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UNIT

5

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A. ARTICLES

A / AN

- μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά ενικού αριθμού για να μιλήσουμε αόριστα: *I'm going to buy a tablet.*
- επαγγέλματα: *Mr Carson is an engineer.*

COMPARE

a horse **BUT** an hour an umbrella **BUT** a uniform

NOTE

I eat meat twice a week. = I eat meat twice per week.

ZERO ARTICLE (-)

- μη μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά και ουσιαστικά πληθυντικού αριθμού για να μιλήσουμε γενικά:
Water is essential for life.
Tablets are very practical.
- ήπειροι / χώρες / πόλεις:
Africa, Egypt, Cairo
- λίμνες / βουνά / νησιά:
Lake Michigan, Mt Kilimanjaro, Corfu
- ημέρες / μήνες / χρονολογίες / γιορτές:
Saturday, August, 1969, Christmas
- ονόματα / τίτλοι + ονόματα:
Daniel, Mrs Spencer, Queen Elizabeth
- αθλήματα / δραστηριότητες / μαθήματα:
football, dancing, chemistry

THE

- ουσιαστικά ενικού ή πληθυντικού αριθμού για να μιλήσουμε συγκεκριμένα:
The tablet we bought has got an 11-inch screen.
The tablets we bought have got 11-inch screens.
- ουσιαστικά που θεωρούνται μοναδικά:
the Sun, the Parthenon
- γνωστά κράτη:
the USA, the UK, the UAE, the Netherlands
- ωκεανοί / θάλασσες / ποτάμια:
the Indian Ocean, the Aegean Sea, the Nile
- συστάδες νησιών / οροσειρές / έρημοι:
the Bahamas, the Andes, the Namib Desert
- δεκαετίες / αιώνες:
the 1970s, the 21st century
- ονόματα οικογενειών / τίτλοι:
the Spencers, the queen

NOTES

1. *The dolphin is an intelligent creature.* (γενικά)
OR *Dolphins are intelligent creatures.* (γενικά)
BUT *The dolphins in this aquarium are very friendly.* (συγκεκριμένα)
2. *The city council is opening a shelter for homeless people.*
= *The city council is opening a shelter for the homeless.* (ομάδα ανθρώπων)
3. *Kim has been playing the piano for five years.* (play the + μουσικό όργανο)
4. Στα British English, **ΔΕ** βάζουμε άρθρο μπροστά από τις λέξεις **school, bed, prison, university, hospital** όταν χρησιμοποιούνται για τον σκοπό για τον οποίο υπάρχουν.
Russ is at university. He's studying to be a doctor. (είναι φοιτητής εκεί)
BUT *Russ is at the university. He's going to meet his sister there.* (θα συναντήσει κάποιον εκεί)
5. *Italian is a beautiful language.* **BUT** *The Italian language is beautiful.*

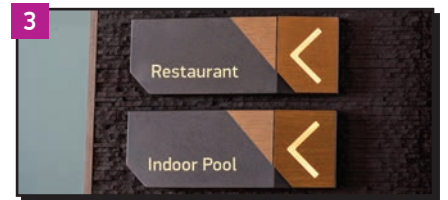
1. Look at the pictures and fill in with a, an, the or zero article and the nouns in brackets.



Do not use cameras
(cameras) in the museum.



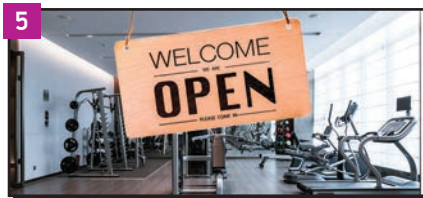
..... The road (road) will be
under repair until 6:00 pm.



There is an indoor pool (indoor
pool) at this hotel.



All participants must register at
..... the desk (desk) on the left.



Our gym is open from 8 am to 10 pm,
7 days a week (week).



