5) **How long** was the teacher explaining the lesson?



Comprueba lo aprendido

Ask for the information in the bold part of the sentence.

- 1) **The History teacher** was correcting our exams. was correcting our exams?
- 2) The children were playing in the garden **quietly**. were the children playing in the garden?
- 3) Paco and Sonia were speaking on the phone **an hour ago**. were Paco and Sonia speaking?
- 4) Antonio was sitting **in the living room** reading a book. was Antonio sitting reading a book?

5) I was doing **my final exams** at university. were you doing at university?



Curiosidad

Liverpool and Everton: two teams in the same city

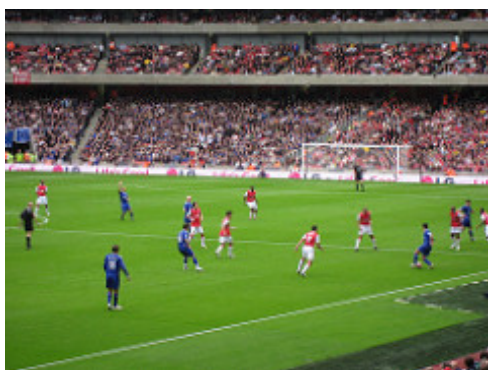


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Liverpool is home to two Premier League football clubs–Liverpool F.C. and Everton. Liverpool is the only English city to have staged top division football every single season since the formation of the Football League in 1888, and both of the city's clubs play in high-capacity stadiums.

Liverpool F.C. are the most successful team in English football, having won 18 league titles, seven FA Cups, seven League Cups, five European Cups and three UEFA Cups. They formed in 1892 and have spent their entire history at the Anfield stadium which they occupied on their formation; it

had previously been home to Everton.

Everton are the older of Liverpool's two professional football clubs. They were founded in 1878 and have played at Goodison Park since 1892, when they relocated from the Anfield stadium that was taken over by the new Liverpool club. Everton have been league champions nine times, FA Cup winners five times and European Cup Winners' Cup winners once.



Liverpool have played at Anfield since 1892, when the club was formed to occupy the stadium following Everton's departure due to a dispute with their landlord. Liverpool are still playing there 116 years

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later, although the ground has been completely rebuilt since the 1970s and only the Main Stand survives from before 1992. The Spion Kop (rebuilt as an all-seater stand in 1994/1995) was the most famous part of the ground, gaining cult status across the world due to the songs and celebrations of the many fans who packed onto its terraces. Anfield is classified as a 4 Star UEFA Elite Stadium with capacity for 45,000 spectators in comfort, and is a distinctive landmark in an area filled with smaller and

older buildings. Liverpool club also has a multi-million dollar youth training facility called The Academy.

Everton moved to Goodison Park after they were evicted from Anfield in 1892. The ground is situated at the far side of Stanley Park to Anfield. Goodison Park was the first major football stadium built in England.

From [Wikipedia](#).



Para saber más

About form and uses of the Past Progressive, including [the interrogative form](#).

[Click here](#) for lots of examples in English and some exercises as well.

One question, two questions, three questions. "*Question*" is a countable noun. That is what we will study next. Come and learn.

3. Any surprise with the language? (countables and uncountables)

Countable nouns are easy to recognize. They are things that we can count. For example: "pen". We can count pens. We can have one, two, three or more pens. Here are some more countable nouns:

- *dog, cat, animal, man, person*
- *bottle, box, litre*
- *coin, note, dollar*
- *cup, plate, fork*
- *table, chair, suitcase, bag*

Countable nouns can be **singular or plural**:

- *My **little cat** is playing with the ball.*
- *My **dogs** are really hungry.*

We can use the indefinite article **a/an** with countable nouns:

- ***A** cat is **an** animal.*

When a countable noun is singular, we must use a word like **a/the/my/this** with it:

- *I want **an** apple. (not I want apple.)*
- *Where is **my** car? (not Where is car?)*

A countable noun can appear in plural, and when it is plural, we can use it alone, or with **some/any**:

- *I like apples.*
- *Bottles can break.*
- *I prepared some sandwiches for the party.*
- *Have you seen any of my brothers today?*

Uncountable nouns are substances, concepts, etc. that we cannot divide into separate elements. We cannot count them. For example, we cannot count *water*.

