

UNIT
78

All / all of, no / none of,
most / most of, etc.

a

all no/none some any much/many most little/few each half

You can use these words (except **none** and **half**) with a noun:

- All cars have wheels.
- I have **no** money.
- **Some** people are very unfriendly.
- Did you put **any** salt in the soup?
- Hurry! We have very **little** time.
- Study **each** sentence carefully.

Be careful with **most**:

- **Most** tourists do not visit this part of the town. (*not* most of tourists, *not* the most tourists)
- George is much richer than **most** people.

b

You can also use these words (except **no**) alone, without a noun:

- "I need some money. Do you have **any**?" "Yes, but not **much**."
- "How many cigarettes do you have?" "**None**."
- Most people like Tom, but **some** don't.

We usually say **each one** instead of **each** alone:

- There were three boxes on the table. **Each one** was a different color.

For **all** see Unit 83a.

c

You can also use these words (except **no**) with **of** So you can say **some of the people**, **all of these cars**, **none of my money**, etc.

When you use these words with **of**, you need **the/this/that/these/those/my/your/his**, etc. You cannot say "some of people," "all of cars." You must say: "some of **the** people," "all of **these** cars," etc.:

- **Some of the** people at the party were very friendly.
- **Most of my** friends live in Montreal.
- **None of this** money is mine.
- **Each of the** rooms in the hotel has its own bathroom.
- I haven't read **many of these** books.

With **all** and **half** we usually leave out **of**:

all my friends (= all **of** my friends)

half the money (= half **of** the money) (*not* the half)

d

After **all of** / **none of**, etc., you can also use **it/us/you/them**:

- "How many of these people do you know?" "**None of them**."
- Do **any of you** want to come to a party tonight?
- "Do you like this music?" "**Some of it**. Not **all of it**."

You must say "**all of**" and "**half of**" before **it/us/you/them**:

all of us (*not* "all us") **half of them** (*not* "half them")

For **no** and **none** see Unit 81b.

For more information about the words in this unit see Units 79–83.

UNIT 78 Exercises

78.1 Read each situation and then make a sentence from the words in parentheses (. . .).

Example: I need someone who can speak Spanish. (any / your friends / speak Spanish?)

Do any of your friends speak Spanish?

1. We went out and it started to rain. We all got wet because (none / us / have / an umbrella) none.....
2. When they got married, they kept it a complete secret. (they / not / tell / any / their friends) They
3. I don't want all this lemonade. (you / want / some / it?) Do
4. This is a very old town. (many / the buildings / over 800 years old)
5. Jim won a lot of money last year. (he / spend / half / it on a new car)
6. A lot of people were interested in the job. (the manager / interview / each / the people who applied)
7. Not many people live in the north of the country. (most / the people / live / the south)
8. The club is mainly for younger people. (few / the members / over 25)
9. When the mail arrived, she looked through it hopefully, but (none / the letters / for her)

78.2 Complete these sentences with **most** or **most of**.

Example:*Most*..... tourists do not visit this part of the town.

1. I spend my spare time gardening.
2. The public transportation system is bad, but people have a car.
3. days I get up early.
4. We had a relaxing vacation. the time we lay on the beach.
5. The church is very old. it was built in the 12th century.
6. I bet you are tired after your long trip.

78.3 Answer these questions using the word(s) in parentheses.

Example: Do you like this music? (some) *Some of it.*

1. Did you watch the movie? (most)
2. Did you take these photographs? (some)
3. Have you read these books? (a few)
4. Are those people Canadian? (most)
5. How much of this luggage is yours? (all)
6. How many of these people do you know? (not many)
7. Does this furniture belong to you? (some)
8. Have you spent all the money I gave you? (not all)
9. How much of this money is yours? (half)

UNIT
79

Both / both of, neither / neither of, either / either of

a We use **both**, **neither**, and **either** when we are talking about two things. You can use these words with a noun:

- **Both restaurants** are very good. (*not* the both restaurants)
- **Neither restaurant** is expensive.
- We can go to **either restaurant**. I don't care. (**either** = one or the other; it doesn't matter which one)
- I didn't like **either restaurant**. (not the one or the other)

b You can also use **both/neither/either** with **of . . .** When you use these words with **of**, you always need **the/these/those/my/your/his**, etc. You cannot say, "both of restaurants." You have to say "both of **the** restaurants," "both of **these** restaurants," etc.:

- **Both of these** restaurants are very good.
- **Neither of the** restaurants we went to was (*or were*) expensive.
- We can go to **either of those** restaurants. I don't mind.

