1. **uncountable nouns**

*The following sentences contain mistakes regarding uncountable nouns that have mistakenly been used as if they were countable. Identify the mistakes and correct them.*

1. Such feedbacks are vital when analyzing the queries.

2. The time depends on the efficiency of each equipment and the number of equipments.

3. Several software packages were developed with many attentions to eradicating all bugs. However, in several situations, the results obtained from these softwares are still erroneous.

4. Special hardwares are required in some situations.

5. Many informations on the structure and function are being gathered.

6. This causes many traffics on the network.

7. There are few knowledge about the best way to do this.

8. These researches have achieved many progresses in this field.

9. I owe you ten dollar, I will give you them on Monday.

10. All patients gave a written consent to the tests.

**Answers**

1. feedback is 2. each piece of equipment, the amount of equipment

3. much attention, this software is 4. hardware is

5. much information / a lot of information 6. a lot of traffic

7. is little knowledge 8. this research has achieved much progress

9. ten dollars… give you it 10. gave (their) written consent

1. **Quatifiers**

***Choose the correct answer***

1. Did you have **any / some** problems getting hold of the software?

2. **Any / Some** help you can give me would be appreciated.

3. Please review the attached draft project plan and add **any / some** missing tasks.

4. Please check your schedules to see if there are **any / some** conflicts with this date.

5. The documentation gives **any / some** examples on how to connect to the database.

6. This service is not provided for **any / some** kinds of users, in fact only Type A and Type B users can access it.

7. I think that the paper still needs **any / some** work before sending to the journal.

8. **Any / Some** questions, please ask.

9. **A little, Little, A few, Few** people came to the conference, it was a real disappointment.

10. You sounded **a little, little, a few, few** annoyed in your last mail.

11. Do you think you could speak up **a little, little, a few, few** , please?

12. Have you got **a little, little, a few, few** minutes? I have **a little, little, a few, few** questions to ask. 13. He had **a little, little, a few, fe**w questions to ask, so it only took me a couple of minutes.

**Answers**

(1) any (2) any (3) any (4) any (5) some (6) some (7) some (8) any (9) few (10) a little (11) a little (12) a few, a few (13) few

**III- Relative clauses**

***1. Which sentence below (a–d) is ambiguous, i.e. it is not clear if I have one house or more?***

***2. Which sentence (a–d) implies that I have more than one house?***

***3. In which sentence (b or c) is the use of commas correct?***

***4. Which sentence (a–d) indicates that I certainly only have one house?***

***5. Which sentence (a–d) gives the idea that I have mentioned houses in a previous sentence?***

***6. Which sentence (e or f) is correct?***

(a) My house that is in the country cost $350,000.

(b) My house, that is in the country, cost $350,000.

(c) My house, which is in the country, cost $350,000.

(d) My house which is in the country cost $350,000.

(e) My house cost $350,000, that is a lot of money.

(f) My house cost $350,000, which is a lot of money.

**Answers**

1. d – the reader does not know whether which has been used correctly but that the commas are missing, or that the missing commas are correct and that that should have been used instead of which

2. a – the use of that means that the speaker is differentiating between two or more houses

3. c – which , not that , is used to add extra information (i.e. that the house is in the country)

4. c – again, the commas indicate that this is extra information. He is not differentiating between two houses but simply adding more information about the only house he has

5. a – the use of that means that the speaker must have already mentioned the fact that he has two houses and is now distinguishing between them

6. f – that is not used to add extra information in this way

1. ***Conditional***

1. Their policy is that if you **do / will not** respect their deadlines, the manuscript is / will be automatically rejected.

2. In this institute if you **arrive / will arrive** late for work no one takes / will take any notice.

3. It is well known that if red **is / will be** mixed with yellow it produces / will produce orange.

4. If my plane **is / will** be late, I **give / will give** you a ring on your mobile.

5. If the wi- fi connection **does / will** not work you **have / will** have to use your own connection.

6. I’m really sorry. I would tell / would have told you earlier if I had / had had the chance, but I’ve been busy all day.

7. If I **were / had been** in charge of the last project I **would delegate / would have delegated** a little more than the project manager did.

8. She seems a bit reluctant to do the presentation. Perhaps if **we gave / had given** her some help with the slides, she **would accept / would have accepted .**

9. We ran out of time at the meeting. If we had / had had more time, we **would cover / would have covered** all the items on the agenda.

10. We have not yet been able to explain whether x = y. A larger sample **would enable / would have enabled** us to make more accurate predictions and this is why we are beginning sampling again.

**Answers**

1. do, is (will be) 2. arrive, takes 3. is, produces 4. is, will give 5. does, will have 6. would have told, had had 7. had been, would have delegated 8. gave, would accept 9. had had, would have covered 10. would enable