We can count *bottles of water* or *litres of water*, but we cannot count *water* itself. Here are some more uncountable nouns:

- music, art, love, happiness
- advice, information, news
- furniture, luggage
- rice, sugar, butter, water

- electricity, gas, power
- money, currency

We usually treat uncountable nouns as singular. We use a singular verb:

- **This** news **is** very important.
- Your luggage **looks** heavy.

We do not usually use the indefinite article **a/an** with uncountable nouns. We cannot say "an information" or "a music". But we can say **a something of**:

- **a piece of** news, a piece of furniture, a piece of bread
- **a bottle of** water, milk, whiskey
- **a grain of** rice

We can use **some** and **any** with uncountable nouns:

- I've got **some** money.
- Have you got **any** rice?



Ejercicio Resuelto

Say which nouns are countable or uncountable.

house - car - cheese - apple - money - table - sugar - coffee - cup - pencil

milk - wine - potato - bread - petrol - shoe - film - tea - newspaper - book

orange - water - watch - toast - juice - glass - salt - oil - pen - class - meat

butter - sandwich - ham - egg - advice - holiday - time - chocolate - information - tuna

COUNTABLE NOUNS	UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS
house	cheese
car	money
apple	sugar
table	coffee
cup	milk
pencil	wine
potato	bread
shoe	petrol

film	tea
newspaper	water
book	juice
orange	glass (crystal)
watch	salt
toast	oil
pen	meat
class	butter
sandwich	ham
egg	advice
glass (of wine)	holiday
	time
	chocolate
	information
	tuna



Comprueba lo aprendido

Watch this video about countable and uncountable nouns and complete the statements below.

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >> http://www.youtube.com/embed/2nSI-PI9xHM](http://www.youtube.com/embed/2nSI-PI9xHM)

Video de [Burhan pevnirci](#) en [Youtube](#)

In English some nouns are (you can count them) but you can't count others (these are called non-countable or nouns)

You can say: three tables, five apples. These nouns are .

But you can't say: six sugar, seven water, because these nouns are .



Importante



Importante

"People" is a countable noun. *People* is the plural of *person*. We can count people:

There is one person here.
There are three people here.

However, *money* is uncountable. We have to use *much* with money:

He had too much money in his wallet.
How much is it?



Reflexiona

Some uncountable nouns in English are countable in other languages. This can be a bit confusing for non-native speakers of English. Here is a list of some of the most common uncountable nouns:

accommodation, advice, baggage, bread, equipment, furniture, information

knowledge, luggage, money, news, pasta, progress, research, travel, work

Here are some of the most common containers or quantity expressions for these uncountable nouns:

accommodation - a place to stay

advice - a piece of advice

baggage - a piece of baggage

bread - a slice of bread, a loaf of bread

equipment - a piece of equipment

furniture - a piece of furniture

information - a piece of information

knowledge - a fact

luggage - a piece of luggage, a bag, a suitcase

money - a note, a coin

news - a piece of news

pasta - a plate of pasta, a serving of pasta

research - a piece of research, a research project

travel - a journey, a trip

work - a job, a position



Para saber más

About both [countable and uncountable nouns](#) and exercises as well.

Click here to learn about [countable and uncountable nouns in Spanish](#) and lots of examples.

Very good explanation about countable and uncountable nouns, together with examples of [confusing nouns](#).

After talking about countable and uncountable nouns we have to learn about the particles **some** and **any**.

4. Some pubs were really surprising (some/any)



Caso práctico



Did Paco have any idea of the history of the Cavern Club?

Before visiting the famous Cavern Club pub, where the Beatles started to build up their fame, Paco wanted to read some information about it. He hadn't any idea where to begin, so he went to a local library and sat down for some time to read about the Beatles:

The Beatles made their first lunchtime appearance at the club on Tuesday 21 February 1961. They had returned to Liverpool from Hamburg, Germany, where they had been playing at the Indra and the Kaiserkeller. Their stage show had been through a lot of changes and some in the audience thought they were watching a German band. From 1961 to 1963 The Beatles made 292 appearances at the club, with their last occurring on 3 August 1963, a month after the band recorded "She Loves You" and just six months before the Beatles' first trip to the U.S. At the time, Brian Epstein promised the club's owners that the Beatles would return someday, but it was a promise that was never fulfilled.

