

Some and any

A

In general we use **some** (also **somebody/someone/something**) in positive sentences and **any** (also **anybody** etc.) in negative sentences:

some

- ☐ We bought **some** flowers.
- ☐ He's busy. He's got **some** work to do.
- ☐ There's **somebody** at the door.
- ☐ I want **something** to eat.

any

- ☐ We didn't buy **any** flowers.
- ☐ He's lazy. He **never** does **any** work.
- ☐ There isn't **anybody** at the door.
- ☐ I don't want **anything** to eat.

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

- ☐ She went out **without any** money. (she **didn't** take **any** money with her)
- ☐ He **refused** to eat **anything**. (he **didn't** eat **anything**)
- ☐ It's a very easy exam. **Hardly anybody** fails. (= almost **nobody** fails)

B

We use both **some** and **any** in questions. We use **some/somebody/something** to talk about a person or thing that we know exists, or we think exists:

- ☐ Are you waiting for **somebody**? (I think you are waiting for somebody)

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

- ☐ Would you like **something** to eat? (there is something to eat)
- ☐ Can I have **some** sugar, please? (there is probably some sugar I can have)

But in most questions, we use **any**. We do not know if the thing or person exists:

- ☐ 'Do you have **any** luggage?' 'No, I don't.'
- ☐ I can't find my bag. Has **anybody** seen it?

C

We often use **any** after **if**:

- ☐ **If anyone** has **any** questions, I'll be pleased to answer them.
- ☐ Let me know **if** you need **anything**.

The following sentences have the idea of **if**:

- ☐ I'm sorry for **any** trouble I've caused. (= if I have caused any trouble)
- ☐ **Anyone** who wants to do the exam should tell me by Friday. (= if there is anyone)

D

We also use **any** with the meaning 'it doesn't matter which':

- ☐ You can take **any** bus. They all go to the centre. (= it doesn't matter which bus you take)
- ☐ 'Sing a song.' 'Which song shall I sing?' '**Any** song. I don't mind.' (= it doesn't matter which song)
- ☐ Come and see me **any** time you want.

We use **anybody/anyone/anything/anywhere** in the same way:

- ☐ We forgot to lock the door. **Anybody** could have come in.
- ☐ 'Let's go out somewhere.' 'Where shall we go?' '**Anywhere**. I just want to go out.'

Compare **something** and **anything**:

- ☐ A: I'm hungry. I want **something** to eat.
- B: What would you like?
- A: I don't mind. **Anything**. (= it doesn't matter what)

E

Somebody/someone/anybody/anyone are singular words:

- ☐ **Someone** is here to see you.

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

- ☐ **Someone** has forgotten **their** umbrella. (= his or her umbrella)
- ☐ If **anybody** wants to leave early, **they** can. (= he or she can)

Exercises

85.1 Put in **some** or **any**.

- 1 We didn't buy any flowers.
- 2 Tonight I'm going out with _____ friends of mine.
- 3 A: Have you seen _____ good movies recently?
B: No, I haven't been to the cinema for ages.
- 4 I didn't have _____ money, so I had to borrow _____.
- 5 Can I have _____ milk in my coffee, please?
- 6 We wanted to buy _____ grapes, but they didn't have _____ in the shop.
- 7 He did everything himself – without _____ help.
- 8 You can use this card to withdraw money at _____ cash machine.
- 9 I'd like _____ information about places of interest in the town.
- 10 With the special tourist train ticket, you can travel on _____ train you like.
- 11 Those apples look nice. Shall we buy _____ ?

85.2 Complete the sentences with **some-** or **any-** + **-body/-thing/-where**.

- 1 I was too surprised to say anything.
- 2 There's _____ at the door. Can you go and see who it is?
- 3 Does _____ mind if I open the window?
- 4 I wasn't feeling hungry, so I didn't eat _____.
- 5 You must be hungry. Why don't I get you _____ to eat?
- 6 Quick, let's go! There's _____ coming and I don't want _____ to see us.
- 7 Sarah was upset about _____ and refused to talk to _____.
- 8 This machine is very easy to use. _____ can learn to use it very quickly.
- 9 There was hardly _____ on the beach. It was almost deserted.
- 10 'Do you live _____ near Joe?' 'No, he lives in another part of town.'
- 11 'Where shall we go on holiday?' 'Let's go _____ warm and sunny.'
- 12 They stay at home all the time. They never seem to go _____.
- 13 I'm going to a meeting now. If _____ needs me, tell them I'll be back at 11.30.
- 14 Why are you looking under the bed? Have you lost _____ ?
- 15 This is a no-parking area. _____ who parks here will have to pay a fine.
- 16 Jonathan stood up and left the room without saying _____.
- 17 'Can I ask you _____ ?' 'Sure. What do you want to ask?'
- 18 Sue is very secretive. She never tells _____ . (2 words)

85.3 Complete the sentences. Use **any** (+ noun) or **anybody/anything/anywhere**.

- 1 Which bus do I have to catch?
- 2 Which day shall I come?
- 3 What do you want to eat?
- 4 Where shall I sit?
- 5 What sort of job are you looking for?
- 6 What time shall I call you tomorrow?
- 7 Who shall I invite to the party?
- 8 Which newspaper shall I buy?

