

CLASS- SHASTRI-3rd YEAR

SUBJECT- ENGLISH

**Book Intermediate English Grammar
by Raymond Murphy**

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The 3 (children / the children)

A

When we are talking about things or people in general, we do *not* use **the**:

- I'm afraid of **dogs**. (*not the dogs*)
(**dogs** = dogs in general, not a specific group of dogs)
- Doctors** are usually paid more than **teachers**.
- Do you know anybody who collects **stamps**?
- Crime** is a problem in most big cities. (*not The crime*)
- Life** has changed a lot in the last thirty years. (*not The life*)
- Do you like **classical music** / **Chinese food** / **fast cars**?
- My favourite sport is **football/skiing/athletics**.
- My favourite subject at school was **history/physics/English**.

We say '**most** people / **most** books / **most** cars' etc. (*not the most ...*):

- Most shops** accept credit cards. (*not The most shops*)

B

We use **the** when we mean specific things or people.

Compare:

In general (without the)

- Children** learn from playing.
(= children in general)
- I couldn't live without **music**.
- All **cars** have wheels.
- Sugar** isn't very good for you.
- English people** drink a lot of tea.
(= English people in general)

Specific people or things (with the)

- We took **the children** to the zoo.
(= a specific group, perhaps the speaker's children)
- The film wasn't very good, but I liked **the music**. (= the music in the film)
- All **the cars in this car park** belong to people who work here.
- Can you pass **the sugar**, please?
(= the sugar on the table)
- The English people I know** drink a lot of tea. (= only the English people I know, not English people in general)

C

The difference between 'something in general' and 'something specific' is not always very clear.

Compare:

In general (without the)

- I like working with **people**.
(= people in general)
- I like working with **people who say what they think**. (*not all people, but 'people who say what they think' is still a general idea*)
- Do you like **coffee**?
(= coffee in general)
- Do you like **strong black coffee**?
(*not all coffee, but 'strong black coffee' is still a general idea*)

Specific people or things (with the)

- I like **the people I work with**.
(= a specific group of people)
- I didn't like **the coffee we had after dinner**.
(= specific coffee)

- 4 **Women / The women** live longer than **men / the men**.
- 5 I don't drink **tea / the tea**. I don't like it.
- 6 We had a very good meal. **Vegetables / The vegetables** were especially good.
- 7 **Life / The life** is strange sometimes. Some very strange things happen.
- 8 I enjoy **holidays / the holidays** by the sea.
- 9 How much money does the government spend on **education / the education**?
- 10 Who are **people / the people** in this picture?
- 11 What makes **people / the people** violent? What causes **aggression / the aggression**?
- 12 **All books / All the books** on the top shelf belong to me.
- 13 Don't stay in that hotel. It's very noisy and **rooms / the rooms** are very small.
- 14 A pacifist is somebody who is against **war / the war**.
- 15 **First World War / The First World War** lasted from 1914 until 1918.
- 16 I don't like **films / the films** that don't have happy endings.
- 17 Someone gave me a book about **history / the history of modern art / the modern art**.
- 18 Rob and Louise got married, but **marriage / the marriage** didn't last very long.
- 19 **Most people / The most people** believe that **marriage / the marriage** and **family life / the family life** are the basis of **society / the society**.

→ Additional exercise 29 (page 319)

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Unit 76

The 4 (the giraffe / the telephone / the piano etc. ; the + adjective)

A

Study these sentences:

- The giraffe** is the tallest of all animals.
- The bicycle** is an excellent means of transport.
- When was **the telephone** invented?
- The dollar** is the currency of the United States.

In these examples, **the ...** does not mean one specific thing.

The giraffe = a specific type of animal, not a specific giraffe.

We use **the** in this way to talk about a type of animal, machine etc.

In the same way we use **the** for musical instruments:

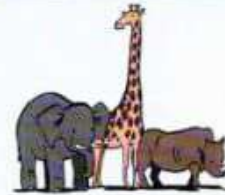
- Can you play **the guitar**?
- The piano** is my favourite instrument.

Compare **a** and **the**:

- I'd like to have **a piano**. *but* I can't play **the piano**.
- We saw **a giraffe** at the zoo. *but* **The giraffe** is my favourite animal.

Note that we use **man** (= human beings in general / the human race) without **the**:

- What do you know about the origins of **man**? (*not the man*)



B

The + adjective

We use **the + adjective** (without a noun) to talk about groups of people. For example:

the young	the rich	the sick	the injured
the old	the poor	the disabled	the dead
the elderly	the homeless	the unemployed	

The young = young people, **the rich** = rich people etc. :

- Do you think **the rich** should pay higher taxes?
- We need to do more to help **the homeless**.

