

SECTION 12 determiners

● grammar summary

<i>this, that, these, those</i>	<i>some, any, no</i>	<i>enough</i>	<i>all, each, every, both, either, neither</i>
<i>much, many, a little, a few</i>	<i>a lot, lots</i>	<i>(a/an, the</i>	<i>my, your etc)</i>

Determiners are words that come at the beginning of noun phrases, before adjectives. Determiners help to show **which** or **how many** people/things we are talking about.

this old coat some strange ideas all English words enough people

Most determiners are explained and practised in this section. *A/an* and *the* have a separate section on pages 145–158. *My, your* etc are explained together with pronouns on pages 182–183.

Somebody, anything, nowhere etc are included here. These are not determiners, but it is more convenient to deal with them in this section.

● pre-test: which units do you need?

Try this small test. It will help you to decide which units you need. The answers are on page 284.

① Circle the correct answer.

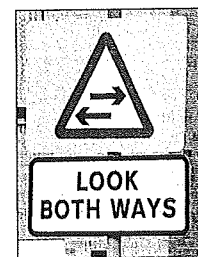
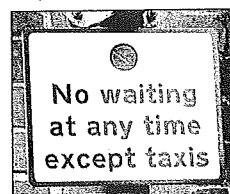
- | | |
|--|--|
| ▶ Come here and look at <i>this / these</i> photos. | 6 This tea is <i>too / too much</i> hot. |
| 1 Could you pass me <i>this / that</i> plate? | 7 I think you're driving <i>too / too much</i> fast. |
| 2 I don't need <i>some / any</i> help. | 8 <i>All / Every</i> foreign language is difficult. |
| 3 Everything <i>is / are</i> very difficult. | 9 I like <i>all / every</i> kinds of music. |
| 4 He's got <i>dark / some dark</i> hair. | 10 I can write with <i>both / either</i> hand – let me |
| 5 Would you like <i>little / a little</i> more coffee? | show you. |

② Correct (✓) or not (X)?

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| ▶ This is my brother. ✓ | ▶ I understand all. X | 1 I haven't got no time. ... |
| 2 I've got any time. ... | 3 Could I have some water? ... | 4 You can come on any day. ... |
| 5 She has much money. ... | 6 There aren't many girls here. ... | 7 A lot of us was there. ... |
| 8 Most of people think so. ... | 9 He was carrying a heavy bag in every hand. ... | |

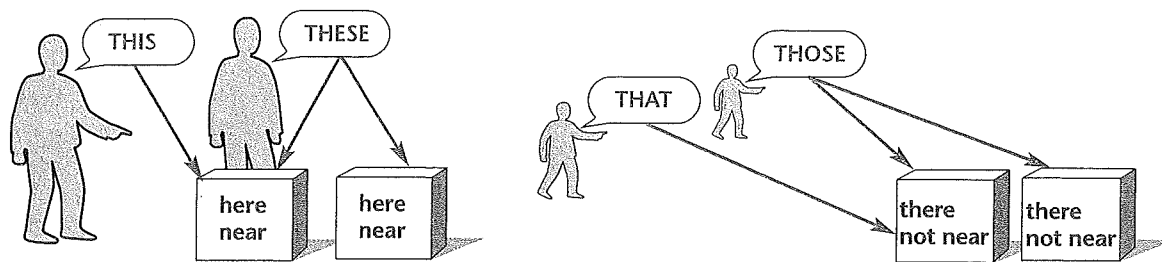
③ Put the words in the correct order.

- | |
|--|
| 1 petrol got enough haven't we |
| 2 driving not enough fast you're |



this, that, these and those

We can use *this* and *these* to talk about things that are here, near to us.
We can use *that* and *those* to talk about things that are there, not near.



1 Put in *this* or *these*.

- Do you like *this* dress?
1 Do you like shoes?
2 cat sleeps all day.
3 tomatoes are not very good.
4 letters are for you.
5 I don't understand word.

2 Put in *that* or *those*.

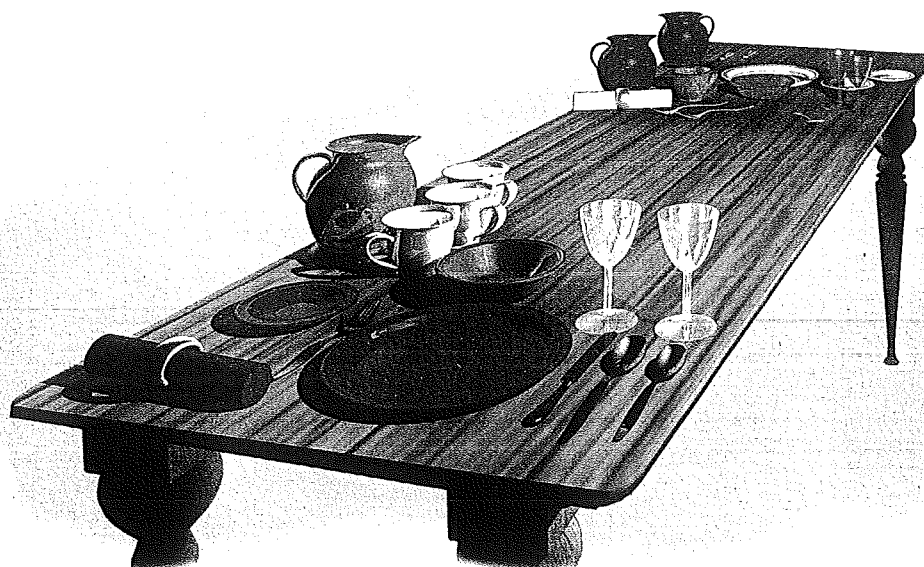
- Ann lives in *that* house over there.
1 Who are people?
2 Could you pass me papers?
3 I don't think train is ours.
4 glasses look very nice.
5 Why is she running after man?