Any bus. They all go to the centre.

I don't mind. _____.

_____. I don't mind. Whatever you have.

It's up to you. You can sit _____ you like.

_____. It doesn't matter.

_____. Leave a message if I don't answer and I'll get back to you.

I don't mind. _____ you like.

_____. See what they have in the shop.

A

No and none

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

- ☐ We had to walk home because there was **no bus**. (= there **wasn't a** bus)
- ☐ Sue will have **no trouble** finding a job. (= Sue **won't** have **any** trouble ...)
- ☐ There were **no shops** open. (= There **weren't any** shops open.)

You can use **no** + *noun* at the beginning of a sentence:

- ☐ **No reason** was given for the change of plan.

We use **none** *without* a noun:

- ☐ 'How much money do you have?' '**None.**' (= no money)
- ☐ All the tickets have been sold. There are **none** left. (= no tickets left)

Or we use **none of** ... :

- ☐ This money is all yours. **None of it** is mine.

Compare **none** and **any**:

- ☐ 'How much luggage do you have?' '**None.**' / 'I **don't** have **any**.'

After **none of** + *plural* (none of **the students**, none of **them** etc.) the verb can be singular or plural.

A plural verb is more usual:

- ☐ None of the shops **were** (*or was*) open.

B

Nothing nobody/no-one nowhere

You can use these words at the beginning of a sentence or alone (as answers to questions):

- ☐ 'What's going to happen?' '**Nobody** (*or No-one*) knows.'
- ☐ 'What happened?' '**Nothing**.'
- ☐ 'Where are you going?' '**Nowhere**. I'm staying here.'

You can also use these words after a verb, especially after **be** and **have**:

- ☐ The house is empty. There's **nobody** living there.
- ☐ We **had nothing** to eat.

Nothing/nobody etc. = **not + anything/anybody** etc. :

- ☐ I said **nothing**. = I **didn't** say **anything**.
- ☐ Jane told **nobody** about her plans. = Jane **didn't** tell **anybody** about her plans.
- ☐ They have **nowhere** to live. = They **don't** have **anywhere** to live.

With **nothing/nobody** etc., do *not* use a negative verb (**isn't**, **didn't** etc.):

- ☐ I **said** nothing. (*not* I **didn't** say nothing)

C

After **nobody/no-one** you can use **they/them/their** (see also Unit 85E):

- ☐ **Nobody** is perfect, are **they**? (= is he or she perfect)
- ☐ **No-one** did what I asked **them** to do. (= him or her)
- ☐ **Nobody** in the class did **their** homework. (= his or her homework)

D

Sometimes **any/anything/anybody** etc. means 'it doesn't matter which/what/who' (see Unit 85D).

Compare **no-** and **any-**:

- ☐ There was **no** bus, so we walked home.
You can take **any** bus. They all go to the centre. (= it doesn't matter which)
- ☐ 'What do you want to eat?' '**Nothing**. I'm not hungry.'
I'm so hungry. I could eat **anything**. (= it doesn't matter what)
- ☐ The exam was extremely difficult. **Nobody** passed. (= everybody failed)
The exam was very easy. **Anybody** could have passed. (= it doesn't matter who)

Exercises

86.1 Complete these sentences with **no**, **none** or **any**.

- 1 It was a public holiday, so there were no shops open.
- 2 I haven't got any money. Can you lend me some?
- 3 We had to walk home because there were taxis.
- 4 We had to walk home because there weren't taxis.
- 5 'How many eggs have we got?' '.....'. Do you want me to get some?'
- 6 We took a few pictures, but of them were very good.
- 7 'Did you take lots of pictures?' 'No, I didn't take'.
- 8 What a stupid thing to do! intelligent person would do such a thing.
- 9 There's nowhere to cross the river. There's bridge.
- 10 I haven't read of the books you lent me.
- 11 We cancelled the party because of the people we invited were able to come.
- 12 'Do you know when Chris will be back?' 'I'm sorry. I have idea.'