The young / the rich / the injured etc. are *plural* in meaning. For example, you cannot say 'a young' or 'the injured' for one person. You must say 'a young **person**', 'the injured **woman**' etc.

Note that we say 'the **poor**' (*not the poors*), 'the **young**' (*not the youngs*) etc.

C

The + nationality

You can use **the + nationality** adjectives that end in **-ch** or **-sh** (**the French / the English / the Spanish** etc.). The meaning is 'the people of that country':

- The French** are famous for their food. (= the people of France)

The French / the English etc. are plural in meaning. We do not say 'a French / an English'.

You have to say **a Frenchman / an Englishwoman** etc.

We also use **the + nationality** words ending in **-ese** (**the Chinese / the Sudanese / the Japanese** etc.):

- The Chinese** invented printing.

But these words can also be singular (**a Chinese, a Japanese** etc.).

Note also: **a Swiss** (singular) and **the Swiss** (= the people of Switzerland)

With other nationalities, the plural noun ends in **-s**. For example:

an Italian → **Italians** **a Mexican** → **Mexicans** **a Turk** → **Turks**

With these words (**Italians** etc.), we do not normally use **the** to talk about the people in general (see Unit 75).

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A/an and the → Unit 72 The 1-3 → Units 73-75 Names with and without the → Units 77-78

Names with and without **the** 2

A

Names without **the**

We do not use **the** with names of most city streets/roads/squares/parks etc.:

Union Street (not the ...)	Fifth Avenue	Hyde Park
Queens Road	Broadway	Times Square

Names of important public buildings and institutions (for example, airports, stations, universities) are often two words:

Manchester Airport	Harvard University
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The first word is the name of a place ('Manchester') or a person ('Harvard'). These names are usually without **the**. In the same way, we say:

Victoria Station (not the ...)	Canterbury Cathedral	Edinburgh Castle
Buckingham Palace	Cambridge University	Sydney Harbour

Compare:

Buckingham Palace (not the ...) but **the Royal Palace**
('Royal' is an adjective – it is not a name like 'Buckingham'.)

B

Most other buildings have names with **the**. For example:

<i>hotels</i>	the Sheraton Hotel, the Holiday Inn
<i>theatres/cinemas</i>	the Palace Theatre, the Odeon (cinema)
<i>museums/galleries</i>	the Guggenheim Museum, the National Gallery
<i>other buildings</i>	the Empire State (Building), the White House, the Eiffel Tower

We often leave out the noun:

the Sheraton (Hotel)	the Palace (Theatre)	the Guggenheim (Museum)
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Some names are only **the** + *noun*, for example:

the Acropolis	the Kremlin	the Pentagon
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C

Names with **of** usually have **the**. For example:

the Bank of England	the Museum of Modern Art
the Great Wall of China	the Tower of London

Note that we say:

the University of Cambridge but **Cambridge University** (without the)

D

Many shops, restaurants, hotels, banks etc. are named after people. These names end in **'s** or **-s**.

We do not use **the** with these names:

McDonald's (not the ...)	Barclays (bank)
Joe's Diner (restaurant)	Macy's (department store)

Churches are often named after saints (St = Saint):

St John's Church (not the St Johns Church)	St Patrick's Cathedral
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E

Most newspapers and many organisations have names with **the**:

<i>newspapers</i>	the Washington Post, the Financial Times, the Sun
<i>organisations</i>	the European Union, the BBC, the Red Cross

Names of companies, airlines etc. are usually without **the**:

Fiat (not the Fiat)	Sony	Singapore Airlines
Kodak	IBM	Yale University Press

- B If you're looking for a hotel, I would recommend Park Plaza / the Park Plaza.
- 9 Statue of Liberty / The Statue of Liberty is at the entrance to New York Harbour / the New York Harbour.
- 10 You should go to Science Museum / the Science Museum. It's very interesting.
- 11 Andy works for IBM / the IBM now. He used to work for British Telecom / the British Telecom.
- 12 'Which cinema are you going to this evening?' 'Classic / The Classic'.
- 13 'I'd like to go to China and see Great Wall / the Great Wall'.
- 14 'Which newspaper do you want?' 'Times / The Times'.
- 15 This book is published by Cambridge University Press / the Cambridge University Press.
- 16 'What's that building?' 'It's College of Art / the College of Art'.

→ Additional exercise 29 (page 319)

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Unit 79

Singular and plural

A Sometimes we use a *plural* noun for one thing that has two parts. For example:



These words are plural, so they take a plural verb:

- My trousers **are** too long. (not my trousers is)

You can also use a **pair of** + these words:

- Those **are** nice jeans. or That's a nice **pair of** jeans. (not a nice jeans)
- I need **some** new glasses. or I need a new **pair of** glasses.