With **both** you can leave out **of**. So you can say:

both my parents *or* **both of my parents**

c After **both of / neither of / either of** you can also use **us/you/them**:

- Can **either of you** speak Spanish?
- I wanted Tom and Ann to come, but **neither of them** wanted to.

You must say: "both of" before **us/you/them**:

- **Both of us** were very tired. (*not* Both us . . .)

d After **neither of . . .** you can use a singular or a plural verb:

- **Neither of the children** **wants** (*or want*) to go to bed.
- **Neither of us** **is** (*or are*) married.

e You can say **both . . . and . . .**, **neither . . . nor . . .**, and **either . . . or . . .**. Study these examples:

- **Both Tom and Ann** were late.
- They were **both** tired **and** hungry.
- **Neither Tom nor Ann** came to the party.
- **He** said he would contact me, but he **neither** wrote **nor** called.
- I'm not sure where he is from. He's **either** Spanish **or** Italian.
- **Either** you apologize, **or** I'll never speak to you again.

f You can also use **both/neither/either** alone:

- "Is he British or American?" "**Neither**. He's Australian."
- "Do you want tea or coffee?" "**Either**. It doesn't matter."
- I couldn't decide which one to choose. I liked **both**.

For I don't **either** and **neither do** I see Unit 49c.

UNIT 79 Exercises

79.1 Complete these sentences with **both/neither/either**. Sometimes you need **of**.

Examples: There are two windows in my room. It was very warm so I had *both of*..... them open.

“Do you want tea or coffee?” “*Either*..... . It doesn’t matter.”

1. After the accident cars stopped. drivers got out and started shouting at each other. them were very angry.
2. It wasn’t a very good soccer game. team played well.
3. A: Which of the two movies did you prefer? The first one or the second one?
B: Actually, I didn’t like them.
4. There are two ways to get downtown. You can take the local streets, or you can take the highway. You can go way.
5. these sweaters are very nice. I don’t know which one to buy.
6. my parents are American. My father is Polish and my mother is Italian.
7. “Do you care which sandwich I take?” “No, take”
8. “Is today the 18th or the 19th?” “ It’s the 20th.”
9. Tom and I hadn’t eaten for a long time, so us were very hungry.
10. When the boat started to sink, we were really frightened because us could swim.
11. A: Did you go to Florida or Puerto Rico for your vacation?
B: We went to : a week in Florida and a week in Puerto Rico.

79.2 Make sentences with **both . . . and . . .**, **neither . . . nor . . .**, and **either . . . or . . .**

Examples: Tom was late. So was Ann. *Both Tom and Ann were late.*
He didn’t write. He didn’t telephone. *He neither wrote nor telephoned.*

1. The hotel wasn’t clean. And it wasn’t comfortable.
The hotel was neither.....
2. It was a very boring movie. It was very long too.
The movie was.....
3. Is that man’s name Richard? Or is it Robert? It’s one of the two.
That man’s name
4. I don’t have the time to take a vacation. And I don’t have the money.
I have.....
5. We can leave today or we can leave tomorrow – whichever you prefer.
We.....
6. He gave up his job because he needed a change. Also because the pay was low.
He gave up his job both
7. Laura doesn’t smoke. And she doesn’t eat meat.
.....
8. The front of the house needs painting. The back needs painting too.
.....

UNIT
80

Some and any

Some/any + -one/-body/-thing/-where

a In general we use **some** in positive sentences and **any** in negative sentences (but see also sections b and d):

- Ann has bought **some** new shoes.
- They don't have **any** children.
- I've got **something** in my eye.
- He's lazy. He **never** does **any** work.