..... Dogs (dogs) are
allowed on this beach all year around.

2. Fill in with the or -.

- At ¹ - Easter, red egg cracking is one of the most characteristic customs in ² - Greece.
- ¹ The 1920s was a decade of economic growth in ² the United States.
- A very well-known European city that borders ¹ the Mediterranean Sea is ² - Rome.
- ¹ - Princess Diana was devoted to charity work and donated a lot of money to ² the poor.
- ¹ The sand viper, a venomous species of snake, inhabits ² the Sahara Desert.
- The largest freshwater lake by area is ¹ - Lake Superior in ² - North America.
- They spent their honeymoon on ¹ - Andros Island, a beautiful island of ² the Cyclades.
- On ¹ - Tuesday, May 15th, ² the mayor is giving an interview on the radio.
- ¹ The Eiffel Tower, which was constructed in ² the 19th century, is one of the world's most famous landmarks.
- ¹ The Amazon River flows into ² the Atlantic Ocean on the northeast coast of Brazil.

3. Read and match with the sentences (a-b).

A	1. Gabriel went to hospital. <u> a </u>	a. He sprained his ankle.
	2. Gabriel went to the hospital. <u> b </u>	b. He wanted to visit his cousin who had had surgery.
B	1. Jonathan is in prison. <u> b </u>	a. He's visiting a prisoner.
	2. Jonathan is at the prison. <u> a </u>	b. He has committed a number of thefts.
C	1. Molly is going to the school now. <u> b </u>	a. She's taking a difficult exam.
	2. Molly is going to school now. <u> a </u>	b. She wants to talk to the principal.

4. Read the email and fill in with a, an, the or -.

Email - ↗ ✕

To: stacey_1@email.com

Subject: Long time no see!

Hello, Stacey!

ELT PUBLISHING

How is everything there? It's been three months since we last caught up. As you know, in ¹ - September, I found a new job as ² a receptionist at a luxury hotel in ³ - London. I started working there two weeks ago and I'm really excited! I've also rented ⁴ an apartment in an old but well-preserved block of flats in ⁵ the centre of the city. Now that I've got such a good job, I want to take up ⁶ - mountain climbing again and also travel around ⁷ - Asia. But my biggest dream is to climb ⁸ - Mt Everest, in ⁹ the Himalayas, one day. Remember? So, what about you? Are you going to teach ¹⁰ - biology next year at ¹¹ the private school you were telling me about? I'm looking forward to hearing from you!

Kisses from ¹² the UK!

5. Choose the correct option.

- Virginia has been playing the guitar / tennis since she was 9 years old.
- Porters / Mr Porter opened a bakery in our village a week ago.
- Do you know if Congo River / Lake Baikal is the deepest one in the world?
- The king / King Louis XIV encouraged the development of the arts during his age.
- Can you show me the Pacific Ocean / Canada on the map?
- The first mobile phone was invented in 20th century / 1973
- As I have already mentioned, Mont Blanc is / Alps are in Europe.
- Which are the three writing systems that are used in the Japanese / Japanese language?



B. NOUNS

COUNTABLE NOUNS

Τα μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά (countable nouns) είναι αυτά που προσδιορίζονται με αριθμούς (1, 2, 3 ...) και έχουν ενικό και πληθυντικό αριθμό. Μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε **a/an** με μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά.

a coin - coins, a match - matches, a berry - berries, a shelf - shelves, a tomato - tomatoes, an assistant - assistants, a child - children

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Τα μη μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά (uncountable nouns) ΔΕΝ προσδιορίζονται με αριθμούς (1, 2, 3 ...), ΔΕΝ έχουν πληθυντικό αριθμό και ΔΕΝ μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε **a/an** με αυτά. Τα μη μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά είναι συνήθως: φαγητά (bacon), ποτά και υγρά (juice, oil), καιρικά φαινόμενα (lightning, fog), αφηρημένα ουσιαστικά (love, freedom), αθλήματα (basketball), σχολικά μαθήματα (geography).