86.2 Answer these questions using **none/nobody/nothing/nowhere**.

1 What did you do?	Nothing.
2 Who were you talking to?	
3 How much sugar do you want?	
4 Where are you going?	
5 How many emails did you get?	
6 How much did you pay?	

Now answer the same questions using complete sentences with **any/anybody/anything/anywhere**.

- 7 (1) I didn't do anything.
- 8 (2) I
- 9 (3)
- 10 (4)
- 11 (5)
- 12 (6)

86.3 Complete these sentences with **no-** or **any-** + **-body/-thing/-where**.

- 1 I don't want anything to drink. I'm not thirsty.
- 2 The bus was completely empty. There was on it.
- 3 'Where did you go for your holidays?' '.....'. I stayed at home.'
- 4 I went to the shops, but I didn't buy
- 5 'What did you buy?' '.....'. I couldn't find I wanted.'
- 6 The town is still the same as it was years ago. has changed.
- 7 Have you seen my watch? I can't find it
- 8 There was complete silence in the room. said

86.4 Choose the right word.

- 1 She didn't tell nobody / anybody about her plans. (anybody is correct)
- 2 The accident looked bad, but fortunately nobody / anybody was badly injured.
- 3 I looked out of the window, but I couldn't see no-one / anyone.
- 4 My job is very easy. Nobody / Anybody could do it.
- 5 'What's in that box?' 'Nothing / Anything. It's empty.'
- 6 The situation is uncertain. Nothing / Anything could happen.
- 7 I don't know nothing / anything about economics.
- 8 I'll try and answer no / any questions you ask me.
- 9 'Who were you talking to just now?' 'No-one / Anyone. I wasn't talking to no-one / anyone.'

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

A

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

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

a lot of luck lots of time plenty of money
a lot of friends lots of people plenty of ideas

Plenty = more than enough:

- ☐ There's no need to hurry. We've got **plenty of time**.

B

Much is unusual in positive sentences (especially in spoken English). Compare:

- ☐ We **didn't** spend **much** money.

but We **spent a lot of** money. (*not* We spent much money)

- ☐ Do you **see** David **much**?

but I **see** David **a lot**. (*not* I see David much)

We use **many** and **a lot of** in all kinds of sentences:

- ☐ **Many** people drive too fast. or **A lot of** people drive too fast.
☐ Do you know **many** people? or Do you know **a lot of** people?
☐ There aren't **many** tourists here. or There aren't **a lot of** tourists here.

Note that we say **many years / many weeks / many days** (*not* a lot of ...):

- ☐ We've lived here for **many years**. (*not* a lot of years)

C

Little = not much, **few** = not many:

- ☐ Gary is very busy with his job. He has **little time** for other things. (= not much time, less time than he would like)
☐ Vicky doesn't like living in London. She has **few friends** there. (= not many, not as many as she would like)

You can say **very little** and **very few**:

- ☐ Gary has **very little** time for other things.
☐ Vicky has **very few** friends in London.

D

A little = some, a small amount:

- ☐ Let's go and have a coffee. We have **a little** time before the train leaves.
 (a little time = some time, enough time to have a coffee)
☐ 'Do you speak English?' '**A little**.' (so we can talk a bit)

A few = some, a small number:

- ☐ I enjoy my life here. I have **a few** friends and we meet quite often.
 (a few friends = not many but enough to have a good time)
☐ 'When was the last time you saw Clare?' '**A few** days ago.' (= some days ago)

Compare **little** and **a little**, **few** and **a few**:

- ☐ He spoke **little** English, so it was difficult to communicate with him.
 He spoke **a little** English, so we were able to communicate with him.
☐ She's lucky. She has **few** problems. (= not many problems)
 Things are not going so well for her. She has **a few** problems. (= some problems)

You can say **only a little** and **only a few**:

- ☐ Hurry! We **only** have **a little** time. (*not* only little time)
☐ The village was very small. There were **only a few** houses. (*not* only few houses)

Exercises

87.1 In some of these sentences **much** is incorrect or unnatural. Change **much** to **many** or **a lot (of)** where necessary. Write 'OK' if the sentence is correct.

- 1 We didn't spend much money.
- 2 Sue drinks much tea.
- 3 Joe always puts much salt on his food.
- 4 We'll have to hurry. We don't have much time.
- 5 It cost much to repair the car.
- 6 Did it cost much to repair the car?
- 7 I don't know much people in this town.
- 8 Mike travels much.
- 9 There wasn't much traffic this morning.
- 10 You need much money to travel round the world.