We use **any** in the following sentences because the meaning is negative:

- He left home **without any money**. (He didn't have any money.)
- She **refused to say anything**. (She didn't say anything.)

b We often use **any/anyone/anything**, etc., after **if**:

- **If any** letters arrive for me, can you send them to this address?
- **If anyone** has any questions, I'll be glad to answer them.
- **If you need anything**, just ask.
- Buy some pears **if you see any**.

The following sentences are without **if**, but they have the idea of **if**:

- **Anyone** who wants to take the exam must give me their names before Friday. (= if there is anyone who . . .)
- I'll send on **any letters** that arrive for you. (= if there are any)

c In questions we usually use **any** (*not* some):

- Do you have **any** money?
- Has **anybody** seen Tom?

But we often use **some** in questions when we expect the answer "yes":

- What's wrong with your eye? Have you got **something** in it? (= I think you have something in your eye, and I expect you to say "yes")

We use **some** in questions, especially when we offer or ask for things:

- Would you like **some** tea?
- Can I have **some** of those apples?

d **Any** also has another meaning. **Any/anyone/anybody/anything/anywhere** can mean **it doesn't matter which/who/what/where**:

- You can catch **any of these buses**. They all go downtown. (= it doesn't matter which of these buses)
- Come and see me **any time** you want. (= it doesn't matter when)
- You can have **anything you want** for your birthday present.
- We left the door unlocked. **Anybody** could have come in.
- I'd rather go **anywhere** than stay at home during my vacation.
- "Sing a song." "Which song shall I sing?" "**Any song**. I don't care."

e **Someone/somebody/anyone/anybody** are singular words:

- **Someone** wants to see you.
- **Is anybody** there?

But we often use **they/them/their** after these words:

- If **anyone** wants to leave early, **they** can. (= he or she can)
- **Somebody** has spilled **their** (= his or her) coffee on the carpet.

For **some of / any of** see Unit 78. For **not . . . any** see Unit 81.

UNIT 80 Exercises

80.1 Complete these sentences with some/any/someone/anyone/somebody/anybody/something/anything/somewhere/anywhere.

Examples: Ann bought *some*..... new shoes.
The boy refused to tell us *anything*.....

1. Doesmind if I smoke?
2. Would you like to eat?
3. Do you live near Jim?
4. The prisoners refused to eat
5. There's at the door. Can you go and see who it is?
6. We slept in the park because we didn't have to stay. We didn't know we could stay with, and we didn't have money for a hotel.
7. Can I have milk in my coffee, please?
8. Sue is very secretive. She never tells (two words).
9. Why are you looking under the bed? Have you lost ?
10. You can cash these travelers checks at bank.
11. I haven't read of these books, but Tom has read of them.
12. He left the house without saying to
13. Would you like more coffee?
14. The film is really great. You can ask who has seen it.
15. This is a No Parking area. who parks here will have to pay a fine.
16. Can you give me information about places to see in the town?
17. With this special tourist bus ticket you can go you like on bus you like.

80.2 Write sentences with if.

Example: Perhaps someone will need help. If so, they can ask me.
If *anyone needs help, they can ask me*.....

1. Perhaps someone will ring the doorbell. If so, don't let them in.
If, don't let them in.
2. Perhaps someone will ask you some questions. If so, don't tell them anything.
If
3. Perhaps someone saw the accident. If so, they should contact the police.
If

80.3 Complete these sentences. Use any/anyone/anybody/anything/anywhere.

Example: I don't care what you tell him. *You can tell him anything you like*.....

1. I don't care what you wear to the party. You can wear
2. I don't care where you sit. You can
3. It doesn't matter which day you come. You
4. I don't care who you talk to. You
5. It doesn't matter which flight you travel on. You
6. I don't care who you marry.
7. It doesn't matter what time you call.

