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The difference between how much and how many

The difference between "How much" and "How many"

What is the difference between "How much" and "How many"? — Alejandro, Dominican Republic

Answer

The choice between much and many depends on the noun it is describing.

Much is used to describe mass nouns or no count nouns like juice, rice, patience, and happiness. When using much, the noun will always be singular; it cannot be plural.

Many is used to describe count nouns or nouns that can be counted like books, ideas, leaves, and shoes. When using many, the noun will always be plural.

The following examples show how much and many are used. The nouns are underlined.

How much milk does the recipe call for?

I don't have much time left to finish the assignment.

There is too much stuff on the shelf.

How many roses did you buy?

I don't know how many movies I own.

There are so many things to do I don't know if we will get them all done.

You can use many with a no count noun only if you are talking about different types, kinds, or measured quantities of something. The following examples show this.

How many cups of milk does the recipe call for? (Milk is a no count noun but the question is asking "how many cups" and cup is a count noun.)

She put too many teaspoons of sugar in her coffee. (Sugar is a no count noun but teaspoon is a count noun.)

How many kinds of fruit does she grow in her garden? (Fruit is a no count noun but kind is a count noun.)

The market sells many types of rice. (Rice is a no count noun but type is a count noun.)

Just remember: if you can count the noun, use many (the noun will always be plural). If you cannot count the noun, use much (the noun cannot be plural).

Certainly! Here are some examples of sentences using different conditional forms:

1. If it rains tomorrow, we will stay at home.
2. If you study hard, you will pass the exam.
3. If I had more time, I would travel the world.
4. If she had known, she would have come to the party.
5. If it had been warmer, we would have gone for a swim.
6. If you had told me earlier, I could have helped you.
7. If they win the match, they will advance to the finals.
8. If I were you, I would take that job offer.
9. If you don't hurry, you will miss the train.
10. If he arrives late, we will start the meeting without him.

These examples showcase different conditional forms such as the first conditional (possible future condition), the second conditional (hypothetical or unlikely present condition), and the third conditional (imaginary past condition).

Conditional sentence (if) - 1

ونتيجة واذا تحقق الشرط فسنحصل علي النتيجة (If) الجمل الشرطية هي الجمل التي بها شرط بعد

If + condition + result

Result + If + condition

If it rains, I will take an umbrella.

I will take umbrella if it rains.

It rains = condition. شرط

I will take umbrella = result. نتيجة

Types of conditional sentences: حالات الجمل الشرطية:

1- Zero conditional.

2- First conditional.

3- Second conditional.

4- Third conditional.

Zero conditional

We use the zero conditional to talk about things that are generally true, especially for laws and rules.

If I drink too much coffee, I can't sleep at night.

Ice melts if you heat it.

When the sun goes down, it gets dark.

The structure is: if/when + present simple >> present simple.

First conditional

We use the first conditional when we talk about future situations we believe are real or possible.

If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we'll go to the beach.

Arsenal will be top of the league if they win.

When I finish work, I'll call you.

In first conditional sentences, the structure is usually: if/when + present simple >> will + infinitive.

It is also common to use this structure with unless, as long as, as soon as or in case instead of if.

I'll leave as soon as the babysitter arrives.

I don't want to stay in London unless I get a well-paid job.

I'll give you a key in case I'm not at home.

You can go to the party, as long as you're back by midnight.

Second conditional

The second conditional is used to imagine present or future situations that are impossible or unlikely in reality.

If we had a garden, we could have a cat.

If I won a lot of money, I'd buy a big house in the country.

I wouldn't worry if I were you.

The structure is usually: if + past simple >> + would + infinitive.

When if is followed by the verb be, it is grammatically correct to say if I were, if he were, if she were and if it were. However, it is also common to hear these structures with was, especially in the he/she form.

If I were you, I wouldn't mention it.

If she was prime minister, she would invest more money in schools.

He would travel more if he was younger.