- Για να προσδιορίσουμε κάποια από τα μη μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά χρησιμοποιούμε φράσεις, όπως **a bottle of wine, a carton of milk, a glass of water, a tube of toothpaste, a cube of sugar, a slice/loaf of bread, a can of soda, a bar of chocolate, a piece of paper** ...
- Τα μη μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά συντάσσονται με ενικό αριθμό.
German is a difficult language.
This is amazing news! I'm so happy for you.
How much money is left in our bank account?
The information in the article is not valid.
My knowledge of English grammar is limited.
Sadly, there is too much litter/rubbish/garbage/trash in public places.
Their furniture is very luxurious.
Is his luggage/baggage at the check-in desk?
Homework/Housework is such a boring task!
Harriet's jewellery/jewelry is in the first drawer.
For us, maths is the most interesting school subject.
Steven offered me some / a piece of advice. It was great help.



! Τα παρακάτω ουσιαστικά μπορούν να είναι και μη μετρήσιμα και μετρήσιμα με διαφορετική σημασία:

Eleanor's hair is very long. (= μαλλιά)

BUT *I found two hairs in my soup. (= τρίχες)*

These dishes are made of coloured glass. (= γυαλί)

BUT *Ted started to wear glasses for driving.*

(= γυαλιά μωπαρίας/ηλίου)

BUT *I try to drink eight glasses of water daily. (= ποτήρια)*

We stayed in a traditional house made of wood. (= ξύλο)

BUT *They went for a hike in the wood/woods. (= δάσος)*

Organising the annual sports event required plenty of hard work. (= δουλειά)

BUT *This author's works are in the fiction section of the library. (= έργα)*

I need some paper and a pen, please. (= χαρτί)

BUT *Most of today's papers talk about the political scandal. (= εφημερίδες)*

PLURAL NOUNS

Τα παρακάτω ουσιαστικά συντάσσονται με πληθυντικό αριθμό.

The police are finally here.

The outskirts of the city were full of abandoned factories.

Those trousers/shorts/jeans/leggings/scissors/glasses are mine.

BUT *That pair of trousers/shorts/jeans/leggings/scissors/glasses is mine.*

NOTES

1. means/series/species: ίδια σε ενικό και πληθυντικό αριθμό

There is a very good comedy series on TV this year.

There are some very good comedy series on TV this year.

2. χρηματική αξία
χρόνος
απόσταση

} ENIKΟΣ

Twenty euros is what I get for pocket money each week.

Three days was not enough for me to relax properly.

Five kilometres is too far for us to walk. Let's call a taxi.



6. Choose the correct option.

1. They've got a lot of **houseworks** / **housework** to do today.
2. Our teacher gave us a / **some** good advice about our future studies.
3. I've lost some weight, so my old **jean fits** / **jeans fit** me perfectly now.
4. **This information** / **These informations** could prove very useful.
5. Lindy's **jewellery is** / **jewelleries are** unique and extremely expensive.
6. It's vital for all of us to recycle our **rubbishes** / **rubbish**.
7. Your **luggage has** / **luggages have** just arrived at the hotel, sir.
8. The Internet is an effective **means** / **mean** of communication.

7. Complete the sentences with the words from the boxes.

A. hair - hairs

1. Did you have your **hair** cut yesterday?
2. I have a few grey **hairs** now. I think it's because my job is too stressful.

B. glass - glasses

1. Grandma can't see anything without her **glasses**
2. These Christmas ornaments are made of **glass**

C. wood - woods

1. Larry chopped some **wood** for the fire.
2. There's a wonderful small waterfall in the nearby **wood / woods**

D. work - works

1. The **works** on this street will continue until next Monday.
2. I've got some **work** to do for tomorrow's presentation.

