

## LESSON 2

### *the grammar you need*

The exercises are to be done and corrected in class.

#### IT TAKES

##### Making affirmative sentences using IT TAKES

Look at this example based on the lesson.



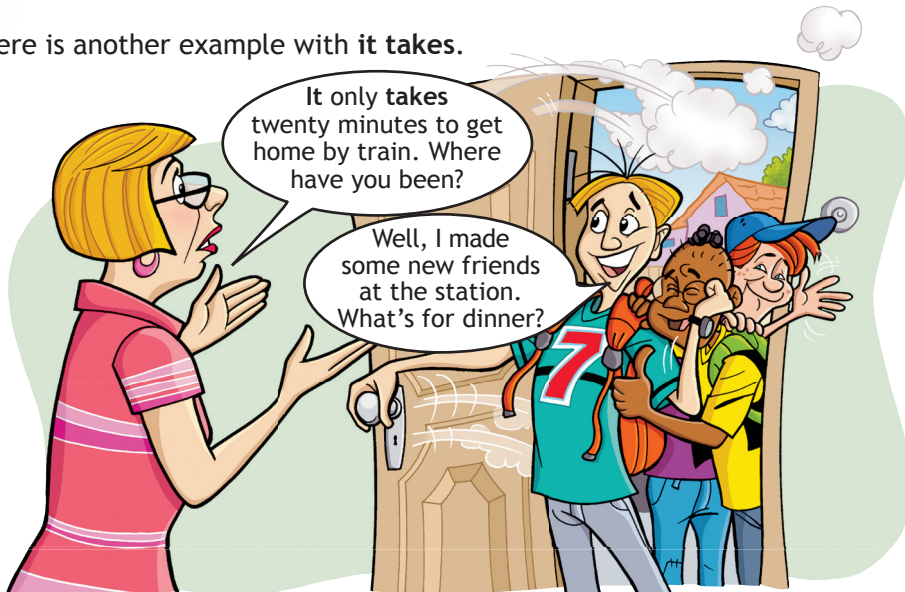
From the ticket agent's statement, we understand that six hours are needed to get to L.A.



#### REMEMBER THIS:

**It takes** is an expression. **It takes** describes how much time is necessary to do a certain activity.

Here is another example with **it takes**.



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#### Making negative statements using IT TAKES

Compare these sentences.

It **takes** a long time to sweep the kitchen floor. → AFFIRMATIVE  
It **doesn't take** a long time to sweep the kitchen floor. → NEGATIVE

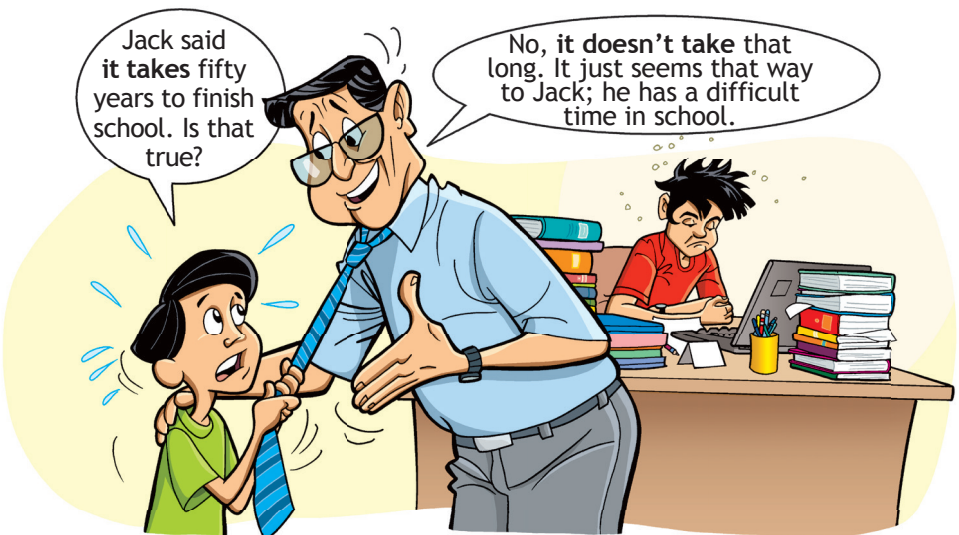
It **takes** more than ten minutes to get to the mall. → AFFIRMATIVE  
It **doesn't take** more than ten minutes to get to the mall. → NEGATIVE



#### REMEMBER THIS:

- We make negative statements with **it takes** the same way as we do with most verbs—that is, by using *does* + *not*.
- We usually use the contracted form *doesn't*.

Look at this example with **it takes** in an affirmative and a negative statement.



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#### Asking questions using IT TAKES

Compare these sentences.

It takes two hours to drive to Texas from here. → AFFIRMATIVE

Does it take two hours to drive to Texas from here? → INTERROGATIVE

It takes twelve hours to fly from L.A. to Rome. → AFFIRMATIVE

Does it take twelve hours to fly from L.A. to Rome? → INTERROGATIVE



#### REMEMBER THIS:

We make interrogative sentences with **it takes** the same way as we do with most verbs—that is, by using *does*.

Here's another example with **it takes** in a question.



## LESSON 7

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The exercises are to be done and corrected in class.

### **MUCH**

Take a look at this example based on the lesson.



**Much** means *a lot of*. Notice that, in this example, the girl and the boy use **much** to talk about uncountable nouns: *time* and *patience*.

Now look at these examples with **much**.

Mrs. Simmons doesn't have **much** patience with students who are late to her class. She usually gives them detention.

"Is there **much** snow on the street?"

"No, just about an inch. It's OK to drive."

In these examples, **much** is used to talk about the uncountable nouns *patience* and *snow*.

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#### REMEMBER THIS:

- **Much** is generally used in negative and interrogative sentences. **A lot of** can also be used. Look at these examples.

e.g.,

There isn't **much** food in the kitchen. = There isn't **a lot of** food in the kitchen.

Is there **much** food in the kitchen? = Is there **a lot of** food in the kitchen?

- When making affirmative statements, **a lot of** is generally used.

e.g., There is **a lot of** food in the kitchen.

- **Much** means *a lot of* and is used with uncountable nouns.

Here's another example with **much**.

Can you give me a ride home, Scott?

Sure!

But I have to warn you, with all the stuff in my car, there isn't **much** room left for people!



#### NOTE

We can use **so** with **much** (but not with *a lot of*).

e.g., My kids always have **so much** fun when we go to the beach.

I have **so much** homework to do, I don't know when I'll be able to sleep!

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I. Choose *much* or *many* to complete the sentences. Remember that we use *much* with  countable nouns, and we use *many* with countable nouns.

1. I saw  marvelous Broadway shows when I was in New York.

- a. much
- b. many

2. Lara is a full-time college student, so she doesn't have  money to spend.

- a. much
- b. many

3. Not  parents let their kids walk to school alone.

- a. much
- b. many

4. Dr. Fuentes doesn't have  time to spend with her family.

- a. much
- b. many

5.  people would love to learn to be better cooks.

- a. Much
- b. Many