OK

a lot of tea

87.2 Complete the sentences using **plenty** or **plenty of +** the following:

hotels

money

room

time

to learn

to see

- 1 There's no need to hurry. There's plenty of time.
- 2 He doesn't have any financial problems. He has _____
- 3 Come and sit with us. There's _____
- 4 She knows a lot, but she still has _____
- 5 It's an interesting town to visit. There _____
- 6 I'm sure we'll find somewhere to stay. _____

87.3 Put in **much/many/little/few** (one word only).

- 1 She isn't very popular. She has few friends.
- 2 Ann is very busy these days. She has _____ free time.
- 3 Did you take _____ pictures when you were on holiday?
- 4 I'm not very busy today. I don't have _____ to do.
- 5 This is a very modern city. There are _____ old buildings.
- 6 The weather has been very dry recently. We've had _____ rain.
- 7 'Do you know Rome?' 'No, I haven't been there for _____ years.'

87.4 Put in **a (a few, a little)** where necessary. Write 'OK' if the sentence is already complete.

- 1 She's lucky. She has few problems.
- 2 Things are not going so well for her. She has few problems.
- 3 Can you lend me few dollars?
- 4 There was little traffic, so the journey didn't take very long.
- 5 I can't give you a decision yet. I need little time to think.
- 6 It was a surprise that he won the match. Few people expected him to win.
- 7 I don't know much Spanish – only few words.
- 8 I wonder how Sam is. I haven't seen him for few months.

OK

a few problems

87.5 Put in **little / a little / few / a few**.

- 1 Gary is very busy with his job. He has little time for other things.
- 2 Listen carefully. I'm going to give you _____ advice.
- 3 Do you mind if I ask you _____ questions?
- 4 It's not a very interesting place to visit, so _____ tourists come here.
- 5 I don't think Amy would be a good teacher. She has _____ patience.
- 6 'Would you like milk in your coffee?' 'Yes, _____.'
- 7 This is a very boring place to live. There's _____ to do.
- 8 'Have you ever been to Paris?' 'Yes, I've been there _____ times.'

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

A

all some any most much/many little/few no

You can use the words in the box with a noun (**some food / few books** etc.):

- ☐ **All cars** have wheels.
- ☐ **Some cars** can go faster than others.
- ☐ (on a notice) **NO CARS**. (= no cars allowed)
- ☐ **Many people** drive too fast.
- ☐ I don't go out very often. I'm at home **most days**.



You cannot say 'all of cars', 'some of people' etc. (see also Section B):

- ☐ **Some people** learn languages more easily than others. (*not* Some of people)

Note that we say **most** (*not* the most):

- ☐ **Most tourists** don't visit this part of the town. (*not* The most tourists)

B

all some any most much/many little/few half none

You can use these words with **of** (**some of / most of** etc.).

We use	some of	+	the ...	my ...
	most of		this ...	these ...
	none of		those ...	those ...
	etc.		etc.	etc.

So you can say:

some **of the people**, some **of those people** (*but not* some of people)
 most **of my time**, most **of the time** (*but not* most of time)

- ☐ **Some of the people** I work with are not very friendly.
- ☐ **None of this money** is mine.
- ☐ Have you read **any of these books**?
- ☐ I was sick yesterday. I spent **most of the day** in bed.

You don't need **of** after **all** or **half**. So you can say:

- ☐ **All my friends** live in Los Angeles. *or* All **of** my friends ...
- ☐ **Half this money** is mine. *or* Half **of** this money ...

Compare:

- ☐ **All flowers** are beautiful. (= all flowers in general)
- ☐ **All (of) the flowers in this garden** are beautiful. (= a specific group of flowers)
- ☐ **Most problems** have a solution. (= most problems in general)
- ☐ We were able to solve **most of the problems we had**. (= a specific group of problems)

C

You can use **all of / some of / none of** etc. + **it/us/you/them**:

- ☐ 'How many of these people do you know?' '**None of them**. / **A few 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*.'

We say: **all of us / all of you / half of it / half of them** etc. You need **of** before **it/us/you/them**:

- ☐ **All of us** were late. (*not* all us)
- ☐ I haven't finished the book yet. I've only read **half of it**. (*not* half it)

D

You can also use **some/most** etc. alone, *without* a noun:

- ☐ Some cars have four doors and **some** have two.
- ☐ A few of the shops were open, but **most** (of them) were closed.
- ☐ Half this money is mine, and **half** (of it) is yours. (*not* the half)

Exercises

88.1 Put in **of** where necessary. Leave the space empty if the sentence is already complete.

- All cars have wheels. (*the sentence is already complete*)
- None of this money is mine.
- Some films are very violent.
- Some the films I've seen recently have been very violent.
- Joe never goes to museums. He says that all museums are boring.
- I think some people watch too much TV.
- 'Do you want any these magazines?' 'No, I've finished with them.'
- Kate has lived in London most her life.
- Joe has lived in Chicago all his life.
- Most days I get up before 7 o'clock.