E. paper - papers

1. We need some more **paper** for the printer, please.
2. Can you bring me some morning **papers** to read during breakfast?

8. Fill in with is or are.

1. Jess doesn't think that shorts **are** appropriate for this occasion, does she?
2. The good news **is** that no one got hurt in the accident.
3. French **is** the official language in 29 countries around the world.
4. Money **is** not the most important thing in people's lives.
5. The southern outskirts of the town **are** often crowded at weekends.
6. **Is** 100 euros enough to buy a leather jacket?
7. A pair of trousers **is** missing from my wardrobe.
8. Physics **is** Chloe's main field of study.
9. **Are** there any monkey species in this forest?
10. The police **are** still investigating that horrible crime.

9. Tick the correct sentence(s). Both sentences may be correct.

1. a. Paul's knowledge of American literature is incredible. ✓
b. Paul's knowledges of American literature are incredible.
2. a. This pair of leggings doesn't match your blouse. ✓
b. These leggings don't match your blouse. ✓
3. a. Get a toothbrush and two bars of soap, please. ✓
b. Get a toothbrush and two soaps, please.
4. a. Thirty minutes is too little time for me to finish my painting. ✓
b. Thirty minutes are too little time for me to finish my painting.
5. a. Do you watch this series every day? ✓
b. Do you watch these series every day? ✓
6. a. I've purchased some furniture from this site. ✓
b. I've purchased some furnitures from this site.
7. a. We'll need two scissors: one for you and one for me. ✓
b. We'll need two pairs of scissors: one for you and one for me. ✓
8. a. There was heavy rain in our area all week. ✓
b. There was a heavy rain in our area all week.
9. a. These pieces of information are necessary for their research. ✓
b. These informations are necessary for their research.
10. a. This cube of hand cream is almost empty. ✓
b. This tube of hand cream is almost empty. ✓

C. QUANTIFIERS

Οι παρακάτω λέξεις και φράσεις χρησιμοποιούνται για να προσδιορίσουν ουσιαστικά.

ΜΕΤΡΗΣΙΜΑ	ΜΗ ΜΕΤΡΗΣΙΜΑ	ΜΕΤΡΗΣΙΜΑ ΚΑΙ ΜΗ ΜΕΤΡΗΣΙΜΑ
many people, (a) few people, a large/great number of people, several people	much time, (a) little time, a large/great amount of time, a good/great deal of time	some/any/no people/time, enough people/time, plenty of people/time, a lot of people/time, lots of people/time

10. Choose the correct option(s). Both options may be correct.

- A great number of** / **A great amount of** university graduates will attend the conference.
- There are **plenty** / **many** of factors we should consider before we run the project.
- We haven't spent **a large amount of** / **much** money on bills this month.
- His attitude towards the press received **a little** / **a good deal of** criticism.
- Help yourselves! There is **several** / **enough** food for everyone.
- No** / **A few** shops have closed down in my neighbourhood lately.
- Mr Reynolds is carrying **a lot of** / **some** baggage. Where is he going?
- The scientists have conducted **lots of** / **several** experiments, but there are still more to be done.



D. MANY - MUCH

Τα **many** (με μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά) και **much** (με μη μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά) χρησιμοποιούνται κυρίως σε ερώτηση και άρνηση.

	ΜΕΤΡΗΣΙΜΑ	ΜΗ ΜΕΤΡΗΣΙΜΑ
ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ	Are there many mistakes in my test?	Is there much ham in the pizza?
ΑΡΝΗΣΗ	There aren't many mistakes in my test.	There isn't much ham in the pizza.

NOTES

- Το **many** συχνά χρησιμοποιείται και σε **κατάφαση**.
Many animal species are in danger of becoming extinct today.
- How many** + μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά (= Πόσοι, -ες, -α ...)
How many applicants are there for this position?
How much + μη μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά (Πόσος, -η, -ο ...)
How much butter have you put in the apple pie?