(From [Wikipedia](#))

After reading this text, try to deduce the rules of how **some** and **any** are used.

Some is used with affirmative sentences.

Any is used with both negative and interrogative sentences.



Watch this video to learn about the uses of **some** and **any**.

Some / Any



Some = a little, a few or a small number or amount

Any = one, some or all

Usually, we use **some** in affirmative (+) sentences and **any** in negative (-) and interrogative (?) sentences:

I need some money for the party.

I don't need any special shoes to dance salsa.

Do you need any money for the party?

Was she watching any interesting programme on TV?



Ejercicio Resuelto

Complete the sentences with some or any. Take into account if the sentences are affirmative, negative or interrogative.

- 1) Paco is very busy visiting Liverpool. He doesn't have ____ time.
- 2) We need ____ wine and bread for lunch.
- 3) Stop watching TV and listen to ____ music.
- 4) Do you have ____ orange juice for the children? - Yes, I have ____.
- 5) Sonia went to town without ____ money.
- 6) Paco meets ____ friends at the weekend.
- 7) You don't have ____ pets at home. - No, I don't have ____.

8) Is there ____ milk in the fridge? - I'd like ____.

9) Put ____ butter in my sandwich, please.

10) I don't like ____ sugar in my coffee.

1) Paco is very busy visiting Liverpool. He doesn't have **any** time.

2) We need **some** wine and bread for lunch.

3) Stop watching TV and listen to **some** music.

4) Do you have **some*** orange juice for the children? You always have **some** at home.

5) Sonia went to town without **any** money.

6) Paco meets **some** friends at the weekend.

7) You don't have **any** pets at home. - No, I don't have **any**.

8) Is there **any** milk in the fridge? - I'd like **some**.

9) Put **some** butter in my sandwich, please.

10) I don't like **any** sugar in my coffee.

* *Some* can be used in interrogative sentences if you expect an affirmative answer.



Comprueba lo aprendido

Read the paragraph below and fill in the gaps with *some* or *any*.

1. We didn't buy flowers for our mothers.

2. This evening I'm going out with friends of mine.

3. 'Have you seen good films recently?' - 'No, I haven't been to the cinema for ages'.
4. I didn't have money, so I had to borrow some.
5. Can I have milk in my coffee, please?
6. I was too tired to do work.
7. You can cash these traveller's cheques at bank.*
8. Can you give me information about places of interest in the town? I'm sure you have.
9. If there are words you don't understand, use a dictionary.
10. Can you give me sugar, please?

* We use **any** in a positive sentence when the real sense is negative.



Importante

Asking questions for countable and uncountable objects

We use **much** and **many** with nouns (meaning *mucho, mucha, muchos, muchas*). *Much* is used with uncountable nouns and *many* with countable nouns. You can also use **a lot of** in these situations, instead of *much* or *many*. You can use *a lot of* with both countable and uncountable nouns:

There are many cars in the street today. There are a lot of cars in the street today.

There is much sugar in my coffee. There is a lot of sugar in my coffee.

In the same way, we use **how much** and **how many** as interrogative pronouns (meaning *cuánto, cuánta, cuántos, cuántas*). *How much* is used with uncountable nouns and *how many* with countable nouns:

How many cars are there in the street today?

How much sugar do you like in the coffee?



Reflexiona

Nouns that can be countable and uncountable

Drinks like coffee, water, orange juice are usually uncountable. But if we are thinking of a cup or a glass, we can say in a restaurant or in a pub:

Two coffees and one tea please.

Countable		Uncountable
There are two hairs in my soup!	hair	My father doesn't have much hair.
There are two lights in our bathroom.	light	Close the curtain. There's too much light!
Shut up! I thought I heard a noise.	noise	It's difficult to concentrate when there is too much noise at work.
Have you got a paper to read?	paper	I want to draw a picture. Have you got some paper?
Our house has seven rooms.	room	Is there room for me to sit here?
We had a great time at Paco's party.	time	Have you got time for a cup of coffee?
<i>Hamlet</i> is one of Shakespeare's greatest works.	work	Sorry, I can't go, I have (some) work to do.