88.2 Choose from the list and complete the sentences. Use **of** (**some of** / **most of** etc.) where necessary.

accidents	European countries	my dinner	the players
birds	her friends	my spare time	the population
cars	her opinions	the buildings	these books

- I haven't read many of these books .
- All cars have wheels.
- I spend much gardening.
- Many are caused by bad driving.
- It's a historic town. Many are over 400 years old.
- When she got married, she kept it a secret. She didn't tell any .
- Not many people live in the north of the country. Most live in the south.
- Not all can fly. For example, the penguin can't fly.
- Our team played badly and lost the game. None played well.
- Emma and I have very different ideas. I don't agree with many .
- Sarah travels a lot in Europe. She has been to most .
- I had no appetite. I could only eat half .

88.3 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

- The building was damaged in the explosion. All the windows were broken.
- We argue sometimes, but get on well most of .
- I went to the cinema by myself. None of wanted to come.
- The test was difficult. I could only answer half .
- Some of you took at the wedding were very good.
- 'Did you spend all I gave you?' 'No, there's still some left.'

88.4 Complete the sentences. Use:

all of / some of / none of + it/them/us (all of it / some of them etc.)

- These books are all Jane's. None of them belong to me.
- How many of these books have you read?' ' . Every one.'
- We all got wet in the rain because had an umbrella.
- Some of this money is yours and is mine.
- I asked some people for directions, but was able to help me.
- She invented the whole story from beginning to end. was true.
- Not all the tourists in the group were Spanish. were French.
- I watched most of the film, but not .

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

A

We use **both/neither/either** for *two* things. You can use these words with a *noun* (**both books**, **neither book** etc.).

For example, you are going out to eat. There are two possible restaurants. You say:

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

You can also use **both/neither/either** alone, *without* a noun:

- ☐ I couldn't decide which of the two shirts to buy. I liked **both**. (*or* I liked **both** of them.)
- ☐ 'Is your friend British or American?' '**Neither**. She's Australian.'
- ☐ 'Do you want tea or coffee?' '**Either**. I don't mind.'

B

Both of ... / neither of ... / either of ...

We use **both of / neither of / either of + the/these/my/Tom's ...** etc. So we say 'both of **the** restaurants', 'both of **those** restaurants' etc. (*but not* both of restaurants):

- ☐ **Both of these** restaurants are very good.
- ☐ **Neither of the** restaurants we went to was (*or were*) expensive.
- ☐ I haven't been to **either of those** restaurants. (= I haven't been to one or the other)

You don't need **of** after **both**. So you can say:

- ☐ **Both my parents** are from Egypt. *or* Both **of** my parents ...

You can use **both of / neither of / either of + us/you/them**:

- ☐ (*talking to two people*) Can **either of you** speak Russian?
- ☐ I asked two people the way to the station, but **neither of them** could help me.

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

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

After **neither of ...** a *singular* or a *plural* verb is possible:

- ☐ Neither of the children **wants** (*or want*) to go to bed.

C

You can say:

both ... and ...

- ☐ **Both Chris and** Paul were late.
- ☐ I was **both tired and** hungry when I arrived home.

neither ... nor ...

- ☐ **Neither Chris nor** Paul came to the party.
- ☐ There was an accident in the street where we live, but we **neither** saw **nor** heard anything.

either ... or ...

- ☐ I'm not sure where Maria's from. She's **either** Spanish **or** Italian.
- ☐ **Either** you apologise, **or** I'll never speak to you again.

D

Compare **either/neither/both** (two things) and **any/none/all** (more than two):

- ☐ There are **two** good hotels here.
You could stay at **either** of them.

- ☐ We tried **two** hotels.
 { **Neither** of them had any rooms.
 { **Both** of them were full.

- ☐ There are **many** good hotels here.
You could stay at **any** of them.

- ☐ We tried **a lot of** hotels.
 { **None** of them had any rooms.
 { **All** of them were full.

Exercises

89.1 Complete the sentences with **both/neither/either**.

- 1 'Do you want tea or coffee?' ' Either . I really don't mind.'
- 2 'What day is it today – the 18th or the 19th?' ' It's the 20th.'
- 3 A: Where did you go on your trip – Korea or Japan?
B: We went to A week in Korea and a week in Japan.
- 4 'Shall we sit in the corner or by the window?' ' I don't mind.'
- 5 'Where's Lisa? Is she at work or at home?' ' She's away on holiday.'

