

A

Study this example:



We use **there** ... when we talk about something for the first time, to say that it exists:

- There's** a new restaurant in Hill Street. (*not* A new restaurant is in Hill Street)
- I'm sorry I'm late. **There was** a lot of traffic. (*not* It was a lot of traffic)
- Things are more expensive now. **There has been** a big rise in the cost of living.

It = a specific thing, place, fact, situation etc. (but see also section C):

- We went to the new restaurant. **It's** very good. (**It** = the restaurant)
- I wasn't expecting them to come. **It** was a complete surprise. (**It** = that they came)

Compare **there** and **it**:

- I don't like this town. **There's** nothing to do here. **It's** a boring place.

There also means 'to/at/in that place':

- When we got to the party, there were already a lot of people **there** (= at the party).

B

You can say **there will be** / **there must be** / **there might be** / **there used to be** etc. :

- Will you be busy tomorrow? **Will there be** much to do?
- 'Is **there** a flight to Rome tonight?' ' **There might be.** I'll check the website.'
- If people drove more carefully, **there wouldn't be** so many accidents.

Also **there must have been**, **there should have been** etc. :

- I could hear music coming from the house. **There must have been** somebody at home.

Compare **there** and **it**:

- They live on a busy road. **There must be** a lot of noise from the traffic.
- They live on a busy road. **It must be** very noisy.
- There used to be** a cinema here, but it closed a few years ago.
- That building is now a supermarket. **It used to be** a cinema.

You can also say **there is sure** / **bound** (= sure) / **likely** to be Compare **there** and **it**:

- There's sure to be** a flight to Rome tonight. (*or* **There's bound to be** ...)
- There's a flight to Rome tonight, but **it's sure to be** full. (**it** = the flight)

C

We also use **it** in sentences like this:

- It's** dangerous **to walk in the road.**

We do not usually say 'To walk in the road is dangerous'. Normally we begin with **It**

Some more examples:

- It** didn't take us long **to get** here.
- It's** a shame (**that**) **you can't come to the party.**
- Let's go. **It's** not worth **waiting any longer.**

We also use **it** to talk about distance, time and weather:

- How far is **it** from here to the airport?
- What day is **it** today?
- It's** a long time since we saw you last.
- It** was windy yesterday. (*but* **There** was a cold wind.)

It's worth / it's no use / there's no point → Unit 63
There is + -ing/-ed → Unit 97

Sure to / bound to ... etc. → Unit 65E

Exercises

84.1 Put in **there is/was** or **it is/was**. Some sentences are questions (**is there ... ? / is it ... ?** etc.) and some are negative (**isn't/wasn't**).

- 1 The journey took a long time. There was a lot of traffic.
- 2 What's this restaurant like? Is it good?
- 3 something wrong with the computer. Can you check it for me?
- 4 I wanted to visit the museum, but enough time.
- 5 'What's that building? a hotel?' 'No, a theatre.'
- 6 How do we get across the river? a bridge?
- 7 A few days ago a big storm, which caused a lot of damage.
- 8 I can't find my phone. in my bag – I just looked.
- 9 It's often cold here, but much snow.
- 10 'How was your trip?' '..... a disaster. Everything went wrong.'
- 11 anything on television, so I turned it off.
- 12 '..... a bookshop near here?' 'Yes, one in Hudson Street.'
- 13 When we got to the cinema, a queue outside. a very long queue, so we decided not to wait.
- 14 I couldn't see anything. completely dark.
- 15 difficult to get a job right now. a lot of unemployment.

84.2 Read the first sentence and then write a sentence beginning **There ...**

- 1 The roads were busy yesterday. There was a lot of traffic.
- 2 This soup is very salty. There in the soup.
- 3 The box was empty. in the box.
- 4 The film is very violent.
- 5 The shopping mall was crowded.
- 6 I like this town – it's lively.