Curiosidad

Pubs in Liverpool: drop in for a pint

Liverpool is a great city for pubs and you will not be lacking in choice if you are heading there for a pub crawl. The large student population means that you can find cheap drinks any night of the week in student bars.



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By the way, a **public house**, informally known as a **pub**, is a drinking establishment licensed to serve alcoholic drinks for consumption on the premises in countries and regions of British influence. Although the terms often have different connotations, there is little definitive difference between pubs, bars, inns, taverns and lounges where alcohol is served commercially. A pub that offers lodging may be called an inn or (more recently) hotel in the UK. Today many pubs in the UK, Canada and Australia with the word "inn" or "hotel" in their name no longer offer accommodation, or in some cases have never done so. Some pubs bear the name of "hotel" because they are in countries where stringent anti-drinking laws were once in force. In Scotland until 1976, and in Wales until 2003, only hotels could serve alcohol on Sundays.

There are approximately 53,500 public houses in the United Kingdom. In many places, especially in villages, a pub can be the focal point of the community, so there is concern that more pubs are closing down than new ones opening.

The history of pubs can be traced back to Roman taverns, through the Saxon alehouse, to the development of the modern tied house system - a period of huge growth in the number of drinking establishments.

From [Wikipedia](#).



Para saber más

About [some and any](#) with Spanish explanations.

[Click here](#) for a very good explanation of some and any and some examples.

Information about [some and any](#), together with some useful links of [extra information](#) and activities.

5. Anything to drink? Yes, three pints, please. (quantifiers)



Caso práctico

Quantifiers are words that precede and modify nouns. They tell us how many or how much.

Try to identify in the text some quantifiers either countable or uncountable.



Paco enjoyed visiting Liverpool a lot. He bought a lot of presents and souvenirs of the Beatles in some of the streets surrounding the Cavern Club. He also enjoyed trying the local beer. He drank a great deal of beer, so he felt dizzy since he is not used to drinking a lot. He met lots of Spanish students in Liverpool, who showed him a few places in town, including pubs. In the evening, Paco was a little tired, so he decided to go back to the hotel on foot.



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Paco enjoyed visiting Liverpool **a lot**. He bought **a lot of** presents and souvenirs of the Beatles in **some of** the streets surrounding the Cavern Club. He also enjoyed trying the local beer. He drank **a great deal of** beer, so he felt dizzy since he is not used to drinking **a lot** . He met **lots of** Spanish students in Liverpool , who showed him **a few** places in town, including pubs. In the evening, Paco was **a little** tired, so he decided to go back to the hotel on foot.

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

much (mucho)

so much (tanto)

too much (demasiado)

little (poco)

a little (algo de)

less (menos, menor cantidad de)

the least (la menor cantidad de)

a large amount of (una gran cantidad de)

a great deal of (mucho/a)

COUNTABLE NOUNS

many (muchos)

so many (tantos)

too many (demasiados)

few (pocos)

a few (algunos)

fewer (menos, menor número de)

the fewest (el menor número de)

a large number of (un gran número de)

a great many (muchísimos)

A lot of, plenty of, a lack of, enough, most of the and ***lots of*** are quantifiers that can be used with both countable and uncountable nouns.

Important: We usually use **much/many** in negatives and interrogatives:

I haven't got many friends/much time

How much money have you got?

In affirmative, we use a lot (of + noun)



Ejercicio Resuelto

Use the following quantifiers to complete these sentences:

plenty of / a great amount of / a lot / much / a large number of

- 1) My father smokes _____. He is always coughing.
- 2) There are _____ ways to solve this problem.
- 3) How _____ milk do you like in your coffee?
- 4) There is _____ water in this river.
- 5) That lorry carries _____ trees.

- 1) My father smokes **a lot**. He is always coughing.
- 2) There are **plenty of** ways to solve this problem.
- 3) How **much** milk do you like in your coffee?
- 4) There is **a great deal of** water in this river.
- 5) That lorry carries **a large number of** trees.