3 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY: cutlery and crockery

Use the words in the box to make ten or more sentences about the colours of the things in the picture. Use a dictionary if necessary.

cup plate saucer knife ✓ fork spoon glass napkin jug bowl

This knife is black. Those knives are silver.



We can use *this* and *these* to talk about things that are **happening now** or **starting now**.
We can use *that* and *those* to talk about things that are **finished**.

I like this music.

Listen to these sentences.

That lesson was boring.

Did you answer those letters yesterday?

4 Circle the correct answer.

▷ Do / Did you like that film?

- 1 *I'm enjoying* / *I enjoyed* these lessons.
- 2 This game *was* / *will be* hard.
- 3 *These* / *Those* potatoes weren't very nice.
- 4 That holiday *is* / *was* great!

We can use *this*, *that*, *these* and *those* **without nouns**.

I don't like this.

Look at these.

Who said that?

Those are pretty.

We can use *this* to **introduce** people, and to introduce ourselves on the telephone.

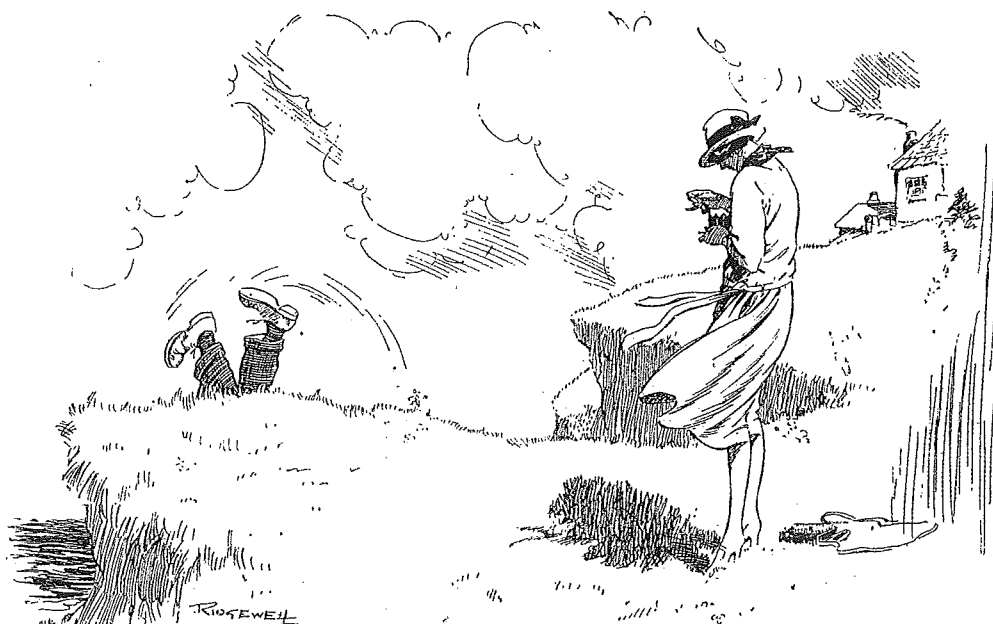
This is my friend Doris.

This is Alex. Can I speak to Fred?

5 Put in *this*, *that*, *these* or *those*.

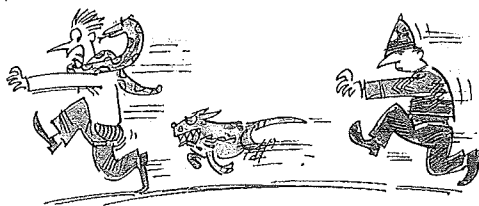
▷ I don't like living in this country.

- 1 Could you bring box to me, please?
- 2 Why did you say
- 3 is Peter – is Mary at home?
- 4 Who are people over there?
- 5 Listen – you will like story.
- 6 Wait – I can't walk fast in shoes.
- 7 '..... is my sister Helen.' 'How do you do?'
- 8 was a wonderful meal – thanks.
- 9 I'm not enjoying conversation.
- 10 Do you remember people that we met in Greece?



'It's no use, Cyril, I don't understand this camera. I can only see your feet.'

some and any I need some sugar. Have you got any?



He's got some problems.



She hasn't got any problems.

We use **some** and **any**, not **a/an**, with uncountable and plural nouns.

They mean 'a limited number or quantity'.

We use **some** in affirmative (肯定) sentences.

We use **any** in negative (否定) sentences, and in most questions.

I'd like **some** water.

Here are **some** flowers for you.

I haven't got **any** money.

There aren't **any** trains today.

Have you got **any** sugar?

Do you speak **any** other languages?

1 Circle the correct answers.

► I'd like some / any help.

1 There aren't **some** / **any** letters for you.

2 Have you got **some** / **any** brothers or sisters?

3 We need **some** / **any** more milk.

4 She's got **some** / **any** interesting friends.

5 Are there **some** / **any** restaurants near here?

6 I'm having **some** / **any** problems with my car.

7 I didn't have **some** / **any** breakfast today.

8 He hasn't done **some** / **any** work for ten years.

9 Do you know **some** / **any** Americans?

2 Complete the sentences with **any** and words from the box.

English newspapers games foreign languages help ✓ more to drink sleep

► Ann likes to do things by herself: she doesn't want **any help**.