11. Fill in with there is / there are (?-X) and many or much.

- I'm sorry, but **there isn't much** tea left in the pot.
- Is there much** snow in the mountains? I'd like to go skiing this weekend.
- Unfortunately, **there aren't many** houses for sale in this area.
- There isn't much** space in the room with all this stuff around.
- Are there many** vitamins and minerals in dairy products?
- There aren't many** customers in the chemist's at the moment.



E. (A) FEW - (A) LITTLE

Τα (a) few (με μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά) και (a) little (με μη μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά) χρησιμοποιούνται κυρίως σε κατάφαση.

ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ στις διαφορές:

	ΜΕΤΡΗΣΙΜΑ	ΜΗ ΜΕΤΡΗΣΙΜΑ
ΕΠΑΡΚΕΙΑ	My website has got a few subscribers. It's quite popular. (= αρκετοί - θετική σημασία)	There's a little flour in the packet. We can make a cake. (= αρκετό - θετική σημασία)
ΑΝΕΠΑΡΚΕΙΑ	My website has got few subscribers. It isn't very popular. (= πολύ λίγος - αρνητική σημασία)	There's little flour in the packet. We can't make a cake. (= πολύ λίγο - αρνητική σημασία)

! **too few** **very few** **so few** **only a few** **just a few** **quite a few**
too little **very little** **so little** **only a little** **just a little**

Our team always loses because there are **too few** / **very few** good players in it. (= πάρα πολύ λίγος / πολύ λίγος)

There's **so little** sugar in this coffee that I can't drink it. (= τόσο λίγη)

I have **only a few** things to tell you before we start our tour. (= μόνο λίγα)

Add **just a little** olive oil and the dish is ready. (= μόνο λίγο)

As Mr Turner's ideas are innovative, he's got **quite a few** supporters. (= αρκετούς)

12. Read and tick the correct picture.



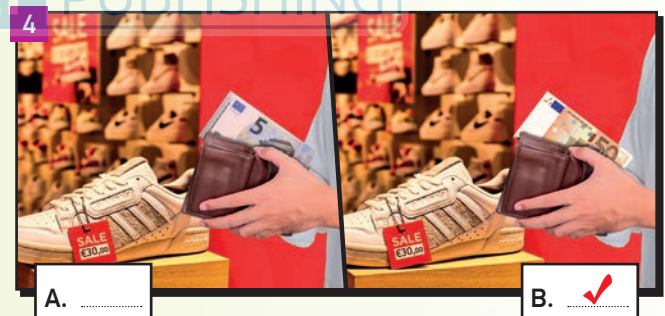
- The kids want to drink some juice.
 - Well, there are a few oranges in the basket.



There are few ice cream flavours to choose from.



Agnes has got little free time today.



Aidan had a little money in his wallet.



A few students showed up for the lesson yesterday.



- Shall we fill all these doughnuts with jam?
 - Sorry, guys. There's little jam in the jar.

13. Fill in with a few, few, a little or little.

1. Fortunately, only a few buildings were badly damaged during the earthquake.
2. I'm afraid that too few steps have been taken to improve the situation.
3. Wayne pays so little attention in class that he always needs help with his assignments.
4. It was a sunny day, so quite a few tourists were wandering around the old city.
5. There's only a little work to do here, so some of you can take the day off.
6. Very few people visit this small remote island anymore.
7. Sharon has too little patience with kids to become a teacher.
8. You should include just a little fresh food in your diet; you will feel healthier if you do.