Comprueba lo aprendido

Read the sentences below and fill in the blanks with these quantifiers:

a lot of (twice) / many / a few / plenty of / several of / some / a little / a great deal of

1. I'm having trouble passing my driving test.
2. the movies were rated PG.

3. information you gave me was wrong.
4. You still have time to finish your exam.
5. Although there are brilliant students at university, only will choose to remain in it after graduation.
6. Cervantes wrote D. Quixote. Although the book is about knight-errantry, there are funny stories in it.
7. I think he drank wine last night.
-



Reflexiona

Do you know the meaning and use of all these quantifiers in Spanish?

Do you know the difference between using them with or without "of"?

A LOT OF: We use **a lot of** with uncountable nouns and plural count nouns. It means "mucho, muchos"

- I ate **a lot of** *apples*.
- **A lot of** *people* like to swim at night.

A LOT: is used to express an amount and it means "many". It is placed at the end of the sentence and after the verb and it may be accompanied by an adjective. It means "mucho"

- I feel a lot better.
- She does not like this book a lot.

MANY/HOW MANY: used with countable plural nouns.

- Do you have many books?
- He doesn't have many friends in the high school.
- How many cars are there?

MUCH/HOW MUCH: used with uncountable nouns.

- She didn't spend much money.
- How much milk is there?.

PLENTY OF: means 'enough and more'. It is used before singular uncountable and plural nouns.

- Plenty of shops open on Sunday morning."Muchas tiendas abren en domingo"

SEVERAL: used to refer to an indefinite small number.

- I have seen this film several times."He visto esta película varias veces"
- Several people complained about the hotel."Varios se quejaron del hotel"

SEVERAL OF: used as a pronoun with plural nouns.

- Several of them know how to do the exercise."Varios (de ellos) saben hacer el ejercicio"

A GREAT DEAL OF: an indefinite amount, extent or degree.

- He has a great deal of money."Él tiene una gran cantidad de dinero"

Recapitulation: table of usage for common English quantifiers

	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Neutral	some, several, a number of, enough	any, enough	any, enough
Large quantity	numerous, plenty of, a lot of, lots of, too many	much, many, too many	much, many, too many
Small quantity	few / a few, Little / a little		



Reflexiona

ABOUT THE USE OF LITTLE, A LITTLE, FEW, A FEW

LITTLE: only used with **UNCOUNTABLE** nouns, synonym for hardly any, not much

There is little hope to find him alive.

A LITTLE: only used with **UNCOUNTABLE** nouns, synonym for a small amount, some

There is still a little hope to win the match.

FEW: with **COUNTABLE** nouns, synonym for hardly any, not many

Few people attended my professor's lecture.

A FEW: with COUNTABLE nouns, synonym for a small number, some

A few people were at Paul's party. It was great.

These expressions show the speaker's **attitude** towards the quantity he or she is referring to.

A few (for countable nouns) and **a little** (for uncountable nouns) describe the quantity in a **positive** way:

*I've got **a few** friends (= maybe not many, but enough)*

*I've got **a little** money (= I've got enough to live on)*

Few and **little** describe the quantity in a **negative** way:

***Few** people visited him in prison (= he had almost no visitors)*

*He had **little** money (= almost no money)*



Ejercicio Resuelto

Complete these sentences with *little, a little, few, a few*.

- 1) My grandfather always drinks (some) _____ wine for lunch.
- 2) I hope that (not many) _____ students will fail this exam.
- 3) There is (not much) _____ milk in the fridge.
- 4) Paco has (some) _____ friends in London.

1) My grandfather always drinks **a little** wine for lunch.

2) I hope that **few** students will fail this exam.

3) There is **little** milk in the fridge.

4) Paco has **a few** friends in London.



Curiosidad

The Beatles



Imagen de United Press International (UPI) en [Wikimedia](#).
Dominio Público.

The Beatles were a rock and pop group formed in Liverpool, England in 1960 who became one of the most commercially successful and critically acclaimed bands in the history of popular music. During their years of stardom, the band consisted of John Lennon (rhythm guitar, vocals), Paul McCartney (bass guitar, piano, vocals), George Harrison (lead guitar, vocals) and Ringo Starr (drums, vocals). Although their initial musical style was rooted in 1950s rock and roll and skiffle, the group worked with different musical genres, ranging from Tin Pan Alley to psychedelic rock. Their clothes, style and

statements made them trend-setters, while their growing social awareness saw their influence extend into the social and cultural revolutions of the 1960s.