1 No, I'm not thirsty – I don't want

2 Joe doesn't speak

3 Our team hasn't won this year.

4 I didn't get last night.

5 I couldn't find at the shop.

We use **some** in questions which expect the answer 'Yes' – for example offers or requests.

Would you like **some** more coffee? Could I have **some** bread?

3 Write sentences with **some**.

1 (Ask for coffee) Could I have

2 (Offer bread) Would you like

3 (Offer rice)

4 (Ask for tomatoes)

5 (Offer more potatoes)

6 (Ask for more milk)

We use *any* with words like *never*, *without* or *hardly*, which have negative meanings.

They never give me any help. I got there without any difficulty.

You made hardly any mistakes.

4 Put the beginnings and ends together.

1 I finished the work without	A any rain. ...
2 I was tired, so I went to bed without	B some rain. ...
3 I'm going to do	C any work in the garden. ...
4 In August we had	D some work in the house. ...
5 In July we hardly had	E any supper. ...
6 She never does	F some supper. ...
7 You're hungry. I'll make you	G any help. ...

We can use *some* and *any* without nouns if the meaning is clear.

'Can you lend me some money?' 'Sorry, I haven't got any.'

'I need some more envelopes.' 'I'll bring you some.'

5 Complete the answers with words from the box and put in *some* or *any*.

buy good got ✓ more ✓ put tomorrow want you

▶ 'How many children has he got?' 'He hasn't ...*got any*.....'

▶ 'This is wonderful soup.' 'Have ...*some more*.....'

1 'How much did the flowers cost?' 'I didn't

2 'We need light bulbs.' 'I'll get

3 'Where's the sugar?' 'There's in front of

4 'Why didn't you buy any cheese?' 'Because I didn't

5 'Shall we go to the cinema?' 'There aren't films.'

6 'The car needs oil.' 'But I've just in.'

6 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY: possessions

Have you got any of the things in the box? Use a dictionary if necessary. Write some sentences with *some* or *any*.

aspirins ballpoint pens dollars jewellery keys love letters
make-up red shoes stamps string ties white socks

I've got some ballpoint pens. I haven't got any red shoes.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

→ For *of* after *some* and *any*, see page 177.

any, not any, no and none

Any is used in negative sentences, but is **not negative**. **Not ... any** is negative.

Sorry, I haven't got any time now. (NOT ~~Sorry, I've got any time now.~~)

1 Complete the sentences with negative past-tense verbs. Use words from the box.

ask be do find get ✓ have

- ▶ I ~~didn't get~~ any letters today. 3 The hotel any free rooms.
 1 There any fruit in the shops. 4 The policeman me any questions.
 2 John any work at university. 5 We any open petrol stations.

We can use **no** instead of **not ... any**. **No** is more emphatic – stronger. Note the sentence structure.

Sorry, I've got no time. (NOT ~~I haven't got no time.~~)




2 Change not ... any to no, or no to not ... any.


- ▶ I haven't got any American friends. *I've got no American friends.*
 ▶ There's no bread. *There isn't any bread.*
 1 She speaks no German. She doesn't
 2 He's written no letters to her.
 3 We don't get any rain here.
 4 There isn't any post on Sundays.
 5 She hasn't got any brothers or sisters.


In conversation, we often make short incomplete sentences with **any** and **no**.


'Can you help me?' 'Sorry, no time.' 'Any letters for me?' 'Yes.'

3 Make short sentences.

- ▶ news 
Any news?
 ▶ 'It's dark.' 'electricity' 
No electricity.
 1 Sorry, milk 

 2 phone calls for me 

 3 more money 

 4 problems today 

Before **of** (see page 177), we use **none**, not **no**. And we use **none**, not **no**, without a noun.

None of them phoned. (NOT ~~No of them~~ ...) There's none in the house. (NOT ~~There's no~~ ...)

4 Put in no or none.

- ▶ ~~None~~ ... of these telephones work. 3 Did you buy milk? There's in the fridge.
 ▶ I had ~~no~~ difficulty understanding her. 4 of us can play the piano.
 1 'How many children has he got?' 5 There are palm trees in Antarctica, and
 2 There are trains after midnight. there are in Greenland.

somebody, anything, nowhere, ...

somebody	someone	something	somewhere	anybody	anyone	anything	anywhere
nobody	no one	nothing	nowhere	everybody	everyone	everything	everywhere

Somebody and *someone* mean the same; so do *anybody* and *anyone*, etc.

The difference between *somebody* etc and *anybody* etc is the same as the difference between *some* and *any* (see pages 162–163). For *every*, see page 174.

Somebody telephoned for you. Has *anybody* seen my keys? She didn't speak to *anyone*.
I've got *something* for you. Do you want *anything* from the shops? I didn't say *anything*.
He lives *somewhere* in London. Have you seen John *anywhere*? She never goes *anywhere*.
Nothing happened. *Everyone* knew that.

After *nobody/no one*, *everybody/everyone*, *everything* and *nothing* we use **singular** verbs.

Everybody knows. (NOT *Everybody know*.) *Everything is OK*. *Nothing happens* here.

