Qualifiers
We need to understand about **qualifiers** because they make a great deal of difference in answering true/false tests.
**Qualifiers** are words that limit or change the meaning of a word or sentence. If I am talking about a child doing his chores at home, I can start with the sentence, “he does his chores.” We can qualify that sentence in several ways:

If we begin with the negative, we can say:

- He **never** does his chores.
- He did **none** of his chores.  
  These are **absolute** qualifiers. They mean 100%.
- He did **no** chores.  
  **The child didn’t do any chores—not even one.**

Then we can move toward the positive:

- He **seldom** does his chores.
- He did **few** of his chores.
- He did **some** of his chores.
- He **sometimes** does his chores.  
  These are **general** qualifiers. They do not include 100%.
- He **generally** does his chores.
- He did **many** of his chores.
- He **usually** does his chores.
- He did **most** of his chores.

When we get to the other end of the continuum, we get back to absolutes on the positive side:

- He **always** does his chores.
- He did **all** of his chores.  
  These are **absolute** qualifiers. They mean 100%.
- He did **every** chore.  
  **There was not even one chore that wasn’t completed.**
Qualifiers

no  never none nobody only  few seldom some generally many usually most  always all every best

100%  100%

absolute  general  absolute
General Qualifiers

are usually true.
They fall in the middle range.
General Qualifiers  (Think True)

usually   generally   some

many     few      probably

most     sometimes  of ten
When absolute qualifiers are present in a true false statement,

the statement will **almost always** (99.9% of the time) be false.
Absolute Qualifiers (false)

no  always
never  all
none  every
nobody  best
only  invariably