UNIT
81

No/none/any

No/any + one/-body/-thing/-where

a No none no one nobody nothing nowhere

We use these negative words especially at the beginning of a sentence or alone:

- **No one** (or **Nobody**) came to visit me when I was in the hospital.
- **No** system of government is perfect.
- “Where are you going?” “**Nowhere**. I’m staying here.”
- **None** of these books are mine.
- “What did you do?” “**Nothing**.”

You can also use these words in the middle or at the end of a sentence. But don’t use “not” with these words. They are already negative:

- I saw **nothing**. (*not* I didn’t see nothing.)

In the middle or at the end of a sentence, we more often use: **not . . . any/anyone/anybody/anything/anywhere**:

- I didn’t see **anything**. (= I saw nothing.)
- We don’t have **any** money. (= We have no money.)
- The station isn’t **anywhere** near here. (= . . . is nowhere near here)
- She didn’t tell **anyone** about her plans. (= She told no one)

Where there is another negative word, you don’t need “not”:

- **Nobody** tells me **anything**. (= People don’t tell me anything.)

b No and none

We use **no** with a noun. **No** = **not a** or **not any**:

- We had to walk because there was **no bus**. (= there wasn’t a bus)
- I can’t talk to you now. I have **no time**. (= I don’t have any time)
- There were **no stores** open. (= There weren’t any stores open.)

We use **none** alone (without a noun):

- “How much money do you have?” “**None**.”

Or we use **none of**:

none of these shops **none of my money** **none of it/us/you/them**

After **none of** + a *plural* word (“none of **the girls** / none of **them**,” etc.), you can use a singular or a plural verb. A plural verb is more usual, especially in spoken English:

- None of the **people** I met **were** English.

c After **no one/nobody** we often say **they/them/their**:

- **Nobody** called, did **they**? (= did he or she)
- **No one** in the class did **their** homework. (= his or her homework)

d You can use **any/no** with *comparative* (**any better** / **no bigger**, etc.):

- Do you feel **any better** today? (= Do you feel better at all? – *said to someone who felt sick yesterday*)
- We’ve waited long enough. I’m **not** waiting **any longer**. (= not even a minute longer)
- I expected your house to be very big, but it’s **no bigger** than mine. (= not even a little bigger)

For **any** see also Unit 80.

UNIT 81 Exercises

81.1 Answer these questions with **none (of)/no one/nobody/nothing/nowhere**.

Example: What did you do? *Nothing*.....

1. Where are you going?.....
2. How many children does he have?
3. What did you tell them?.....
4. Who are you talking to?.....
5. How much of this money is yours?.....

Now write answers to these questions with **any/anyone/anybody/anything/anywhere**.

Example: "What did you do?" " *I didn't do anything*..... "

6. "Where are you going?" "I" "
7. "How many children do they have?" "They" "
8. "Who did you dance with?" "I" "
9. "What did they give you?" "" "

81.2 Complete these sentences with **no/none/no one/nobody/nothing/nowhere/any/anyone/anybody/anything/anywhere**.

Examples: There were*no*..... stores open. I don't want *anything*..... to eat.

1. The bus was completely empty. There wasn't on it.
2. "Where did you go for your vacation?" " I stayed home."
3. I couldn't make an omelette because I had eggs.
4. I didn't say Not a word.
5. The accident looked serious, but fortunately was injured.
6. The town was still the same when I returned years later. had changed.
7. We took a few photographs, but of them were very good.
8. I can't find my watch I've looked all over the house.
9. "What did you have for breakfast?" " I don't usually have for breakfast."
10. We canceled the party because of the people we invited could come.
11. intelligent person could do such a stupid thing.
12. There was complete silence in the room. said
13. "How many movie theaters are there in this town?" " The last one closed six months ago."
14. The four of us wanted to go to a restaurant, but we couldn't because of us had money.

81.3 Make sentences with **any/no + a comparative**.

Example: I hear you weren't feeling well yesterday. Do you feel *any better* today?