1 Complete the words.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| ▷ Isbody at home? | 7 'Where did you go at the weekend?'
'.....where – we stayed at home.' |
| 1 'What did you say?' 'No.....' | 8 I want to tell you some..... |
| 2 I haven't seen Annwhere. | 9 Every..... in my family has blue eyes. |
| 3 There'sone at the door. | 10 I don't knowbody who plays rugby. |
| 4 Can I do any..... to help? | 11 Every..... in this shop is expensive. |
| 5 You can find Coca-Cola every..... | 12 I want to livewhere warm. |
| 6 No..... understands me. | |

2 These are sentences from real conversations. Can you complete them with *somebody*, *anything* etc?

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Does want to speak about that? | 5 Ten people in one room with no bath, no
water, |
| 2 The poor woman has to go. | 6 What can you buy for a woman who has
.....? |
| 3 It doesn't cost | |
| 4 said 'thank you': not one man. | |

3 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY: word order with *somebody* etc; common adjectives Do you know all the adjectives in the box? Use a dictionary if necessary.

boring	hot	intelligent	interesting	nice	sour ✓	sweet	useful	useless	warm
--------	-----	-------------	-------------	------	--------	-------	--------	---------	------

Write your own examples for:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ▷ something sour ...a lemon..... | 5 somewhere very hot |
| 1 something sweet | 6 something useful |
| 2 something interesting | 7 something useless |
| 3 something boring | 8 somebody nice |
| 4 somewhere warm | 9 somebody intelligent |

One negative word (like *nothing*, *never*, *not*) is normally enough (see page 114).

She never says anything. (NOT *She never says nothing*. OR *She doesn't never...*)

Note the difference between *no one* and *none*. *No one* means 'nobody'; *none* means 'not any'.

No one can help me. I wanted some plums, but there were *none* in the shop.

some/any or no article *Have some toast. I don't like toast.*

We use *some* and *any* to talk about limited numbers or quantities. Compare:

LIMITED NUMBERS/QUANTITIES	NOT LIMITED
'Have some toast.' ('one or two pieces')	'No thanks. I don't like toast.' ('toast in general')
I need some new clothes.	She always wears nice clothes.
Is there any water in the fridge?	Is there water on the moon?

We **don't** normally use *some* in descriptions.

She's got black hair. (NOT ~~She's got some black hair.~~)

We **don't** use *some* when we say what people/things are.

Andy and John are students. (NOT ~~Andy and John are some students.~~)

1 Join the beginnings and ends.

1 'What are those?'	A 'Chocolates.' the
2 'What did she give you?'	B any money with you? ...
3 Cheese is made from	C some milk in my coffee? ...
4 Could I have	D 'Some chocolates.' ...
5 Why does she always talk about	E milk. ...
6 Have you got	F money? ...
7 Her children are both	G air. ...
8 In the pub we met	H doctors. ...
9 Let me show you	I good photos. ...
10 Open the window and let in	J some fresh air. ...
11 This camera takes	K some photos of the children. ...
12 You can't live without	L some students. ...

2 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY: buying food

A man went shopping and bought some food. Complete the sentences.
Learn the words for food. Use a dictionary if necessary.

cheese pepper vinegar cornflakes

grapes mustard carrots

rice oil mushrooms

► grapes ☒ He bought some grapes, because he likes ... grapes

► cheese ☒ He didn't buy ... any cheese, because he doesn't like cheese.

1 mustard ☒ He bought some mustard, because he likes

2 mushrooms ☒ He bought, because he likes

3 carrots ☒ He didn't buy any carrots, because he doesn't like

4 vinegar ☒

5 rice ☒

6 pepper ☒

7 cornflakes ☒

8 oil ☒

any = 'one or another – it's not important which'

We can use **any** to mean 'one or another – it's not important which'.

With this meaning, **any** is common in affirmative (肯定) sentences.

'When shall I come and see you?' 'It doesn't matter – **any** time.'

'What newspaper do you want?' 'I don't mind. **Any** paper is OK.'

You can get a passport form in **any** post office.

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY: two useful expressions

It doesn't matter. I don't mind.

① Complete each sentence with *any* and a word from the box.

bank boy bus colour day doctor ✓ problems question supermarket

- ▷ *Any doctor* will tell you to stop smoking.
- He gets angry with who talks to his girlfriend.
 - 'Would you like red, blue, ...?' 'It doesn't matter. is OK.'
 - You can get this kind of rice in
 - I think she knows everything. She can answer; it doesn't matter how difficult it is.
 - If you have come and ask me for help.
 - 'When shall we meet?' 'I don't mind. this week.'
 - 'Where can I change money?' 'In
 - 'Which bus should I get to the station?' '..... – they all go there.'

We can use **anybody**, **anything** and **anywhere** to mean 'it's not important who/what/where'.

It's easy. Anybody can do it. That dog eats anything – meat, bread, shoes, ...

'Where shall I sit?' 'Anywhere you like.'

② Put the beginnings and ends together and put in *anybody*, *anything* or *anywhere*.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 It's not hard to dance. | A 'I don't mind. I'm so hungry |
| 2 'Where would you like to live?' | I'll eat' |
| 3 'What would you like for lunch?' | B 'It's true. Ask' |
| 4 'I don't believe you.' | C 'Yes. Put it you like.' |
| 5 'Can I park the car behind your house?' | D <i>Anybody</i> can do it. 1 |
| 6 Joe's a brilliant pianist. | E He can play in |
| | F '..... in America.' |


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 Any Video. Any DVD. Any Time.

much and many How much milk? How many languages?

We use *much* with singular (uncountable) nouns, and *many* with plurals

Do you listen to *much* music? Do you go to *many* concerts?

1 Put in *much* or *many*.

- ▶ She doesn't speak *much* English.
- ▶ She doesn't buy *many* clothes.
- 1 I haven't got time.
- 2 Do you play football?
- 3 There aren't people here.
- 4 Are there Americans in your company?
- 5 We don't have rain in summer.
- 6 I don't eat meat.
- 7 Have you travelled to countries?
- 8 We don't go to films.
- 9 Was there traffic on the road?
- 10 Not tourists visit our town.
- 11 Do you know songs?