84.3 Complete the sentences. Use **there will be**, **there would be** etc. Choose from:

will may ~~would~~ wouldn't should used to (be) going to

- 1 If people drove more carefully, there would be fewer accidents.
- 2 'Do we have any eggs?' 'I'm not sure. some in the fridge.'
- 3 I think everything will be OK. I don't think any problems.
- 4 Look at the sky. a storm.
- 5 'Is there a school in the village?' 'Not now. one, but it closed.'
- 6 People drive too fast on this road. I think a speed limit.
- 7 If people weren't aggressive, any wars.

84.4 Are these sentences right or wrong? Change it to **there** where necessary.

- 1 They live on a busy road. It must be a lot of noise. There must be a lot of noise.
- 2 It's a long way from my house to the nearest shop.
- 3 After the lecture it will be an opportunity to ask questions.
- 4 I like where I live, but it would be nicer to live by the sea.
- 5 Why was she so unfriendly? It must have been a reason.
- 6 It's three years since I last went to the theatre.
- 7 a: Where can we park the car?
b: Don't worry. It's sure to be a car park somewhere.
- 8 It was Ken's birthday yesterday. We had a party.
- 9 The situation is still the same. It has been no change.
- 10 It used to be a church here, but it was knocked down.
- 11 I was told that it would be somebody to meet me at the station, but it wasn't anybody.
- 12 I don't know who'll win, but it's sure to be a good game.

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**.

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

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

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

Any bus . They all go to the centre.

2 Which day shall I come?

I don't mind.

3 What do you want to eat?

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

4 Where shall I sit?

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

5 What sort of job are you looking for?

..... It doesn't matter.

6 What time shall I call you tomorrow?

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

7 Who shall I invite to the party?

I don't mind. you like.

8 Which newspaper shall I buy?

..... See what they have in the shop.

No/none/any Nothing/nobody etc.**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. OK
- 2 Sue drinks much tea. a lot of 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. _____

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 few, a little** where necessary. Write 'OK' if the sentence is already complete.

- 1 She's lucky. She has few problems. OK
- 2 Things are not going so well for her. She has few problems. a 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. _____

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.'

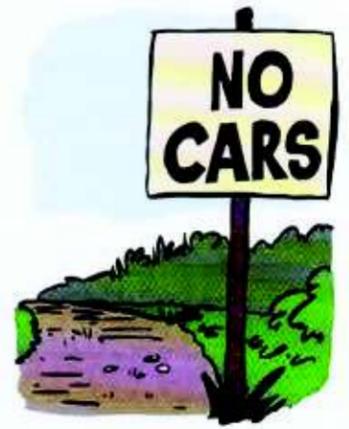
All / all of most / most of no / none of etc.

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 etc.		those ...	those ... 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.

- 1 All ~~—~~ cars have wheels. (*the sentence is already complete*)
- 2 None ~~of~~ this money is mine.
- 3 Some ~~.....~~ films are very violent.
- 4 Some ~~.....~~ the films I've seen recently have been very violent.
- 5 Joe never goes to museums. He says that all ~~.....~~ museums are boring.
- 6 I think some ~~.....~~ people watch too much TV.
- 7 'Do you want any ~~.....~~ these magazines?' 'No, I've finished with them.'
- 8 Kate has lived in London most ~~.....~~ her life.
- 9 Joe has lived in Chicago all ~~.....~~ his life.
- 10 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

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

88.3 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

- 1 The building was damaged in the explosion. All the windows were broken.
- 2 We argue sometimes, but get on well most of ~~.....~~.
- 3 I went to the cinema by myself. None of ~~.....~~ wanted to come.
- 4 The test was difficult. I could only answer half ~~.....~~.
- 5 Some of ~~.....~~ you took at the wedding were very good.
- 6 '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.)