B Some nouns end in **-ics**, but are not usually plural. For example:

- athletics economics electronics gymnastics**
maths (= mathematics) physics politics
- Gymnastics is** my favourite sport. (not Gymnastics are)

News is not plural (see Unit 70B):

- What time **is the news** on TV? (not are the news)

Some words ending in **-s** can be singular or plural. For example:

- means a means of transport many means of transport**
series a television series two television series
species a species of bird 200 species of bird

C Some singular nouns are often used with a plural verb. For example:

audience committee company family firm government staff team

These nouns are all groups of people. We often think of them as a *number of people* (= they), not as one thing (= it). So we often use a plural verb:

- The government (= they) have decided** to increase taxes.
- The staff at the company (= they) are not happy** with their working conditions.

In the same way, we often use a plural verb after the name of a sports team or a company:

- Italy are** playing Brazil next Sunday (in a football match).
- Shell have** increased the price of petrol.

A singular verb (The government **wants** ... / Shell **has** ... etc.) is also possible.

We use a plural verb with **police**:

- The police are** investigating the crime, but **haven't** arrested anyone yet.
(not The police is ... hasn't)

Note that we say a **police officer** / a **policeman** / a **policewoman** (not a police).

D We do not often use the plural of **person** ('persons'). We normally use **people** (a plural word):

- He's a nice **person**. but They are nice **people**. (not nice persons)
- Many people don't** have enough to eat. (not Many people doesn't)

E We think of a sum of money, a period of time, a distance etc. as one thing. So we use a singular verb:

- Fifty thousand pounds (= it) was** stolen in the robbery. (not were stolen)
- Three years (= it) is** a long time to be without a job. (not Three years are)
- Two miles isn't** very far to walk.

Noun + noun (a tennis ball / a headache)

A

You can use two nouns together (*noun + noun*) to mean *one thing/person/idea* etc. For example:
a **tennis ball** **income tax** **the city centre**

The first noun is like an adjective. It tells us what kind of thing/person/idea etc. For example:

a **tennis ball** = a **ball** used to play **tennis**
 a **bus driver** = the **driver** of a **bus**
 a **road accident** = an **accident** that happens on the **road**
income tax = **tax** that you pay on your **income**
 the **city centre** = the **centre** of the **city**
 a **Paris hotel** = a **hotel** in **Paris**
 my **life story** = the **story** of my **life**

So you can say:

a **television camera** a **television programme** a **television studio** a **television producer**
 (these are all different things or people to do with television)
 language **problems** marriage **problems** health **problems** work **problems**
 (these are all different kinds of problems)

Compare:

garden vegetables (= **vegetables** that are grown in a garden)
 a **vegetable garden** (= a **garden** where vegetables are grown)

Sometimes the first word ends in **-ing**. Usually these are things we use for doing something:

a **frying pan** (= a pan for frying) a **washing machine** a **swimming pool**

Sometimes there are more than two nouns together:

- I waited at the **hotel reception desk**.
- We watched the **World Swimming Championships** on television.
- If you want to play **table tennis** (= a game), you need a **table tennis table** (= a table).

B

When two nouns are together like this, sometimes we write them as one word and sometimes as two separate words. For example:

a **headache** **toothpaste** a **weekend** a **car park** a **road sign**

There are no clear rules for this. If you are not sure, write two words.

C

Note the difference between:

a **sugar bowl** (maybe empty) and a **bowl of sugar** (= a bowl with sugar in it)
 a **shopping bag** (maybe empty) and a **bag of shopping** (= a bag full of shopping)

D

When we use *noun + noun*, the first noun is like an *adjective*. It is normally singular, but the meaning is often plural. For example: a **bookshop** is a shop where you can buy **books**, an **apple tree** is a tree that has **apples**.

In the same way we say:

a **three-hour journey** (= a journey that takes three **hours**)
 a **ten-pound note** (*not pounds*)
 a **four-week course** (*not weeks*)
 a **six-mile walk** (*not miles*)
 two **14-year-old girls** (*not years*)

Compare:

- It was a **four-week** course.
- but The course lasted **four weeks**.

**-s (your sister's name) and
of ... (the name of the book)**

A

We use **-s** (*apostrophe + s*) mostly for people or animals:

- Tom's** computer isn't working. (*not* the computer of Tom)
- How old are **Chris's** children? (*not* the children of Chris)
- What's (= What is) **your sister's** name?
- What's **Tom's sister's** name?
- Be careful. Don't step on **the cat's** tail.

You can use **-s** without a noun after it:

- This isn't my book. It's **my sister's**. (= my sister's book)

We use **-s** with a noun (**Tom/friend/teacher** etc.). We do not use **-s** with a long group of words.

So we say:

your friend's name

but the name **of the woman sitting by the door**

Note that we say **a woman's hat** (= a hat for a woman), **a boy's name** (= a name for a boy), **a bird's egg** (= an egg laid by a bird) etc.