89.2 Complete the sentences with **both/neither/either**. Use **of** where necessary.

- 1 Both my parents are from London.
- 2 To get to the town centre, you can go along the footpath by the river or you can go along the road. You can go way.
- 3 I tried twice to phone Carl, but times he was out.
- 4 Tom's parents is English. His father is Polish and his mother is Italian.
- 5 I saw an accident this morning. One car drove into the back of another. Fortunately driver was injured, but cars were badly damaged.
- 6 I've got two sisters and a brother. My brother is working, but my sisters are still at school.

89.3 Complete the sentences with **both/neither/either + of us / of them**.

- 1 I asked two people the way to the station, but neither of them could help me.
- 2 I was invited to two parties last week, but I couldn't go to
- 3 There were two windows in the room. It was very warm, so I opened
- 4 Sarah and I play tennis together regularly, but we're not very good. can play very well.
- 5 I tried two bookshops for the book I wanted, but had it.

89.4 Write sentences with **both ... and ... / neither ... nor ... / either ... or ...**.

- 1 Chris was late. So was Pat. Both Chris and Pat were late.
- 2 He didn't say hello, and he didn't smile. He neither said hello nor smiled.
- 3 Joe is on holiday and so is Sam.
.....
- 4 Joe doesn't have a car. Sam doesn't have one either.
.....
- 5 Brian doesn't watch TV and he doesn't read newspapers.
.....
- 6 It was a boring movie. It was long too.
The movie
- 7 Is that man's name Richard? Or is it Robert? It's one of the two.
That man's name
- 8 I haven't got time to go on holiday. And I don't have the money.
I have
- 9 We can leave today or we can leave tomorrow – whichever you prefer.
We

89.5 Complete the sentences with **neither/either/none/any**.

- 1 We tried a lot of hotels, but none of them had any rooms.
- 2 I took two books with me on holiday, but I didn't read of them.
- 3 I took five books with me on holiday, but I didn't read of them.
- 4 There are a few shops at the end of the street, but of them sells newspapers.
- 5 You can phone me at time during the evening. I'm always at home.
- 6 I can meet you next Monday or Friday. Would of those days suit you?
- 7 John and I couldn't get into the house because of us had a key.

All, every and whole

A All and everybody/everyone

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

- ☐ **Everybody** had a great time at the party. (*not* All enjoyed)

But we say **all of us** / **all of you** / **all of them**:

- ☐ **All of us** had a great time at the party. (*not* Everybody of us)

B All and everything

Sometimes you can use **all** or **everything**:

- ☐ I'll do **all I can** to help. *or* I'll do **everything I can** to help.

You can say 'all I can' / 'all you need' etc., but we do not normally use **all alone**:

- ☐ He thinks he knows **everything**. (*not* he knows all)
☐ Our holiday was a disaster. **Everything** went wrong. (*not* All went wrong)

But you can say **all about**:

- ☐ He knows **all about** computers.

We also use **all** (*not* everything) to mean 'the only thing(s)':

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

C Every / everybody / everyone / everything are *singular* words, so we use a *singular* verb:

- ☐ **Every seat** in the theatre **was** taken.
☐ **Everybody has** arrived. (*not* have arrived)

But we use **they/them/their** after **everybody/everyone**:

- ☐ **Everybody** said **they** enjoyed **themselves**. (= everybody enjoyed himself or herself)

D Whole and all

Whole = complete, entire. Most often we use **whole** with *singular* nouns:

- ☐ Did you read **the whole book**? (= all the book, not just a part of it)
☐ Emily has lived **her whole life** in the same town.
☐ I was so hungry, I ate **a whole packet** of biscuits. (= a complete packet)

We use **the/my/her** etc. before **whole**. Compare **whole** and **all**:

her whole life *but* **all her life**

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

- ☐ I've spent **all the money** you gave me. (*not* the whole money)

E Every/all/whole with time words

We use **every** to say how often something happens (**every day** / **every Monday** / **every ten minutes** / **every three weeks** etc.):

- ☐ When we were on holiday, we went to the beach **every day**. (*not* all days)
☐ The bus service is excellent. There's a bus **every ten minutes**.
☐ We don't see each other very often – about **every six months**.

All day / **the whole day** = the complete day from beginning to end:

- ☐ We spent **all day** / **the whole day** on the beach.
☐ Dan was very quiet. He didn't say a word **all evening** / **the whole evening**.