- 1 These books are all Jane's. None of them belong to me.
- 2 How many of these books have you read?' '~~.....~~. Every one.'
- 3 We all got wet in the rain because ~~.....~~ had an umbrella.
- 4 Some of this money is yours and ~~.....~~ is mine.
- 5 I asked some people for directions, but ~~.....~~ was able to help me.
- 6 She invented the whole story from beginning to end. ~~.....~~ was true.
- 7 Not all the tourists in the group were Spanish. ~~.....~~ were French.
- 8 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 ... | <input type="checkbox"/> Both Chris and Paul were late. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> I was both tired and hungry when I arrived home. |
| neither ... nor ... | <input type="checkbox"/> Neither Chris nor Paul came to the party. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> There was an accident in the street where we live, but we neither saw nor heard anything. |
| either ... or ... | <input type="checkbox"/> I'm not sure where Maria's from. She's either Spanish or Italian. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> 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):

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> There are two good hotels here.
You could stay at either of them. | <input type="checkbox"/> There are many good hotels here.
You could stay at any of them. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> We tried two hotels.
{ Neither of them had any rooms.
{ Both of them were full. | <input type="checkbox"/> 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**.

- 'Do you want tea or coffee?' ' *Either* . I really don't mind.'
- 'What day is it today – the 18th or the 19th?' ' It's the 20th.'
- A: Where did you go on your trip – Korea or Japan?
B: We went to A week in Korea and a week in Japan.
- 'Shall we sit in the corner or by the window?' ' I don't mind.'
- '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.

- Both* my parents are from London.
- 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.
- I tried twice to phone Carl, but times he was out.
- Tom's parents is English. His father is Polish and his mother is Italian.
- I saw an accident this morning. One car drove into the back of another. Fortunately driver was injured, but cars were badly damaged.
- 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**.

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

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

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

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

- We tried a lot of hotels, but *none* of them had any rooms.
- I took two books with me on holiday, but I didn't read of them.
- I took five books with me on holiday, but I didn't read of them.
- There are a few shops at the end of the street, but of them sells newspapers.
- You can phone me at time during the evening. I'm always at home.
- I can meet you next Monday or Friday. Would of those days suit you?
- 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 has their faults. Nobody is perfect.
- 4 Nothing has changed. is the same as it was.
- 5 Kate told me about her new job. It sounds quite interesting.
- 6 Can write their names on a piece of paper, please?
- 7 Why are you always thinking about money? Money isn't
- 8 I didn't have much money with me. I had was ten pounds.
- 9 When the fire alarm rang, left the building immediately.
- 10 Sarah didn't say where she was going. she said was that she was going away.
- 11 We have completely different opinions. I disagree with she says.
- 12 We all did well in the exam. in our class passed.
- 13 We all did well in the exam. of us passed.
- 14 Why are you so lazy? Why do you expect me to do 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
- 3 Paul opened a box of chocolates. When he finished eating, there were no chocolates left in the box. He ate
- 4 The police came to the house. They were looking for something. They searched everywhere, every room. They
- 5 Everyone in Ed and Jane's family plays tennis. Ed and Jane play, and so do all their children. The
- 6 Ann worked from early in the morning until late in the evening.
.....
- 7 Jack and Lisa had a week's holiday by the sea. It rained from the beginning of the week to the end. It

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

- 8 (6) Ann
- 9 (7)

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
- 3 The Olympic Games take place
- 4 We live near a busy airport. A plane flies over our house
- 5 Martin goes to the dentist for a check-up

