

Fewer VS Less - Then VS Than

Introduction - Fewer VS Less

Fewer refers to countable plural nouns (e.g. apples, students etc.) and means 'not as many'.

***Fewer hours** are required to complete this project.*

***Fewer than 10 students** chose Asian studies as their major this year.*

Less refers to uncountable nouns (e.g. water, noise etc.) and means 'not as much'.

*I'd like to learn how to spend **less time** procrastinating.*

*Bob has just started working there, so he obviously gets paid **less**.*

Less can also be used with numbers or expressions of measurement.

*If you weigh **less than 45 kilos**, you are underweight.*

*The cafe is **less than 1 kilometer** from here. We can simply walk there.*

Introduction - Then VS Than

Then is an adverb that can indicate a particular time in the past or future, what happens next, or the result of a situation.

*Max worked as a teacher **back then**.*

*Whisk eggs and sugar and **then** add flour.*

*If we don't call a cab, **then** we'll miss our flight.*

Than is a conjunction and it is used to compare one thing with another. It can be part of an expression (e.g. *rather ... than, no sooner ... than* etc.).

*Molly is taller **than** Ashley.*

*It's still better **than** being unemployed.*

*I'd **rather** hang out with them **than** stay alone at my place.*

Short Story Dialogue

- I've noticed that **fewer** people are interested in booking package tours.
- Yeah, I've thought of that too. I guess that it's really easy to find something on the Internet now, and it's likely that you'll pay **less** if you don't go to an agency.
- And **then** if you mess something up, no one will help you. Better be safe **than** sorry.
- Well, that's the risk what you're going to take.

Independent Practice - Fewer VS Less - Then VS Than

1) Fill in the gaps with fewer or less.

- a. You should worry! You can't really change this situation.
- b. By wasting food, we can set a good example to our citizens.
- c. kids play outside these days. They prefer gadgets to streets.
- d. If we don't place ads, and people will subscribe to our channel.
- e. If Kim wants to get into a good school, she needs to get party

2) Fill in the gaps with then or than.

- a. This dress cost me less 10 dollars!
- b. First, you have to wash your face. you apply face cream.
- c. And only he realised what he has done.
- d. I don't think that going by bus is necessarily worse going by train.
- e. If you don't tell him the truth, someone else will.

Independent Practice: Answers - Fewer VS Less - Then VS Than

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- a. You should worry **less!** You can't really change this situation.
- b. By wasting **less** food, we can set a good example to our citizens.
- c. **Fewer** kids play outside these days. They prefer gadgets to streets.
- d. If we don't place ads, **fewer** and **fewer** people will subscribe to our channel.
- e. If Kim wants to get into a good school, she needs to party **less**.

2) Fill in the gaps with then or than.

- a. This dress cost me less **than** 10 dollars!
- b. First, you have to wash your face. **Then** you apply face cream.
- c. And only **then** he realised what he has done.
- d. I don't think that going by bus is necessarily worse **than** going by train.
- e. If you don't tell him the truth, **then** someone else will.

There VS Their VS They're - to VS too VS two

Introduction - There VS Their VS They're

There is used as a pronoun introducing a sentence or clause. *There* can also be used as an adverb in the meaning 'the opposite of here'.

***There is** a present for you!*

***There are** ten students at my class.*

*Can you see the man standing **there**?*

Their is the possessive adjective for *they*. It is used to denote that something belongs to *them*.

*I haven't expected this to be **their** idea! **They** certainly put a lot of thought into it.*

***They** have been happily married for 12 years. **Their** children are like angels.*

They're is a contraction of *they are*.

***They're** on their way back. = **They are** on their way back.*

*My parents are retired now, so **they're** thinking of moving to the countryside. = My parents are retired now, so **they are** thinking of moving to the countryside.*

Introduction - to VS too VS two

To is a preposition. It can either precede a noun or a verb (indicating the infinitive).

*I need **to** go **to** the supermarket **to** buy some groceries.*

My sister needs to find the cafe on the Internet before she decides to go there.

Too is an adverb. If it is placed at the end of the sentence, it means 'also'. If it precedes an adjective or an adverb, it indicates 'more than the necessary amount or excessive'.