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

Compare **all the time** and **every time**:

- ☐ They never go out. They are at home **all the time**. (= always, continuously)
☐ **Every time** I see you, you look different. (= each time, on every occasion)

Exercises

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

- 1 It was a good party. Everybody had a great time.
- 2 All I've eaten today is a sandwich.
- 3 Everybody has their faults. Nobody is perfect.
- 4 Nothing has changed. Everything is the same as it was.
- 5 Kate told me everything about her new job. It sounds quite interesting.
- 6 Can everybody write their names on a piece of paper, please?
- 7 Why are you always thinking about money? Money isn't everything.
- 8 I didn't have much money with me. Everything I had was ten pounds.
- 9 When the fire alarm rang, everybody left the building immediately.
- 10 Sarah didn't say where she was going. Everything she said was that she was going away.
- 11 We have completely different opinions. I disagree with everything she says.
- 12 We all did well in the exam. Everybody in our class passed.
- 13 We all did well in the exam. Everybody of us passed.
- 14 Why are you so lazy? Why do you expect me to do everything for you?

90.2 Write sentences with **whole**.

- 1 I read the book from beginning to end. I read the whole book.
- 2 Everyone in the team played well.
The whole team played well.
- 3 Paul opened a box of chocolates. When he finished eating, there were no chocolates left in the box. He ate the whole box.
- 4 The police came to the house. They were looking for something. They searched everywhere, every room. They sought the whole house.
- 5 Everyone in Ed and Jane's family plays tennis. Ed and Jane play, and so do all their children. The whole family plays tennis.
- 6 Ann worked from early in the morning until late in the evening.
She worked the whole day.
- 7 Jack and Lisa had a week's holiday by the sea. It rained from the beginning of the week to the end. It rained the whole week.

Now write sentences 6 and 7 again using **all** instead of **whole**.

- 8 (6) Ann worked all day.
- 9 (7) It rained all week.

90.3 Complete these sentences using **every** with the following:

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

- 1 The bus service is very good. There's a bus every ten minutes.
- 2 Tom is ill. He has some medicine. He has to take it every four hours.
- 3 The Olympic Games take place every four years.
- 4 We live near a busy airport. A plane flies over our house every five minutes.
- 5 Martin goes to the dentist for a check-up every six months.

90.4 Which is the correct alternative?

- 1 I've spent ~~the whole money~~ / all the money you gave me. (all the money is correct)
- 2 Sue works every day / all days except Sunday.
- 3 I'm tired. I've been working hard all the day / all day.
- 4 It was a terrible fire. Whole building / The whole building was destroyed.
- 5 I've been trying to contact her, but every time / all the time I phone there's no answer.
- 6 I don't like the weather here. It rains every time / all the time.
- 7 When I was on holiday, all my luggage / my whole luggage was stolen.

Each and every

A

Each and **every** are similar in meaning. Often it is possible to use **each** or **every**:

- ☐ **Each** time (or **Every** time) I see you, you look different.
- ☐ There are computers in **each** classroom (or **every** classroom) in the school.

But **each** and **every** are not exactly the same. Study the difference:

We use **each** when we think of things separately, one by one.

- ☐ Study **each sentence** carefully.
(= study the sentences one by one)

each = X + X + X + X

Each is more usual for a small number:

- ☐ There were four books on the table.
Each book was a different colour.
- ☐ (in a card game) At the beginning of the game, **each player** has three cards.

We use **every** when we think of things as a group. The meaning is similar to **all**.

- ☐ **Every sentence** must have a verb.
(= all sentences in general)

every = 

Every is more usual for a large number:

- ☐ Kate loves reading. She has read **every book** in the library. (= all the books)
- ☐ I'd like to visit **every country** in the world. (= all the countries)

Each (but not **every**) can be used for two things:

- ☐ In football, **each team** has eleven players. (not every team)

We use **every** (not **each**) to say how often something happens:

- ☐ 'How often do you use your car?' '**Every day**.' (not Each day)
- ☐ There's a bus **every ten minutes**. (not each ten minutes)

B

Compare the structures we use with **each** and **every**:

You can use **each** with a noun:

each book **each student**

You can use **each** alone (without a noun):

- ☐ None of the rooms was the same.
Each (= each room) was different.

Or you can use **each one**:

- ☐ **Each one** was different.

You can say **each of** (the ... / these ... / them etc.):

- ☐ Read **each of these** sentences carefully.
- ☐ **Each of the** books is a different colour.
- ☐ **Each of them** is a different colour.

You can use **every** with a noun:

every book **every student**

You can't use **every** alone, but you can say **every one**:

- ☐ A: Have you read all these books?
B: Yes, **every one**.

