Unit 14 · Units and Quantities

HARDER PRACTICE QUESTIONS · ANSWER KEY

Full marks 26

Give the marks for the points in the marking scheme; an answer in other words that says the same is right.

1 How much or how many: which word decides?

HA · 5

ANSWER

Tests: *How many* goes with a noun you can count, *How much* with one you can't; the noun **right after** *How much / How many* decides, so an uncountable thing measured in units (*kilos of rice*, *glasses of water*) takes *many*; *How much* also asks a price.

a. 1. **How much** (rice: uncountable) · 2. **How many** (kilos: countable) · 3. **How many** (glasses) · 4. **How much** (a price) · 5. **How much** (homework: uncountable) · 6. **How many** (cups)

b. The word right after the gap decides. In 1 it is *rice*, which you can't count (*one rice, two rices* is wrong), so *much*. In 2 it is *kilos*, which you can count (one kilo, two kilos), so *many*. The rice is measured in kilos, and the kilos are counted. (The tempting answer is *How much kilos*, because rice is uncountable.)

c. ***How many liters (or packets) of milk does your family buy every week?*** (Any unit you can count: liters, packets, bottles.)

d. 1. **The price:** how much money the eggs cost. 2. **The number** of eggs.

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. 1, 2 and 3: *much*, *many*, *many*.
- ✓ a. 4, 5 and 6: *much*, *much*, *many*.
- ✓ b. The noun after the gap decides: *rice* uncountable, *kilos* countable.
- ✓ c. *How many liters (packets, bottles) of milk…*
- ✓ d. 1 asks the price, 2 the number.

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2 Good news or bad news?

ANSWER HA · 5

Tests: *a few* and *a little* mean some (enough), *few* and *little* without *a* mean hardly any (bad news), so the choice changes the meaning; *few* goes with things you can count, *little* with things you can't.

a.

1. ***Few people came*** is bad news (hardly anyone). Models: *Few people came to the school play, so the hall was nearly empty.* · *A few people came to the school play, so we had someone to clap for us.*
2. ***There is little rice left*** is bad news (hardly any). Models: *There is little rice left, so we must buy some today.* · *There is a little rice left, so you can have one more plate.*

(The tempting answer finishes both sentences of a pair the same way, as if *a* changed nothing.)

b. 1. *We have* ***a little*** *milk for your tea.* Milk can't be counted, so *a little*, not *a few*. 2. ***A few*** *students finished the test* (or ***Few*** *students…*, if only a handful did). Students can be counted, so *a few* or *few*, not *a little*.

c. *Few friends* means hardly any, which is sad news; it doesn't fit *so I'm very happy*. She means ***I have a few friends at my new school, so I'm very happy there.***

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. Pair 1: *Few people* is bad news, and both endings fit (hardly any / some).
- ✓ a. Pair 2: *little rice* is bad news, and both endings fit.
- ✓ b. *a little milk* (milk uncountable).
- ✓ b. *A few* (or *Few*) *students* (students countable).
- ✓ c. *few* = hardly any, sad; she means *a few*.

3 Not any, or no?

ANSWER A · 5

Tests: in a negative, *some* becomes *any*; a negative with *no* keeps the verb positive; the negative itself follows Unit 12 (*not* after a helping verb, *don't / doesn't / didn't* + the plain verb otherwise); no double negative; *some* in an offer.

a.

1. There **isn't any** milk in the fridge. · There **is no** milk in the fridge.
2. Salina **didn't buy any** apples at the market. · Salina **bought no** apples at the market.
3. We **don't have any** time before the bus leaves. · We **have no** time before the bus leaves. (*haven't got any* is also right)

(The tempting answers are *Salina didn't bought any apples* and *We haven't any time*: *bought* and *have* (here meaning *own*) have no helping verb, so they need *didn't buy* and *don't have*.)

b. ***I didn't buy any apples.*** · ***I bought no apples.*** His sentence says *not* twice (*didn't* and *no*): a **double negative**, which standard English doesn't use. With *no*, the verb stays positive (*bought*); with *didn't*, use *any*.

c. "Would you like some tea?" is an **offer**: the speaker has tea and expects you may say yes, so *some*. "Is there any tea?" is a real question: the speaker doesn't know if there is any, so *any*.

