



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



Paco was visiting the city of Brighton when ...

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.

What are you doing?

Where do they live?

How long have we been waiting?

Did Paco find what he was looking for in Liverpool?

Yes/No questions and Wh- questions

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 + ?

Countable Nouns

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

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?

Some /Any – Much /Many

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?

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?

Quantifiers

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

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"

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