



Answers

1. b) fewer
2. b) less
3. a) fewest
4. c) least
5. a) less
6. b) Fewer
7. c) fewest
8. c) less
9. a) fewer
10. d) least
11. d) a little
12. a) a few
13. b) fewer
14. d) little
15. a) fewer
16. b) very few
17. c) less
18. d) a few
19. d) least
20. c) very few



Explanations

1. “fewer” (b)

Use 'fewer' before countable plural nouns for comparisons. 'Cars' is countable. 'Less' is used with uncountable nouns.

2. “less” (b)

Use 'less' before uncountable nouns for comparisons. 'Coffee' is uncountable. 'Fewer' is used with countable nouns.

3. “fewest” (a)

Use 'fewest' (superlative of 'few') before countable nouns. 'Customers' is countable. 'The fewest' means the smallest number.

4. “least” (c)

Use 'least' (superlative of 'little') before uncountable nouns. 'Time' is uncountable. 'The least' means the smallest amount.

5. “less” (a)

Use 'less' before uncountable nouns for comparisons. 'Plastic' (as a material) is uncountable.

6. “Fewer” (b)

Use 'fewer' before countable plural nouns for comparisons. 'People' is countable. In formal English, 'fewer' is correct here, not 'less'.

7. “fewest” (c)

Use 'fewest' (superlative of 'few') before countable nouns. 'Questions' is countable. 'The fewest' means the smallest number.

8. “less” (c)

Use 'less' before uncountable nouns for comparisons. 'Experience' is uncountable.

9. “fewer” (a)

Use 'fewer' before countable plural nouns for comparisons. 'Errors' is countable.

10. “least” (d)

Use 'least' (superlative of 'little') before uncountable nouns. 'Traffic' is uncountable. 'The least' means the smallest amount.

11. “a little” (d)

'A little' means 'some, enough' (positive). The speaker says 'Don't worry' and suggests buying lunch, so there is enough money. 'Money' is uncountable, so we use 'a little'.

12. “a few” (a)

'A few' means 'some' (positive). The speaker is enthusiastic about going ('Let's go!'), meaning there are some good options. 'Films' is countable, so we use 'a few'.

13. “fewer” (b)

Use 'fewer' for comparative forms with countable nouns. 'Employees' is countable. The word 'than' signals a comparison.

14. “little” (d)

'Little' means 'not much, almost none' (negative). The forecast says 'clear skies all day', meaning almost no chance of rain at all. 'Chance' is uncountable here, so we use 'little'.

15. “fewer” (a)

Use 'fewer' before countable plural nouns. 'Fruit and vegetables' is treated as countable here (referring to types/pieces). The word 'than' signals a comparison.

16. “very few” (b)

'Very few' means 'almost no' (negative — very small number). The context says 'It works great!', meaning there are almost no problems. 'Problems' is countable, so we use 'few'.

17. “less” (c)

Use 'less' before uncountable nouns for comparisons. 'Sugar' is uncountable. The word 'than' signals a comparison.

18. “a few” (d)

'A few' means 'some' (positive). The context says 'maybe three or four', which is a small but definite number. 'Times' (meaning occasions) is countable, so we use 'a few'.

19. “least” (d)

Use 'least' (superlative of 'little') before uncountable nouns. 'Money' is uncountable. 'The least' means the smallest amount.

20. “very few” (c)

'Very few' means 'almost none' (negative — emphasises the small number). The context says 'almost empty', confirming very few visitors. 'Tourists' is countable, so we use 'few'.