*Are you going to the bar? I want to go **too**! (=I also want to go!)*

*This apartment is **too** expensive. We can't afford it. (=We don't have the funds to rent it.)*

Two is a number.

***Two** cups of coffee, please.*

*We'll be back in **two** weeks.*

Short Story Dialogue

– ***There is** this rumour in the office that the Clarks are moving **to** Europe.*

– *Yeah, that's actually true. **They're** moving **to** Germany in **two** months. And **their** children are moving **there** too.*

– *Wow, that's a big move! Why are they moving **there** though?*

– *I'm not sure but I think **there are** some of their relatives **there**. Plus education is **too** expensive here.*

Independent Practice - There VS Their VS They're - to VS too VS two

1) Fill in the gaps with there, their, or they're.

- a. Mr. Mape doesn't think that grades reflect knowledge.
- b. has been some weird tension between us.
- c. How can you not see them? standing right
- d. Don't worry! on way back now.

2) Fill in the gaps with to, too, or two.

- a. Oh, you listen David Bowie? I love his music
- b. Why haven't you called me? I wanted go the movies
- c. There are only muffins left. It seems that everyone liked them!
- d. It's difficult make any plans at this point.

Independent Practice: Answers - There VS Their VS They're - to VS too VS two

1) Fill in the gaps with there, their, or they're.

- a. Mr. Mape doesn't think that **their** grades reflect **their** knowledge.
- b. **There** has been some weird tension between us.
- c. How can you not see them? **They're** standing right **there**!
- d. Don't worry! **They're** on **their** way back now.

2) Fill in the gaps with to, too, or two.

- a. Oh, you listen **to** David Bowie? I love his music **too**!
- b. Why haven't you called me? I wanted **to** go **to** the movies **too**!
- c. There are only **two** muffins left. It seems that everyone liked them!
- d. It's **too** difficult **to** make any plans at this point.

Your VS You're - Its VS It's

Introduction - Your VS You're

Your is the possessive adjective for *you*. It is used to denote that something belongs to *you*.

Your hair is gorgeous! What is ***your*** hair routine?

I haven't expected that ***your*** working late would put a strain on ***your*** relationship with Dereck.

You're is a contraction of *you are*.

You're such a kind person! = ***You are*** such a kind person!

If ***you're*** free this weekend, I would appreciate your help. = If ***you are*** free this weekend, I would appreciate your help.

Introduction - Its VS It's

Its is the possessive adjective for *it*.

This cat is unbelievably cute. Look at ***its*** tail!

The hike and ***its*** stunning views attracted many people.

It's is a contraction of *it is*.

I love cooking! ***It's*** very time-consuming though. = I love cooking! ***It is*** very time-consuming though.

It's a beautiful Sunday morning. = ***It is*** a beautiful Sunday morning.

Short Story Dialogue

- *I need you to answer some questions for my survey.*
- *Sure! Go ahead.*
- *What is **your** favourite colour and why?*
- *Yellow. **It's** so warm and sunny!*
- *And what is **your** favourite season?*
- *Summer. **Its** sunsets are charming!*
- *Thank you for **your** answers!*
- ***You're** welcome!*

Independent Practice - Your VS You're - Its VS It's

1) Fill in the gaps with your or you're.

- a. Could you spell name, please?
- b. Next time if being late, give me a call.
- c. I don't think that it's that bad. too pessimistic!
- d. Bob is brother, right? Could you give me his number?
- e. I am tired of cooking at night! I can't sleep!

2) Fill in the gaps with its or it's.

- a. Peter doesn't think that a good idea to buy a house there.
- b. Why can't you order a computer online? very easy.
- c. I don't like this detergent. smell is simply awful!
- d. Hank bought a new phone and accidentally broke screen.
- e. Are you looking for a pub? right across the street.

Independent Practice: Answers - Your VS You're - Its VS It's

1) Fill in the gaps with your or you're.

- a. Could you spell **your** name, please?
- b. Next time if **you're** being late, give me a call.
- c. I don't think that it's that bad. **You're** too pessimistic!
- d. Bob is **your** brother, right? Could you give me his number?
- e. I am tired of **your** cooking at night! I can't sleep!

2) Fill in the gaps with its or it's.

- a. Peter doesn't think that **it's** a good idea to buy a house there.
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