So many worlds,
so much to do,
so little done.
(Alfred Lord Tennyson)

We use *how much* with singular (uncountable) nouns, and *how many* with plurals

How much milk do you want? How many languages are there in the world?

2 Write the questions. Do you know the answers? (See the bottom of the page.)

- ▶ plays / Shakespeare / write *How many plays did Shakespeare write?*
- 1 symphonies / Beethoven / write
- 2 cents / in a dollar are there
- 3 kilometres / in a mile
- 4 states / in the USA
- 5 blood / in a person's body is there
- 6 air / we breathe / every minute do we

We can use *much* and *many* without nouns if the meaning is clear.

'Have you got any money?' 'Not *much*.' 'How many people were there?' 'Not *many*.'

Much and *many* are used mostly in questions and negatives. They are unusual in affirmative sentences. In an informal style, we prefer expressions like *a lot of* (see page 169).

'Do you get *much* snow in winter?' 'Not *much*, but we get *a lot of* rain.' (NOT ...-we get *much* rain.)

'Have you got *many* English friends?' 'No, I haven't got *many* English friends. But I've got *a lot of* American friends.' (NOT USUALLY ... I've got *many* American friends.)

→ For *too much* and *too many*, see page 172.

→ For *of* after *much* and *many*, see page 177.

▶ thirty-seven 1 nine 2 a hundred 3 1.6 4 fifty 5 five/six litres 6 six/seven litres

a lot of and lots of

A *lot of* and *lots of* are common in an informal style. They mean the same.

I haven't got a lot of time just now. He's got lots of money and lots of friends.

We can use both expressions before singular (uncountable) or plural nouns.

• *a lot of / lots of* + singular subject: singular verb

A lot of his work is good. Lots of his work is good. (NOT ~~Lots of his work are good.~~)

• *a lot of / lots of* + plural subject: plural verb

A lot of his ideas are good. (NOT ~~A lot of his ideas is good.~~) Lots of his ideas are good.

1 Circle the correct answer.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Lots of people <i>have / has</i> computers now. | 4 A lot of my friends <i>work / works</i> in London. |
| 2 There <i>is / are</i> lots of cinemas near here. | 5 There <i>is / are</i> lots of food in the fridge. |
| 3 Lots of snow <i>has / have</i> fallen today. | 6 A lot of things <i>need / needs</i> to change. |

In affirmative (■) sentences in conversation, *a lot of* and *lots of* are more natural than *much/many* (see page 168).

This car uses lots of petrol.

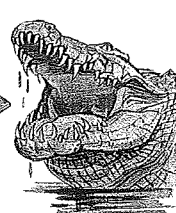
(NOT ~~This car uses much petrol.~~)

We eat a lot of vegetables.

(NOT ~~We eat many vegetables.~~)

not much hair

not many teeth



a lot of / lots of hair

a lot of / lots of teeth

2 Make these expressions affirmative (■).

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| ▷ not much time <i>a lot / lots of time</i> | 3 not much football |
| ▷ not many people <i>a lot / lots of people</i> | 4 not many languages |
| 1 not much work | 5 not many houses |
| 2 not many ideas | 6 not much sleep |

3 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY: towns

Make sure you know the words in the box. Use a dictionary if necessary. Then write three sentences about a town, using *a lot of / lots of / not much / not many*.

bookshops	cinemas	hotels	industry	libraries	markets	nightlife
parks	restaurants	theatres	traffic			

▷ In Oxford there are a lot of museums; there is not much industry.....

1 In

2

3

If we use *a lot* or *lots* with a noun, we always use *of*.

If we use *a lot* or *lots* without a noun, we don't use *of*.

'Have you got a lot of work?' (NOT ~~...a lot work.~~) 'Yes, a lot.' (NOT ~~'Yes, a lot of.'~~)

a little and a few a little English; a few words

We use *a little* with **singular** (uncountable) nouns, and *a few* with **plurals**.
If you're hungry, we've got *a little soup* and *a few tomatoes*.

① Put in *a little* or *a few*.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 I know English. | 6 Could I have more coffee? |
| 2 And I speak words of Spanish. | 7 I'd like to ask you questions. |
| 3 I'll be on holiday in days. | 8 I'm having trouble with the police. |
| 4 Can you give me help? | 9 The soup needs more salt. |
| 5 Ann will be ready in minutes. | 10 I'm going away for weeks. |

Little and *few* (without *a*) have a rather negative (■) meaning (like *not much/many*).
A little and *a few* have a more positive (■) meaning (like *some*).

We've got a little food in the house if you're hungry. (= 'some, better than nothing')
There was little food in the house, so we went to a restaurant. (= 'not much, not enough')
His lesson was very difficult, but a few students understood it. (= 'more than I expected')
His lesson was so difficult that few students understood it. (= 'not many, hardly any')

② Circle the correct answer.

- I have little / *a little* time to read newspapers and no time at all to read books.
- 1 Come about 8 o'clock; I'll have *little* / *a little* time then.
 - 2 There was *little* / *a little* water on the mountain, and we all got very thirsty.
 - 3 Foreign languages are difficult, and *few* / *a few* people learn them perfectly.
 - 4 I'm going to Scotland with *few* / *a few* friends next week.
 - 5 I've brought you *few* / *a few* flowers.
 - 6 Life is very hard in the Arctic, so *few* / *a few* people live there.

Little and *few* are rather formal; in conversation we use *not much/many* or *only a little/few*.

There wasn't much food in the house. OR *There was only a little food in the house.*

The lesson was so difficult that not many / only a few students understood it.

③ Make these sentences more conversational.