1. I'm going as fast as I can. I can't go
2. What makes you think Harry is old? He is than you.
3. I'm sorry I'm late, but I couldn't come
4. This restaurant is a little expensive. Is the other one ?
5. I have to stop for a rest. I can't walk

UNIT
82

Much, many, little, few, a lot, plenty

a Much many few little

We use **much** and **little** with uncountable nouns:

much time **much** luck **little** energy **little** money

We use **many** and **few** with plural nouns:

many friends **many** people **few** cars **few** countries

b A lot (of) lots (of) plenty (of)

We use **a lot of** / **lots of** / **plenty of** with uncountable and plural nouns:

a lot of luck **lots of** time **plenty of** money
a lot of people **lots of** books **plenty of** ideas

Plenty = more than enough:

- "Have some more to eat." "No, thank you. I've had **plenty**."
- There's no need to hurry. We have **plenty of time**.

c We use **much** and **many** mainly in negative sentences and questions:

- We **didn't** spend **much** money.
- Do you have **many** friends?

In positive sentences it is usually better to use **a lot (of)**. **Much** is not normally used in positive sentences:

- We spent **a lot of** money. (*not* we spent much money)
- There has been **a lot of** rain recently. (*not* much rain)

But we use **too much** and **so much** in positive sentences:

- I can't drink this tea. There's **too much** sugar in it.

d Little / a little / few / a few

Little and **few** (without **a**) are negative ideas:

- Hurry up! There's **little** time. (= not much, not enough time)
- He's not popular. He has **few** friends. (= not many, not enough friends)

We often use **very** before **little** and **few** (**very little** and **very few**):

- There's **very little** time.
- He has **very few** friends.

"A little" and "a few" are more positive ideas. **A little** / **a few** = some, a small amount, or a small number:

- Let's go and have a cup of coffee. We have **a little** time before the train leaves. (= some time, enough time to have a drink)
- "Do you have any money?" "Yes, **a little**. Do you want to borrow some?"
- I enjoy my life here. I have **a few** friends and we get together. (a few friends = not many but enough to have a good time)
- "When did you last see Tom?" "**A few** days ago." (= some days ago)

But "**only a little**" and "**only a few**" have a negative meaning:

- Hurry up! We **only** have **a little** time.
- The town was very small. There were **only a few** houses.

UNIT 82 Exercises

82.1 Complete these sentences with **much**, **many**, and **a lot (of)**. Sometimes there are two possibilities.

Examples: There weren't *many* people at the party I had seen before.
It cost me *a lot of* money to furnish this house.

1. We'll have to hurry. We don't have time.
2. Tom drinks milk – two quarts a day.
3. She is a very quiet person. She doesn't say
4. I drank coffee last night. Perhaps too
5. people do not like flying.
6. The woman was badly injured in the accident. She lost blood.
7. It's not a very lively town. There isn't to do.
8. This car is expensive to run. It uses gasoline.
9. Don't bother me. I have work to do.
10. He has so money, he doesn't know what to do with it.
11. She always puts salt on her food.
12. We didn't take pictures when we were on vacation.

82.2 Make sentences with **plenty (of)**. Use the word in parentheses (...).

Example: We needn't hurry. (time) We *have plenty of time*.....

1. He has no financial problems. (money) He has.....
2. We don't need to go to a gas station. (gas) We
3. Come and sit at our table. (room) There is.....
4. We can make omelettes for lunch. (eggs) We
5. We'll easily find somewhere to stay. (hotels) There
6. I can't believe you're still hungry. (to eat) You've had.....
7. Why are you sitting there doing nothing? (things to do) You

82.3 Complete these sentences with **little** / **a little** / **few** / **a few**.

Examples: Hurry! We have *little* time.
I last saw Tom *a few* days ago.

1. We didn't have any money, but Tom had
2. He doesn't speak much English. Only words.
3. Jane's father died years ago.
4. "Would you like some more coffee?" "Yes, please, but only"
5. This town isn't very well known and there isn't much to see, so tourists come here.
6. I don't think Jill would be a good teacher. She has patience with children.
7. This is not the first time the car has broken down. It has happened times before.
8. The theater was almost empty. There were very people there.
9. There is a shortage of water because there has been very rain.

