

Unit 7:**Much, many, a lot of, lots of**

We use the quantifiers much, many, a lot of, lots of to talk about quantities, amounts and degree. We can use them with a noun or without a noun.

Much, many with a noun

We use much with singular uncountable nouns and many with plural nouns:

[Talking about money]

I haven't got **much** change. I've only got a ten euro note.

Are there **many** campsites near you?

Questions and negatives

We usually use much and many with questions (?) and negatives (–):

Is there **much** unemployment in that area?

How many eggs are in this cake?

Do you think **many** people will come?

It was pouring with rain but there **wasn't much** wind.

There **aren't many** women priests.

Affirmatives

In affirmative clauses we sometimes use much and many in more formal styles:

There is **much** concern about drug addiction in the US.

He had heard **many** stories about Yanto and he knew he was trouble.

In informal styles, we prefer to use lots of or a lot of:

I went shopping and spent **a lot of** money.

Much of, many of

When we use much or many before articles (a/an, the), demonstratives (this, that), possessives (my, your) or pronouns (him, them), we need to use of:

How much of this book is fact and **how much** is fiction?

Claude, the seventeenth-century French painter, spent **much** of his life in Italy.

Unfortunately, **not many** of the photographers were there.
How many of them can dance, sing and act?

A lot of, lots of with a noun

We use a lot of and lots of in informal styles. Lots of is more informal than a lot of. A lot of and lots of can both be used with plural countable nouns and with singular uncountable nouns for affirmatives, negatives, and questions:

We've got **lots of** things to do.

That's **a lot of** money.

There **weren't a lot of** choices.

Can you hurry up? **I don't have a lot of** time.

Are there **a lot of** good players at your tennis club?

Have you eaten **lots of** chocolate?

Much, many, a lot of, lots of: negative questions

When we use much and many in negative questions, we are usually expecting that a large quantity of something isn't there. When we use a lot of and lots of in negative questions, we are usually expecting a large quantity of something.

Compare

Much, many, a lot, lots: without a noun

We usually leave out the noun after much, many and a lot, lots when the noun is obvious:

A: Would you like **some** cheese?

B: Yes please but not **too much**. (Not too much cheese)

A: Can you pass me **some** envelopes?

B: How many? (How many envelopes?)

A: **How many** people came?

B: **A lot**. (Or Lots)

Active and Passive Voice – Present Perfect Tense

Active sentences in the present perfect tense have the following structure:

Subject + has/have + past participle form of the verb + object

Passive sentences in the present perfect tense have the following structure:

Object of the active sentence + has/have + been + past participle form of the verb + by + subject of the active sentence

Changing an assertive sentence into the passive

Active: I have written a story.

Passive: A story **has been written** by me.

Active: They have built a house.

Passive: A house **has been built** by them.

Active: He has broken my window.

Passive: My window **has been broken** by him.

Active: I have placed an order for a digital camera.

Passive: An order for a digital camera **has been placed** by me.

Active: She has done her work.

Passive: Her work **has been done** by her.

Changing a negative sentence into the passive

Active: I **have not** received a telegram.

Passive: A telegram **has not been** received by me.

Active: She **has not** written a story.

Passive: A story **has not been** written by her.

Active: She **has not** cheated anybody.

Passive: **Nobody has been** cheated by her.

Changing an interrogative sentence into the passive

Passive forms of these sentences will begin with has or have. When the active sentence begins with a question word (e.g. when, where, which, why etc.), the passive sentence will also begin with a question word.

When the active sentence begins with **who or whose** the passive sentence will begin with **by whom or by whose**. When the active sentence begins with **whom**, the passive sentence will begin with **who**.

Active: Have you kept the secret?

Passive: Has the secret been kept by you?

Active: **Who** has done this?

Passive: By **whom** has this been done?

Active: Why have you told a lie?

Passive: Why has a lie been told by you?

Active: **Who** has torn my book?

Passive: By **whom** has my book been torn?

Active: Have you written the letter?

Passive: Has the letter been written by you?

Active: Has the policeman caught the thief?

Passive: Has the thief been caught by the policeman?

Active: Has the postal department released a new stamp?

Passive: Has a new stamp been released by the postal department?

Been vs Gone

"Been" and "gone" both are used in the present perfect tense.

For example,

She has **gone** to school.

She has **been** to America.

"Gone" is used to indicate activities which have been completed in the immediate past. To indicate immediate past, words like "just" are used.

For example,

He has **just gone** out.

Been is used to describe past actions whose time is not definite.

Summery

1. The difference between "been" and "gone" is that "been" is the past participle of "be," and "gone" is the past participle of "go."
2. "Gone" is used for the present perfect tense and not used for present perfect continuous tense. "Been" is used for present perfect as well as present perfect continuous tense too.
3. "Gone" is used in the present perfect tense denoting an action that was completed in the immediate past or completed in general; "been" is used to denote an action in the past whose time is not definite.

Words with more than one meaning**1. Course****Definition of course**

1: the act or action of moving in a path from point to point

The planets in their courses

2: the path over which something moves or extends: such as

a: RACECOURSE

b (1): the direction of travel of a vehicle (such as a ship or airplane) usually measured as a clockwise angle from north

Also: the projected path of travel

3. a: accustomed procedure or normal action

The law taking its course

b: a chosen manner of conducting oneself: way of acting

Our wisest course is to retreat.

C (1): progression through a development or period or a series of acts or events

The course of history

4: an ordered process or succession: such as

a: a number of lectures or other matter dealing with a subject

took a course in zoology

b: a series of doses or medications administered over a designated period

5 a: a part of a meal served at one time

In due course

After a normal passage of time: in the expected or allotted time

His discoveries led in due course to new forms of treatment.

of course

1: following the ordinary way or procedure

Will be done as a matter of course

2: as might be expected

Of course we will go.

3. To run or move swiftly through or over:

Jets coursed the area daily.

4. To run or pass rapidly along or as if along an indicated path

Blood coursing through the veins

Synonyms & Antonyms for course

Synonyms: Noun

Line, methodology, policy, procedure, program

Synonyms: Verb

Bird-dog, chase, dog, follow, hound, pursue, run, shadow, tag, tail, trace, track, and trail

Antonyms: Verb

Guide, lead, pilot