- I speak little English. ~~I only speak a little English.~~ OR ~~I don't speak much English.~~
- 1 There was little room on the bus.
 - 2 Few people learn foreign languages perfectly.
 - 3 She has few friends.
 - 4 We get little rain here in summer.
 - 5 This car uses little petrol.
 - 6 There are few flowers in the garden.

We can use (*a*) *little* and (*a*) *few* without nouns if the meaning is clear.

'Have you got any money?' 'A little.' 'Did you buy any clothes?' 'A few.'

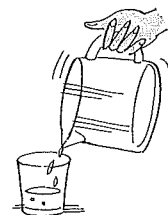
→ For *of* after *little* and *few*, see page 177.

enough money; fast enough

We put *enough* before singular (uncountable) or plural nouns.

Have you got enough money for the bus? There aren't enough plates for everybody.

1 Look at the pictures and complete the descriptions.



1 not food 2 strings 3 seats 4

2 Use *enough* with words from the box to complete the sentences.

buses / chairs girls money salt time work

- You need a car in our village, because there aren't *enough buses*.
- 1 Have you got to finish the work?
- 2 There were plenty of boys at the party, but not
- 3 We couldn't sit down because there weren't
- 4 I won't pass the exam because I haven't done
- 5 I've got just for a ticket to America.
- 6 This soup isn't very nice. There's not in it.

We put *enough* after adjectives and adverbs.

This room isn't *big enough*. (NOT ... *enough big*) You're not walking *fast enough*.

3 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY: common adjectives

Make sure you know the words in the box. Use a dictionary if necessary. Then complete the list with *not ... enough*.

bright clear comfortable deep easy fresh interesting ✓ loud

- | | POSSIBLE PROBLEMS | | POSSIBLE PROBLEMS |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ► a book | <i>not interesting enough</i> ... | 4 an exercise | |
| 1 an alarm clock | | 5 an explanation | |
| 2 a chair | | 6 eggs | |
| 3 a lamp | | 7 a swimming pool | |

4 Put *enough* with each word.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| ► old <i>old enough</i> | 2 beds | 5 milk |
| ► people <i>enough people</i> | 3 often | 6 help |
| 1 warm | 4 quiet | 7 sweet |

We can use *enough* without a noun if the meaning is clear.

'More coffee?' 'No, thanks. I've got *enough*.'

too, too much/many and not enough

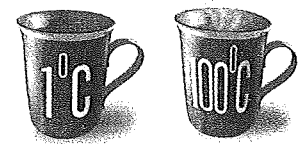
We use *too* with adjectives and adverbs. We use *too much/many* with nouns

This coffee's too cold. (NOT ... too much cold...)

He drives too fast

I've got too much work and not enough time.

You ask too many questions



not hot enough

too hot

① Put in *too*, *too much* or *too many*.

- | | | | |
|---|----------------|----|-----------------|
| 1 | old | 6 | work |
| 2 | trouble | 7 | hot |
| 3 | problems | 8 | students |
| 4 | money | 9 | cars |
| 5 | ill | 10 | difficult |

2 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY: common adjectives

Make sure you know the words in the box. Use a dictionary if necessary. Then change the expressions.

cheap	dry	expensive	fast ✓	hard	heavy	high	light	low
narrow	short	slow ✓	soft	tall	thick	thin	wet	wide

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| ▷ not fast enough = ... <u>too slow</u> | 4 not hard enough = |
| ▷ too slow = ... <u>not fast enough</u> | 5 too narrow = |
| 1 not high enough = | 6 too expensive = |
| 2 not tall enough = | 7 too dry = |
| 3 not heavy enough = | 8 too thick = |

3 A man is going walking in the mountains for three days. Look at the things that he is taking and give your opinion, using (not) *enough* or *too much/many*. Use a dictionary if necessary.

HE IS TAKING	YOUR OPINION
1 packet of soup	▶ <i>not enough soup</i>
1 camera	▶ <i>enough cameras</i>
50 films	▶ <i>too many films</i>
5 pairs of socks	1
1 pair of boots	2
3 pocket torches	3
1 tube of sun-cream	4
2 waterproof jackets	5
2 pairs of sunglasses	6
10 kg of bread	7
2 kg of cheese	8
100 cl of water	9
1 orange	10
1 bar of chocolate	11
1 small bar of soap	12
3 toothbrushes	13



→ For infinitives after *enough* and *too* (for example *old enough to work*, *too tired to speak*), see page 126.

→ For the difference between *much* and *many*, see page 168.

→ For *enough*, see page 171.

all (of) my friends; all of them; they are all ...

We can often drop **of** after **all**.

ALL WITHOUT OF
before (adjective +) noun

All birds lay eggs. (NOT All of birds...)
I like all good music

ALL (OF)

before the, my/your etc, this/that etc

Did you eat all (of) the rice?
All (of) my friends like music.

ALL OF

before it/us/you/them

I didn't eat all of it
She's invited all of us

1 Put in all, all (of) or all of.

- ▷ All..... cars break down sometimes.
- ▷ I've read all (of)..... these magazines.
- ▷ He wants all of..... us to be there at ten o'clock.
- 1 Have you finished your work?
- 2 I wrote to them.
- 3 babies cry.
- 4 She telephones her friends every day.
- 5 This is a present for you.
- 6 I like nearly music.
- 7 us felt the same.
- 8 the restaurants were full.

All human beings are born free
and equal in dignity and rights.
(Universal Declaration of Human Rights)

Justice is open to all people in the
same way as the Ritz Hotel.
(Judge Sturgess)

All animals are equal but some are
more equal than others.
(George Orwell)

All can also go with a verb.