B

With a *singular* noun we use **-s**:

my **sister's** room (= **her** room – one sister) **Mr Carter's** house (= **his** house)

With a *plural* noun (sisters, friends etc.) we put an apostrophe (') at the end of the word:

my sisters' room (= **their** room – two or more sisters)
the Carters' house (= **their** house – Mr and Mrs Carter)

If a plural noun does not end in **-s** (for example **men/women/children/people**) we use **-s**:

the men's changing room a **children's** book (= a book for children)

You can use **-s** after more than one noun:

Jack and Karen's wedding **Mr and Mrs Carter's** house

C

For things, ideas etc., we normally use **of** (... **of the water** / ... **of the book** etc.):

the temperature **of the water** (*not* the water's temperature)
the name **of the book** the owner **of the restaurant**

Sometimes the structure *noun + noun* is possible (see Unit 80):

the **water temperature** the **restaurant owner**

We say **the beginning/end/middle of ...** / **the top/bottom of ...** / **the front/back/side of ...**:

the beginning of the month (*not* the month's beginning)
the top of the hill **the back of** the car

D

You can usually use **-s** or **of ...** for an organisation (= a group of people). So you can say:

the government's decision *or* the decision **of the government**
the company's success *or* the success **of the company**

It is also possible to use **-s** for places. So you can say:

the city's streets **the world's** population **Italy's** prime minister

E

You can also use **-s** with time words (**yesterday** / **next week** etc.):

- Do you still have **yesterday's** newspaper?
- Next week's** meeting has been cancelled.

In the same way, you can say **today's** / **tomorrow's** / **this evening's** / **Monday's** etc.

We also use **-s** (or **-s'** with plural words) with periods of time:

- I've got a **week's** holiday starting on Monday.
- Julia has got **three weeks'** holiday.
- I live near the station – it's only about **ten minutes'** walk.

A friend of mine my own house on my own / by myself

A

A friend of mine / a friend of yours etc.

We say '(a friend) of mine/yours/his/hers/ours/theirs'.

A friend of mine = one of my friends:

- I'm going to a wedding on Saturday. **A friend of mine** is getting married. (not a friend of me)
- We went on holiday with **some friends of ours**. (not some friends of us)
- Mike had an argument with **a neighbour of his**.
- It was **a good idea of yours** to go to the cinema.

In the same way we say '(a friend) of my sister's / (a friend) of Tom's' etc.:

- That woman over there is **a friend of my sister's**. (= one of my sister's friends)
- It was **a good idea of Tom's** to go to the cinema.

B

My own ... / your own ... etc.

We use **my/your/his/her/its/our/their** before **own**:

my own house your own car her own room
(not an own house, an own car etc.)

My own ... / your own ... etc. = something that is only mine/yours, not shared or borrowed:

- I don't want to share a room with anybody. I want **my own room**.
- Vicky and Gary would like to have **their own house**.
- It's a shame that the apartment hasn't got **its own parking space**.
- It's **my own fault** that I've got no money. I buy too many things I don't need.
- Why do you want to borrow my car? Why don't you use **your own**? (= your own car)

You can also say 'a room **of my own**', 'a house **of your own**', 'problems **of his own**' etc.:

- I'd like to have a room **of my own**.
- He won't be able to help you with your problems. He has too many problems **of his own**.

C

We also use **own** to say that we do something ourselves instead of somebody else doing it for us.

For example:

- Brian usually cuts **his own hair**.
(= he cuts it himself; he doesn't go to a barber)
- I'd like to have a garden so that I could grow **my own vegetables**.
(= grow them myself instead of buying them from shops)



D

On my own / by myself

On my own and **by myself** both mean 'alone'. We say:

on { my / your his / her / its our / their } own	=	by { myself / yourself (singular) himself / herself / itself ourselves / yourselves (plural) / themselves
--	---	--

- I like living **on my own / by myself**.
- 'Did you go on holiday **on your own / by yourself**?' 'No, with a friend.'
- Jack was sitting **on his own / by himself** in a corner of the cafe.

There ... and it ...

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.*)

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)

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 B5E):

- 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 B5D):

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)

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)

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- 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 a little advice.
- 3 Do you mind if I ask you a few questions?
- 4 It's not a very interesting place to visit, so few tourists come here.
- 5 I don't think Amy would be a good teacher. She has little patience.
- 6 'Would you like milk in your coffee?' 'Yes, a little.'
- 7 This is a very boring place to live. There's nothing to do.
- 8 'Have you ever been to Paris?' 'Yes, I've been there a few times.'

Unit 88

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)

- 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 _____.

Unit 89

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):

- | | |
|---|--|
| <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. |

- 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.

**Unit
90**

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)