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. Sentence 1, both ways.
- ✓ a. Sentence 2, both ways (*didn't buy any*, *bought no*).
- ✓ a. Sentence 3, both ways (*don't have any*, *have no*).
- ✓ b. *I didn't buy any apples* or *I bought no apples*: not two negatives.
- ✓ c. *Some* in an offer; *any* in a real question.

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4 Cheaper for the same amount

ANSWER HA · 6

Tests: comparing prices only for the same amount (per kilogram, per liter); 1 kg = 1,000 g, so two 500 g packets make a kilogram; *whereas* to set two facts side by side; *respectively* takes the numbers in the same order as the things named.

a. **Red lentils:** Sunrise 2 × 70 = **Rs. 140** a kilogram; Hilltop **Rs. 135: Hilltop** is cheaper (by Rs. 5). **Sugar:** Sunrise **Rs. 110** a kilogram; Hilltop 2 × 60 = **Rs. 120: Sunrise** is cheaper (by Rs. 10). **Oil:** Sunrise **Rs. 260** a liter; Hilltop 2 × 140 = **Rs. 280: Sunrise** is cheaper (by Rs. 20).

b. He has compared **different amounts:** Rs. 60 buys only 500 g at Hilltop, while Rs. 110 buys a whole kilogram at Sunrise. A kilogram at Hilltop costs Rs. 120, so Sunrise's sugar is the cheaper. (This is the tempting answer.)

c. Models: *A kilogram of red lentils costs Rs. 140 at Sunrise Store, **whereas** it costs Rs. 135 at Hilltop Shop.* · *A liter of cooking oil costs Rs. 260 and Rs. 280 at Sunrise Store and Hilltop Shop, **respectively**.* (Any two true sentences that compare the same amount, the numbers in the same order as the shops or items.)

d. The prices are the **wrong way round:** *respectively* means the first price goes with the first thing named. Sugar is Rs. 110 and oil Rs. 260, so: *… cost Rs. 110 and Rs. 260, respectively.*

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. Lentils: Rs. 140 against Rs. 135, Hilltop cheaper.
- ✓ a. Sugar: Rs. 110 against Rs. 120, Sunrise cheaper; oil: Rs. 260 against Rs. 280, Sunrise cheaper.
- ✓ b. He compared 500 g with a kilogram (different amounts).
- ✓ c. A true sentence with *whereas*, the same amounts.
- ✓ c. A true sentence with *respectively*, in the right order.
- ✓ d. The prices are in the wrong order for *respectively*.

5 A day at the school fair

ANSWER A · 5

Tests: a multiword verb means something its words don't say alone, and the small word changes the meaning (*look after*, *look over*, *look up*); choosing by meaning in a story, in the past where the story needs it.

a. (1) **set up** · (2) **held up** · (3) **showed up** · (4) **look after** · (5) **looked over** · (6) **gave back** · (7) **ended up.** Not needed: *look up* (find a fact or word) and *break down* (a landslide can't *break down* a bus; a bus breaks down by itself). (4) is *look after* (take care of), not *look over* (look at quickly to check); (5) is *looked over*, not *looked up*.

b. *A landslide **delayed** the bus from Banepa for an hour, so only six of us **arrived** (came) on time.*

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. 1 to 3: *set up*, *held up*, *showed up*.
- ✓ a. 4 and 5: *look after*, *looked over*.
- ✓ a. 6 and 7: *gave back*, *ended up*.
- ✓ b. *held up* → *delayed*.
- ✓ b. *showed up* → *arrived* (or *came*).

Marks by level	Knowledge	Understanding	Application	Higher ability	Total
Marks	0	0	10	16	26

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