The trains all stop at Cardiff. We usually all work on Saturdays.

2 Change the sentences to put all with the verb.

- ▷ All my family like travelling. My family all like travelling.
- 1 All the buses run on Sundays.
- 2 All the films start at 7 o'clock.
- 3 All our secretaries speak Arabic.
- 4 All these coats cost the same.

All goes after auxiliary verbs (will, have, can etc) and after are and were.

The visitors have all arrived. (NOT ...all-have-arrived.) You are all late. (NOT-You-all-are-late.)

3 Change the sentences.

- ▷ All the lessons will start on Tuesday. The lessons will all start on Tuesday.
- 1 All these children can swim.
- 2 All our windows are dirty.
- 3 Sorry, all the tickets have gone.
- 4 All the shops will be open tomorrow.

We don't normally use all without a noun to mean 'everybody' or 'everything'.

Everybody knows that. (NOT All-know-that.)

I've forgotten everything. (NOT-I've-forgotten-all.) 'What did you tell him?' 'Everything.'

→ For everybody, everything etc, see page 165.

→ For all and every, see page 174.

all children; every child

We can use *all* and *every* with similar meanings, but the grammar is different.

ALL + PLURAL

All children are different.

All teachers make mistakes.

EVERY + SINGULAR

Every child is different. (NOT ~~All child~~ ...)

Every teacher makes mistakes.

We can use other determiners (*the, my, this* etc) after *all*, but not after *every* (see page 175).

All the shops were closed.

all my friends all these bills

Every shop was closed. (NOT ~~Every the shop~~ ...)

every friend (NOT ~~every my friend~~) every bill

1 Rewrite the sentences with *every*.

- ▷ All the buses were late. *Every bus was late.*
- 1 All animals breathe air.
- 2 She's read all the books in the library.
- 3 I paid all the bills.
- 4 All the computers are working today.
- 5 All languages have verbs.
- 6 All London trains stop at Reading.

2 Put in *all* or *every*.

- 1 Not birds can fly.
- 2 Not mistake is important.
- 3 I played in nearly match.
- 4 We lost nearly the matches.
- 5 office in this building has central heating.
- 6 babies cry.
- 7 the clocks in the house are wrong.
- 8 I play tennis for an hour day.
- 9 cup in the house is broken.
- 10 languages are difficult.
- 11 his children have left home.
- 12 'Do you believe me?' 'I believe word.'

All women become like their mothers.
That is their tragedy.
No man does. That's his.
(Oscar Wilde)

Every day, in every way, I am getting
better and better.
(Emile Coué)

All + singular means 'every part of'; it is **different** from *every + singular*.

She was there all day. (= 'from morning to night')

She was there every day. (= 'Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, ...')

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY: useful expressions with *all* and *every*

all day/morning/afternoon/evening/night/week *She's been crying all evening.*

every day (= 'on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, etc') *I play tennis every day.*

every three days, every two weeks, etc *I go to see my father every two weeks.*

every other day/week/etc (= 'every two days/weeks/etc') *I phone her every other day.*

all the time *She worries about him all the time.*

all my life *All my life I've wanted to go to Peru.*

all right (= 'OK') *'I'm going home now.' 'All right.'*

every and each; every one

Every and each mean the same. They are both used with singular nouns and verbs.
Every is more common.

Every/Each day brings a new problem.

We often use each when we want to say that things are separate or different. Compare:

We asked every politician the same question.

Each politician gave a different answer.



We use every for three or more. We use each for two or more.

She had a ring on every finger. She had a bag in each hand. (NOT ... in every hand.)

1 Circle the best answer.

- ▷ I work each / every day except Sunday.
- Each / Every day is new and different.
 - Not each / every Canadian speaks English.
 - I looked for my keys in each / every pocket, one after the other.
 - She wrote a personal answer to each / every letter.
 - The doctor examined each / every patient very carefully.
 - Each / Every house in this street looks the same.
 - But inside, each / every house is quite different.
 - There's a shop at each / every end of the street.

Before of (see page 177), or with no noun, we use every one, not every.

She knows every one of her students by name. (NOT ... every of her students ...)

He's got hundreds of books, and he's read every one. (NOT ... he's read every.)

2 Put in every or every one.

- of these oranges is bad.
- I learnt Latin for seven years at school, but I've forgotten word.
- 'Can I have one of those chocolates?' 'Sorry, I've eaten
- of his teachers said he was stupid; but he did well in of his exams.
- When the soldiers left the town they burnt down house.
- The questions were easy; I could answer

→ Every one is not the same as everyone meaning 'everybody' – see page 165.

both, either and neither

We use *both*, *either* and *neither* to talk about two people or things.

Both (● + ● = 'one and the other') has a plural noun.

Either (● / ● = 'one or the other') has a singular noun.

Neither (✕ ✕ = 'not either, not one and not the other') has a singular noun.

'Are you free on Monday or Wednesday?' 'I'm free on *both* days.'

'Which day is better for you?' 'Either day is OK.'

'About four o'clock?' 'No, sorry, I'm not free on *either* afternoon.'

'What about Thursday or Saturday, then?' 'No, *neither* day is any good.'

1 Put in *both*, *either* or *neither*.

- 1 children are very tall.
- 2 I'm busy on afternoons.
- 3 'Which room shall I use?' 'Number 6 or number 8: room is OK.'
- 4 students tried the exam, but student passed.
- 5 I'm lucky – I can write with hand.
- 6 It's very heavy: use hands to carry it.
- 7 coat will look good on you. Why don't you buy one?'
- 8 'No, colour really looks good. I don't like coat.
And coats are very expensive.'