The Beatles sold between 600 million and one billion records internationally. In the United Kingdom they released more than 40 different singles, albums, and EPs that reached number one, earning more number one albums (15) than any other group in UK chart history. According to the Recording Industry Association of America, they have sold more albums in the United States than any other artist. In 2004, *Rolling Stone* magazine ranked them number one in its list of 100 Greatest Artists of All Time, and four of their albums appeared in the top ten of the magazine's 500 Greatest Albums of All Time list.

From [Wikipedia](#).

The Cavern Club is one of the many rock and roll clubs in Liverpool, England. Opened on Wednesday 16 January 1957. This club first saw The Beatles performing, on 9 November 1961.



Imagen de G. Groutas en [Wikimedia](#). Licencia [CC](#).





Para saber más

[Click here](#) to have a look at a complete list of quantifiers in English.

Definition and examples about determiners and [quantifiers](#).

Very good website with clear [explanations and examples of quantifiers](#).

Talking about Liverpool is talking about the Beatles here you have a link to some of their [video-songs](#). You can learn a lot by listening to them.

Nice link, isn't it?

Further practice

Here you have some solved exercises to practice with both the Simple Past and Past Continuous Tenses in interrogative, as well as with question words in the sentence (exercises from 1 to 4).

Exercise 5 is about countable and uncountable nouns and exercise 6 deals with *some* and *any*.

Finally, exercises 7 and 8 are about quantifiers in English.



Ejercicio Resuelto

Simple Past interrogative form

Put these affirmative sentences into the interrogative form.

- 1) My cousin lived in Brazil for a long time.
- 2) Paco studied English with Sonia before the trip.
- 3) He spoke on the phone with him yesterday.
- 4) They stayed at the party with us.
- 5) I waited for them until late.

- 1) Did my cousin live in Brazil for a long time?
 - 2) Did Paco study English with Sonia before the trip?
 - 3) Did he speak on the phone with him yesterday?
 - 4) Did they stay at the party with us?
 - 5) Did I wait for them until late?
-



Ejercicio Resuelto

Simple Past interrogative with question words

Ask for the bold part of the sentence.

- 1) We waited for him **in the park**.
- 2) **I** opened the window.
- 3) Paco watched the match **last night**.
- 4) She asked her friend **because she didn't know what to do**.
- 5) The teacher checked **our homework** in class.



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- 1) **Where** did you wait for him?
- 2) **Who** opened the window?
- 3) **When** did Paco watch the match?
- 4) **Why** did she ask her friend?
- 5) **What** did the teacher check in class?

Remember:

When the question word is the subject of the sentence, we don't need the auxiliary *did*, like in sentence 2.



Ejercicio Resuelto

Past Continuous interrogative form

Put these affirmative sentences (in Past Continuous) into the interrogative form.

- 1) My grandfather was feeding the birds in the park.
- 2) Alex and Andrés were repairing their computer.
- 3) Sonia was swimming in the lake for half an hour.
- 4) Paco was taking a shower after the match.
- 5) Paco's parents were having dinner outside on Saturday night.

- 1) Was my grandfather feeding the birds in the park?
- 2) Were Alex and Andrés repairing their computer?
- 3) Was Sonia swimming in the lake for half an hour?
- 4) Was Paco taking a shower after the match?
- 5) Were Paco's parents having dinner outside on Saturday night?



Ejercicio Resuelto

Past Continuous interrogative with question words

Ask for the bold part of the sentence.

- 1) **My grandfather** was feeding the birds in the park.
- 2) Alex and Andrés were repairing **their computer**.
- 3) Sonia was swimming **in the lake** for half an hour.
- 4) Paco was taking a shower **after the match**.



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5) Paco's parents were having dinner ^{Licencia [CC](#).}
outside on Saturday night **because it was**
their anniversary.