You can say **every one of** ... (but not 'every of'):

- ☐ I've read **every one of those** books.
(not every of those books)
- ☐ I've read **every one of them**.

C

You can also use **each** in the middle or at the end of a sentence. For example:

- ☐ The students were **each** given a book. (= Each student was given a book.)
- ☐ These oranges cost 40 pence **each**.

D

Everyone and **every one**

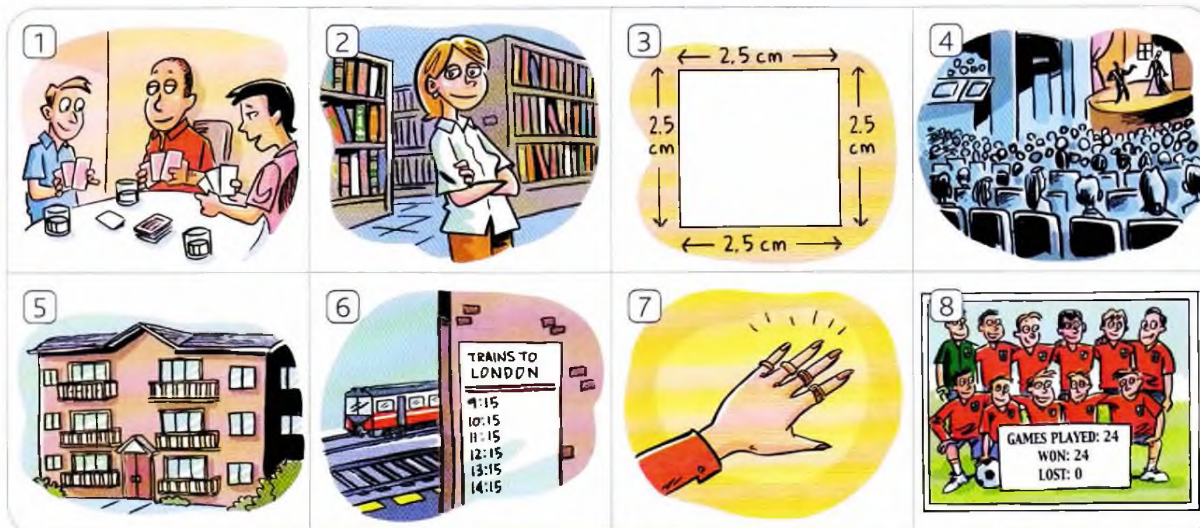
Everyone (one word) is only for people (= everybody).

Every one (two words) is for things or people, and is similar to **each one** (see Section B).

- ☐ **Everyone** enjoyed the party. (= **Everybody** ...)
- ☐ Sarah is invited to lots of parties and she goes to **every one**. (= to **every party**)

Exercises

91.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with **each** or **every**.



- 1 Each player has three cards.
- 2 Kate has read every book in the library.
- 3 Each side of a square is the same length.
- 4 Every seat in the theatre was taken.
- 5 There are six apartments in the building. Each one has a balcony.
- 6 There's a train to London every hour.
- 7 She was wearing four rings – one on each finger.
- 8 Our football team is playing well. We've won every game this season.

91.2 Put in **each** or **every**.

- 1 There were four books on the table. Each book was a different colour.
- 2 The Olympic Games are held every four years.
- 3 Each parent worries about their children.
- 4 In a game of tennis there are two or four players. Each player has a racket.
- 5 Nicola plays volleyball every Thursday evening.
- 6 I understood most of what they said but not every word.
- 7 The book is divided into five parts and each of these has three sections.
- 8 I get paid every four weeks.
- 9 I called the office two or three times, but each time it was closed.
- 10 Car seat belts save lives. Every driver should wear one.
- 11 A friend of mine has three children. I always give each of them a present at Christmas.
- 12 (from an exam) Answer all five questions. Write your answer to each question on a separate sheet of paper.

91.3 Complete the sentences using **each**.

- 1 The price of one of those oranges is 30 pence. Those oranges are 30 pence each.
- 2 I had ten pounds and so did Sonia. Sonia and I each had ten pounds.
- 3 One of those postcards costs 80 pence. Those each cost 80 pence.
- 4 The hotel was expensive. I paid £150 and so did you. We each paid £150.

91.4 Put in **everyone** (1 word) or **every one** (2 words).

- 1 Sarah is invited to a lot of parties and she goes to everyone.
- 2 As soon as everyone had arrived, we began the meeting.
- 3 I asked her lots of questions and she answered every one correctly.
- 4 Amy is very popular. Everyone likes her.
- 5 I dropped a tray of glasses. Unfortunately every one broke.