2 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY: things that come in twos

Make sure you know all these words. Use a dictionary if necessary. Then complete the sentences, using *both*.

ankle ✓	direction	ear-ring	end	knee	parent	side	sock	team
---------	-----------	----------	-----	------	--------	------	------	------

- I hurt *both ankles* playing football.
- 1 Cars are parked on of the road.
 - 2 of her are doctors.
 - 3 Traffic on the road was very slow in
 - 4 are playing really badly.
 - 5 She hurt skiing.
 - 6 I've lost of my
– have you seen them anywhere?
 - 7 Police were stopping cars at of the bridge.
 - 8 That child has got holes in of his

We can use *both of* before *the*, *my/your* etc and *these/those*, but we often leave out *of* or *the*.

both of the children OR *both the children* OR *both children* *both (of) my parents*

We always use *both of* before *us/you/them*.

both of us (NOT ~~*both us*~~)

3 Rewrite the expressions without *of* or *the* if possible.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| ► both of my parents ... <i>both my parents</i> | 3 both of you |
| ► both of the houses ... <i>both houses</i> | 4 both of our jobs |
| ► both of them ... <i>both of them</i> | 5 both of the shops |
| 1 both of these books | 6 both of my uncles |
| 2 both of the doors | |

determiners and of *most people; most of us*

Sometimes we use **determiners** (*some, any, much, many, few, enough* etc) with **of**.

DETERMINER + OF

- before *the*: *some of the people here*
- before *this* etc: *too many of those books*
- before *my* etc: *a few of our friends*
- before *it, us* etc: *enough of it most of them*

DETERMINER WITHOUT OF

- some people* (NOT *some of people*)
- too many old books*
- a few friends*
- enough milk most students*

1 Change the expressions.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ▷ some houses (<i>those</i>) <i>some of those houses</i> | 4 some big plates (<i>the</i>) |
| 1 not much time (<i>the</i>) | 5 a few ideas (<i>her</i>) |
| 2 any friends (<i>my</i>) | 6 most mistakes (<i>these</i>) |
| 3 enough meat (<i>that</i>) | |

2 Put in *of* or nothing (-).

- | | |
|--|---|
| ▷ Some people don't like her. | 5 There wasn't enough food for everybody. |
| ▷ Some the people in the class don't like her. | 6 I didn't have much time to talk to her. |
| 1 Can you lend me some more money? | 7 A few us want to change things. |
| 2 I've lost some the addresses. | 8 I spend a lot my time in Scotland. |
| 3 I don't like many his books. | 9 We haven't got any more eggs. |
| 4 She knows a few those people. | 10 She didn't eat much it. |

Note the difference between *most people/things* (in general) and *most of the people/things* (particular ones).

Most people like dancing.

You can pay by credit card in most shops

Most of the people at the party were dancing.

Most of the shops here are open on Sundays.

3 Put in *most* or *most of the*.

- 1 people talk to themselves.
- 2 I know people in our village.
- 3 people on the bus had no tickets.
- 4 people like music.
- 5 cars are expensive.
- 6 There are students in houses in this street.
- 7 cats eat fish.
- 8 Our cat eats things: fish, meat, biscuits, cheese, ...
- 9 I understand words in this book.
- 10 She's very friendly: she gets on well with people.

→ For *a lot of*, see page 169.

→ For *both (of)*, see page 176.

→ For *all (of)*, see page 173.

→ For *no* and *none (of)*, see page 164.

→ For *every* and *every one (of)*, see pages 174–175.

test yourself determiners

1 Put in *this, that, these or those*.

- 1 Listen to You'll love it!
- 2 I didn't like film yesterday.
- 3 Who are people in John's car?
- 4 '..... is my friend Pat.' 'How do you do?'

2 Circle the correct answers.

- 1 I need / I don't need some help.
- 2 There are *no letters* / *any letters* for you.
- 3 'What's the problem?' 'Any.' / 'Anything.' / 'Nothing.'
- 4 'Where shall I sit?' 'Anywhere.' / 'Everywhere.'
- 5 She's got *beautiful eyes* / *some beautiful eyes*.
- 6 She didn't eat *much* / *many* breakfast.
- 7 Were there *much* / *many* people at the party?
- 8 James always has *much* / *lots of* money.
- 9 A lot of my friends *think* / *thinks* I'm wrong.
- 10 There *is* / *are* lots of time before the shop closes.
- 11 I don't go to *a lot* / *many* parties.
- 12 Am I driving *too* / *too much* fast?
- 13 Are those shoes *big enough*? / *enough big*?
- 14 *Is* / *Are* everybody ready?

3 Put in *all, each, every, everybody or everything*.

- 1 Not bird can fly.
- 2 I pronounced word separately, very slowly.
- 3 We'll start when student has arrived.
- 4 There's a pub at end of our street.
- 5 Tell me
- 6 She stayed in bed day yesterday.
- 7 Do you know here?

4 Put in the correct answers.

- 1 roads are closed. (*Either / Neither / Both*)
- 2 'Which car can I take?' 'It doesn't matter - car is OK.' (*either / neither / both*)
- 3 The police questioned of the students. (*every / every one*)
- 4 people like animals. (*Most / Most of the*)
- 5 I didn't like those books. (*many / many of*)
- 6 'How many books have you got to read?' '.....' (*A lot / A lot of*)
- 7 Can I give you my answer tomorrow? I need time to think. (*little / a little*)
- 8 His ideas are so difficult that people understand them. (*few / a few*)

5 Make these sentences more conversational.

- 1 She has little money.
- 2 I have many friends in Edinburgh.

More difficult questions