F. SOME - ANY - NO

- Τα **some, any** και **no** χρησιμοποιούνται **ΚΑΙ με μετρήσιμα ΚΑΙ με μη μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά**.
- Το **some** και τα παράγωγά του (**someone, somebody, something, somewhere, etc.**) χρησιμοποιούνται κυρίως σε **κατάφαση**. Επίσης, χρησιμοποιούνται σε **ερώτηση για προσφορά ή παράκληση**.
- Το **any** και τα παράγωγά του (**anyone, anybody, anything, anywhere, etc.**) χρησιμοποιούνται σε **ερώτηση και άρνηση**.
- Το **no** και τα παράγωγά του (**no one, nobody, nothing, nowhere, etc.**) χρησιμοποιούνται σε **κατάφαση** για να μετατρέψουν την πρόταση σε **αρνητική**.

SOME	ANY	NO
There are some tomatoes in the fridge. There's some milk left in the carton. Would you like some wine? (προσφορά) Could I have some wine, please? (παράκληση) There's someone in the backyard. I've got something to tell you. My watch is somewhere in the house.	There aren't any tomatoes in the fridge. There isn't any milk left in the carton. Is there any wine in the bottle? There isn't anyone in the backyard. I haven't got anything to tell you. My watch isn't anywhere in the house.	There are no tomatoes in the fridge. There is no milk left in the carton. There's no wine in the bottle. There's no one in the backyard. I've got nothing to tell you. My watch is nowhere in the house.

NOTES

1. Το **any** μπορεί να χρησιμοποιηθεί και σε **κατάφαση** αλλά τότε **αλλάζει νόημα**.
You **can** get this book at **any** bookstore. (= οποιοδήποτε)
It's your birthday today, so we **can** do **anything** you like. (= οτιδήποτε)
BUT You **can't** do **anything** without my permission. (= τίποτα)
2. **hardly/barely/scarcely + any + κατάφαση** (αρνητική σημασία):
Due to bad Internet connection, I **attended hardly/barely/scarcely any** online meetings yesterday.
(= ... δεν παρακολούθησα σχεδόν καμία ...)
Hardly/Barely/Scarcely anyone attended the online meetings yesterday. (= Σχεδόν κανείς δεν παρακολούθησε ...)
3. **ΚΑΤΑΦΑΣΗ + NO = ΑΡΝΗΣΗ + ANY**
There are no tickets available right now. = **There aren't any** tickets available right now.

14. Choose the correct option.

1. We should make some / no changes because this schedule is not convenient for all of us.
2. Would you like no / some honey on your pancakes, madam?
3. The new rules haven't produced no / any improvements in our school environment yet.
4. - Are there any / no microscopes in the science lab that must be replaced? - Yes, that one, sir.
5. I don't know how to go to the bank. Could you give me no / some directions, please?
6. There was no / any evidence of his guilt, so he was set free.
7. I'm very tired. I need to get some / any sleep now.
8. Any / Some boy or girl from 9 to 18 years old can participate in this contest.
9. Since Thomas moved to Athens, he has sent hardly any / no emails to me.
10. As there are some / no candidates with previous experience, we'll have to arrange more interviews.



15. Read the conversations and fill in with the words from the box.

anywhere nothing someone anything somewhere anybody something no one

A

- There's ¹ someone at the door asking to see you.
 - Who is it?
 - He didn't say. In fact, he didn't say ² anything else, just that he wants to see you.

B

- What did you do last night?
 - ¹ Nothing special, I just watched a film.
 - Me too. I asked some friends to come over, but ² no one could make it.

C

- Has ¹ anybody seen my sunglasses?
 - No, have you lost them again?
 - Yeah! Can you believe it?
 - Don't worry! They must be ² somewhere in here or you may have left them in your car.

D

- Is there a good restaurant in this neighbourhood?
 - No, you won't find one ¹ anywhere in this area.
 - What about a café?
 - I'm afraid you'll have to get ² something from the canteen around the corner.

16. Using the word in brackets, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

- Albert has no cash on him. (any)
 Albert doesn't have any cash on him.
- There is some spaghetti in the cupboard. Let's cook an Italian meal. (little)
 There is a little spaghetti in the cupboard.
 Let's cook an Italian meal.
- We haven't heard anything about their wedding. (nothing)
 We have heard nothing about their wedding.
- I haven't got much homework today. (only)
 I've got only a little homework today.
- You can find this product in all supermarkets. (any)
 You can find this product in any supermarket.
- There are many advantages to online shopping. (quite)
 There are quite a few advantages to online shopping.