- 1) **Who** was feeding the birds in the park?
- 2) **What** were Alex and Andrés repairing?
- 3) **Where** was Sonia swimming for half an hour?
- 4) **When** was Paco taking a shower?
- 5) **Why** were Paco's parents having dinner outside on Saturday night?



Ejercicio Resuelto

Countable and uncountable nouns

Say which of these nouns are countable or uncountable.

- 1) ketchup 2) peach 3) hair
- 4) mangoes 5) picture 6) pop corn
- 7) candy 8) salt 9) strawberry
- 10) money 11) cucumber 12) cookies
- 13) mayonnaise 14) water 15) bread
- 16) potato 17) eggs 18) oil
- 19) cake 20) furniture 21) flour

Uncountable nouns are in bold letter:

- 1) **ketchup** 2) peach 3) **hair**

- 4) mangoes 5) picture 6) **pop corn**
- 7) candy 8) **salt** 9) strawberry
- 10) **money** 11) cucumber 12) cookies
- 13) **mayonnaise** 14) **water** 15) **bread**
- 16) potato 17) eggs 18) **oil**
- 19) **cake** 20) **furniture** 21) **flour**



Ejercicio Resuelto

Some and any

Fill in the gaps with **some** or **any**, depending on the kind of the sentence (negative, affirmative or interrogative).

- 1) Sonia went to the cinema with ____ of her friends.
- 2) Paco doesn't have ____ friends in London.
- 3) Have you got ____ brothers or sisters? - Yes, I have ____.
- 4) Here is ____ food for the pets.
- 5) I think you should put ____ flowers on the table.
- 6) Can you check for me if I have ____ calls on the phone?
- 7) I don't want ____ presents for my wedding anniversary.
- 8) The children are hungry. I'll prepare ____ sandwiches for them.
- 9) Do you have ____ news from her?
- 10) There isn't ____ milk in the fridge.

- 1) Sonia went to the cinema with **some** of her friends.
- 2) Paco doesn't have **any** friends in London.

- 3) Have you got **any** brothers or sisters? - Yes, I have **some**.
- 4) Here is **some** food for the pets.
- 5) I think you should put **some** flowers on the table.
- 6) Can you check for me if I have **any** calls on the phone?
- 7) I don't want **any** presents for my wedding anniversary.
- 8) The children are hungry. I'll prepare **some** sandwiches for them.
- 9) Do you have **any** news from her?
- 10) There isn't **any** milk in the fridge.



Ejercicio Resuelto

Quantifiers

Identify all the quantifiers in these sentences. There is one in each sentence. Then, say if they are used with countable or uncountable nouns.

- 1) There were so many cars on the street that I couldn't park mine.
- 2) I missed my mother so much that I wrote a letter to her everyday.
- 3) A large number of pigeons are going to be killed.
- 4) When the lorry had the accident, a large amount of petrol was on the road.
- 5) It's too much food for me. I can't go on eating.
- 6) There are too many books in the school library.
- 7) You should have a great deal of patience with children.
- 8) John is a stamp collector. He's got a great many.

- 1) There were **so many** cars on the street that I couldn't park mine. *COUNTABLE*
- 2) I missed my mother **so much** that I wrote a letter to her everyday. *UNCOUNTABLE*

- 3) **A large number of** pigeons are going to be killed. *COUNTABLE*
- 4) When the lorry had the accident, **a large amount of** petrol was on the road. *UNCOUNTABLE*
- 5) It's **too much** food for me. I can't go on eating. *UNCOUNTABLE*
- 6) There are **too many** books in the school library. *COUNTABLE*
- 7) You should have **a great deal of** patience with children. *UNCOUNTABLE*
- 8) John is a stamp collector. He's got **a great many**. *COUNTABLE*



Ejercicio Resuelto

A little, little, a few, few

Use the quantifiers *little, a little, few, a few*, just once to complete the sentences.

- 1) I've got _____ good friends in London.
- 2) My mother likes coffee with _____ sugar.
- 3) _____ people are interested in learning Swahili.
- 4) You have _____ money to spend at the weekend.

- 1) I've got **a few** good friends in London.
- 2) My mother likes coffee with **little** sugar.
- 3) **Few** people are interested in learning Swahili.
- 4) You have **a little** money to spend at the weekend.

Resumen

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