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**

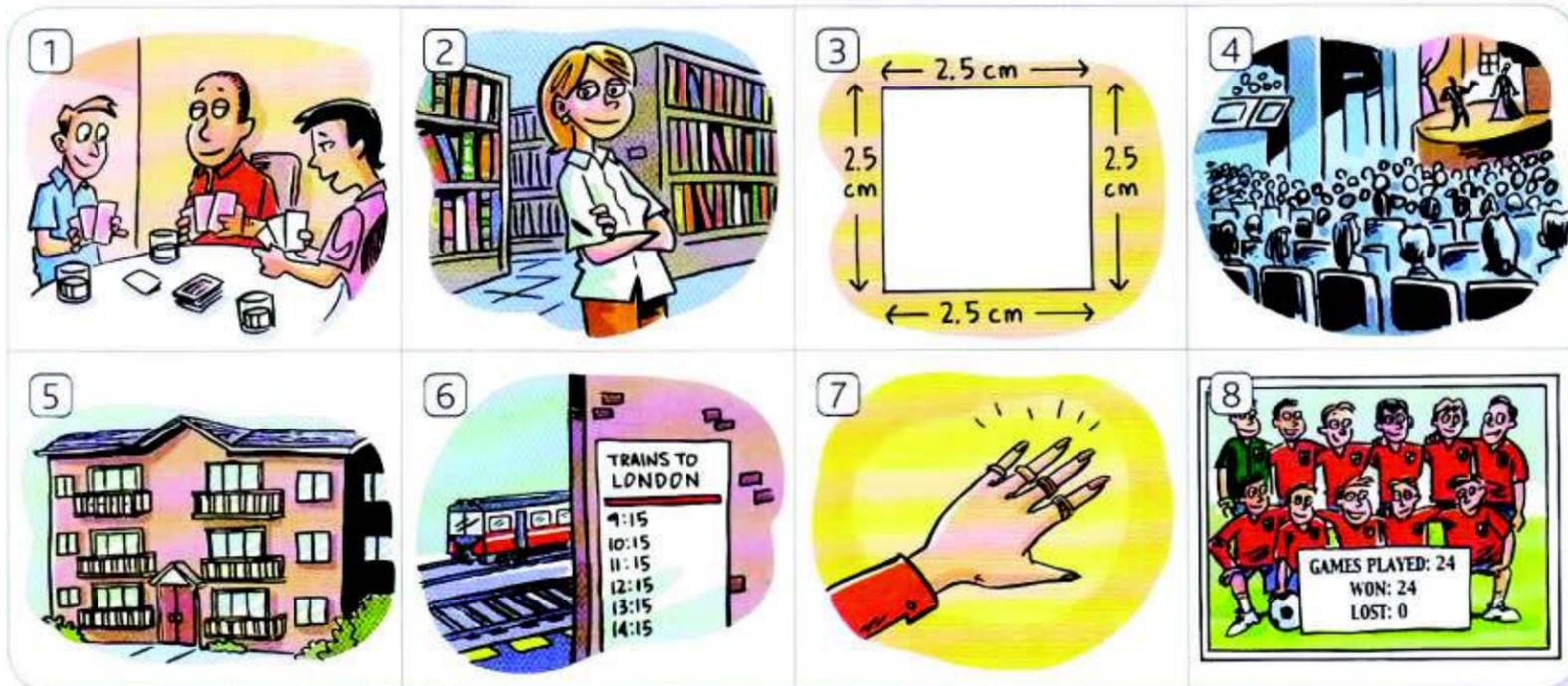
Everyone (one word) is only for people (= everybody).

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 side of a square is the same length.
- 4 seat in the theatre was taken.
- 5 There are six apartments in the building. one has a balcony.
- 6 There's a train to London hour.
- 7 She was wearing four rings – one on finger.
- 8 Our football team is playing well. We've won 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 parent worries about their children.
- 4 In a game of tennis there are two or four players. player has a racket.
- 5 Nicola plays volleyball Thursday evening.
- 6 I understood most of what they said but not word.
- 7 The book is divided into five parts and of these has three sections.
- 8 I get paid four weeks.
- 9 I called the office two or three times, but time it was closed.
- 10 Car seat belts save lives. driver should wear one.
- 11 A friend of mine has three children. I always give of them a present at Christmas.
- 12 (from an exam) Answer all five questions. Write your answer to 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
- 3 One of those postcards costs 80 pence. Those
- 4 The hotel was expensive. I paid £150 and so did you. We

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