17. Tick if the sentence is correct or make corrections where needed.

- Neil's motorcycle can reach up to 170 kilometres the hour.
- I hate seeing all these litters in the park.
- Two metres is too long; give me a shorter piece of rope.
- Labradors are specially trained as guide dogs for blind.
- Scarcely nobody responded to the survey.
- Quite a few people were interested in the campaign. It was a success.
- How much similarities are there between these two pictures?
- This puzzle is very easy. Anyone can solve it.

- an / per
- this litter ✓
- blind people / the blind
- anybody / anyone ✓
- many ✓

GRAMMAR REVIEW

1. Choose the correct option.

1. _____, which flows through six countries, originates in the Swiss Alps.
a. Rhine River
b. The Rhine River
c. Rhine the River
2. - Is there _____ bread in the bag?
- Just two loaves.
a. many
b. much
c. lot of
3. Elliot and Janice are getting married in June. _____?
a. Isn't it great news
b. Isn't it a great new
c. Aren't they great news
4. Last night's play was a failure. _____ people attended it.
a. A few
b. Few
c. Little
5. All your _____ valuable for our project. Thank you very much, sir.
a. informations are
b. information are
c. information is
6. Give me _____ minutes to show you how this security system works.
a. a little
b. only few
c. just a few
7. Kids of all ages have _____ activities to choose from at the new gym.
a. a large number of
b. a large amount of
c. a lots of
8. _____ all I have. How am I supposed to get by for the rest of the month?
a. Fifty dollars is
b. Fifty dollars are
c. Fifty dollar is
9. _____ is home to a huge variety of fish species.
a. The Lake Michigan
b. Lake Michigan
c. The Michigan Lake
10. Your car keys are _____ in the garage. I've searched all over the place, but I couldn't find them.
a. anywhere
b. nowhere
c. somewhere
11. Did you know that _____ grew up on a farm?
a. the President Lincoln
b. the Lincoln President
c. President Lincoln
12. _____ of contacting the company representatives before the meeting?
a. Is there any means
b. Are there any mean
c. Is there any mean
13. _____ the money on the kitchen table yours?
a. Are
b. Is
c. Were
14. _____ is one of the most ancient languages still in use today.
a. The Chinese
b. Chinese language
c. The Chinese language
15. _____ of art will be exhibited at the gallery next week?
a. How much work
b. How much works
c. How many works
16. This organisation provides _____ with food and a place to stay.
a. homeless people
b. the homeless people
c. homeless
17. My kids are the most important thing in my life. I would do _____ for them.
a. something
b. nothing
c. anything
18. Once _____, a concert with songs performed by local citizens is held in the cultural centre.
a. year
b. a year
c. the year
19. _____ about 100 litres of water every day.
a. Elephant drinks
b. The elephants drink
c. Elephants drink
20. The headteacher wondered why there was _____ interest in the drama club this year.
a. so little
b. just little
c. only a few
21. I'm sure _____ is in that room. I can hear footsteps.
a. somebody
b. nobody
c. anybody
22. They spent _____ effort to make their restaurant more attractive to customers.
a. several
b. plenty
c. a great deal of
23. Some of my colleagues at the office don't seem to care how _____ they waste.
a. many papers
b. much paper
c. much papers
24. There _____ eggs in the fridge. I'm afraid we can't make an omelette.
a. aren't hardly any
b. are hardly any
c. are hardly no
25. Why _____ outside the front gate? There's a bin across the road, you know!
a. is this garbage
b. are these garbages
c. are these garbage
26. The _____ arrested those two dangerous criminals yet.
a. police hasn't
b. police haven't
c. polices haven't