UNIT
83

All, every, and whole

a All everyone everybody everything

We do not normally use **all** to mean **everyone/everybody**:

- **Everybody** enjoyed the party. (*not* All enjoyed . . .)
- Ann knows **everyone** on her street. (*not* . . . all on her street)

Sometimes you can use **all** to mean **everything**, but it is usually better to say **everything**:

- He thinks he knows **everything**. (*not* knows all)
- It was a terrible vacation. **Everything** went wrong. (*not* all went wrong)

But you can use **all** in the expression **all about**:

- They told us **all about** their vacation.

We also use **all** to mean **the only thing(s)**:

- All I've eaten today is a sandwich. (= the only thing I've eaten)

b We use a *singular* verb after **every/everyone/everybody/everything**:

- **Every seat** in the theater **was** taken.
- **Everybody looks** tired today.
- **Everything she said** **was** true.

But we often use **they/them/their** after **everyone/everybody**, especially in spoken English:

- Has **everyone** got **their** tickets? (= his or her ticket)
- **Everybody** said **they** would come. (= he or she would come)

c All and whole

We use **whole** mainly with singular nouns:

- Have you read **the whole book**? (= all the book, not just a part of it)
- He was very quiet. He didn't say a word **the whole evening**.
- She has spent **her whole life** in South America.

We say **the/my/her**, etc., before **whole**. Compare:

the whole book / **all the** book **her** whole life / **all her** life

You can also say "a whole . . .":

- Jack ate **a whole loaf of bread** yesterday. (= a complete loaf)

We do not normally use **whole** with uncountable nouns:

- **all the money** (*not* the whole money)

d Every/all/whole with time words

We use **every** to say how often something happens. So we say **every day** / **every week** / **every Monday** / **every ten minutes** / **every three weeks**, etc.:

- We go out **every Friday night**.
- The buses run **every ten minutes**.
- Ann goes to see her mother **every three weeks**.

All day / **the whole day** = the complete day:

- We spent **all day** / **the whole day** on the beach.
- I've been trying to find you **all morning** / **the whole morning**.

Note that we say **all day** / **all week**, etc. (*not* all the day / all the week)

For **all** see also Units 78 and 102c.

UNIT 83 Exercises

83.1 Complete these sentences with **all**, **everything**, or **everyone/everybody**.

Examples: Ann knows **everyone** (or **everybody**) on her street.

...**All**..... I've eaten today is a sandwich.

1. Tom is very popular. likes him.
2. was very kind to us. They did..... they could to help us.
3. Jill doesn't do any of the housework. Her husband does
4. Margaret told me about her new job. It sounds very interesting.
5. Can write their names on a piece of paper, please?
6. I can't lend you any money. I've got is a dollar, and I need that.
7. I can't stand him. He disagrees with I say.
8. I didn't spend much money shopping. I bought was a pair of gloves.
9. Why are you always thinking about money? Money isn't
10. He didn't say where he was going. he said was that he was going away.
11. has their faults. Nobody is perfect.

83.2 Make sentences with **the whole**.

Example: He read the book from beginning to end. *He read the whole book.*.....

1. He opened a bottle of soda. When he finished drinking, there was no soda left in the bottle. He drank the
2. The police came to our house. They were looking for something. They searched everywhere, every room. They searched
3. She worked from early in the morning until late in the evening.
4. Everyone in Tim and Carol's family plays tennis. Tim and Carol play, and so do all their children. The tennis.
5. Jack and Jill went to the beach for a week. It rained from the beginning of the week to the end. It
6. It was a terrible fire. Nothing was left of the building afterward. destroyed in the fire.
7. Everyone on the team played well.

Now make sentences for 3 and 5 again. This time use **all** instead of **whole**.

8. (3) She
9. (5) It

83.3 Now say how often something happens. Use **every** with these periods of time:

four years ten minutes four hours six months ~~five minutes~~

Example: There's good bus service to the city center. The buses run *every five minutes*.

1. Tom is sick in bed. He has some medicine. He has to take it.....
2. The Olympic Games take place.....
3. Everyone should have a checkup with the dentist
4. We live near a busy airport. A plane flies over the house