Unit 14 · Units and Quantities

HARDER PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Full marks 26

Write your answers on separate paper.

1 How much or how many: which word decides? [5]

Copy each question and write *How much* or *How many* in the gap.

1. ..... rice do you need for the feast?
2. ..... kilos of rice do you need for the feast?
3. ..... glasses of water do you drink a day?
4. ..... is a liter of milk at your shop?
5. ..... homework did you get today?
6. ..... cups of tea does your grandfather drink?

a. Write the six answers.
b. Questions 1 and 2 ask about the same rice. Why does one take *much* and the other *many*?
c. Write this question again so that it asks the same thing but starts with *How many*: *How much milk does your family buy every week?*
d. What does each of these questions ask for?

1. How much are the eggs?
2. How many eggs are there?

2 Good news or bad news? [5]

a. In each pair, which sentence is bad news? Then copy both sentences and finish each one with *so* ..., in a way that fits its meaning.

1. Few people came to the school play. · A few people came to the school play.
2. There is little rice left. · There is a little rice left.

b. Correct the mistake in each sentence, and say why it is wrong.

1. We have a few milk for your tea.
2. A little students finished the test.

c. Sneha wrote to her cousin: *I have few friends at my new school, so I'm very happy there.* What is wrong with what she says? Write it the way she means it.

3 Not any, or no? [5]

1. There is some milk in the fridge.
2. Salina bought some apples at the market.
3. We have some time before the bus leaves.

a. Make each sentence negative in two ways: once with *not* (or *n't*) and *any*, and once with *no*.
b. Salina's brother says, "I didn't buy no apples." Write it correctly in two ways, and say what is wrong with his sentence.
c. Why does *some* come in "Would you like some tea?" but *any* in "Is there any tea?"

4 Cheaper for the same amount [6]

Sujan's mother sends him to buy red lentils, sugar and cooking oil. Two shops near his home have these prices. (The shops and prices are made up.)

Item	Sunrise Store	Hilltop Shop
red lentils	Rs. 70 for a 500 g packet	Rs. 135 a kilogram
sugar	Rs. 110 a kilogram	Rs. 60 for a 500 g packet
cooking oil	Rs. 260 a liter	Rs. 140 for a half-liter bottle

a. For each item, which shop is cheaper? Show the price of one kilogram or one liter at each shop.
b. Sujan says, "Hilltop's sugar is cheaper, because Rs. 60 is less than Rs. 110." What has he done wrong?
c. Write two sentences for a short report on the prices: one with *whereas*, one with *respectively*. Compare the same amounts.
d. What is wrong with this sentence? *At Sunrise Store, a kilogram of sugar and a liter of oil cost Rs. 260 and Rs. 110, respectively.*

5 A day at the school fair [5]

Copy the story and fill each gap with a multiword verb from the box, in the right form. Two are not needed.

set up · hold up · show up · look after · look over · look up · give back · end up · break down

On Saturday our class (1) ..... a stall at the school fair to sell sel roti. A landslide (2) ..... the bus from Banepa for an hour, so only six of us (3) ..... on time. Our teacher asked me to (4) ..... the stall while she went to buy more oil. Before we closed, I (5) ..... the list of money we had taken, to check it. I found that a man had paid Rs. 100 too much, so I ran after him and (6) ..... the extra money. We had made 150 sel roti and thought we would take half of them home, but we (7) ..... selling all of them by four o'clock.

a. Write the seven answers.
b. Write the sentence with gaps 2 and 3 again with a one-word verb in place of each multiword verb.