

96 All, half, most, some, no and none

A All, most and some

We can use **all**, **most** and **some** before a plural or an uncountable noun.

All plants need water. All matter is made up of atoms.

Most people would like more money. Some food makes me ill.

All plants means 'all plants in general/in the world'. *Most people* means 'most people in this country/in the world'. *Some food* means 'some food but not all food'. Here **some** is pronounced /sA.m/.

B All of, half of, most of and some of

Laura: *Why do you keep all of these clothes? You never wear most of them. You've had some of your jackets for ten years. Why don't you throw them all out? This one is completely out of fashion.* Trevor: *Well, I thought if I waited long enough, it might come back into fashion.*

All of these clothes has a specific meaning. Laura is talking about Trevor's clothes, not about clothes in general.

We can use **all (of)**, **half (of)**, **most of** and **some of**. *Have all (of) the plants died? ~ No, not all of them. Most of the people who live around here are students. I've spent most of my money already. Half (of) the audience left before the end of the film. Some of that food from the party was all right, but I threw some of it away.*

We can leave out **of** after **all** or **half**, but not before a pronoun.

all of these clothes on all the clothes BUT all of them NOT all them

half of our group OR half our group BUT half of us NOT half us We can

also use **all** in mid position (see Unit 113B) or after a pronoun.

These cups are all dirty. I'll have to clean them all.

The guests have all gone now. I think they all enjoyed themselves.

We can use **most** and **some** on their own.

The band sang a few songs. Most were old ones, but some were new.

C All meaning 'everything' or 'the only thing'

We can use **all** with a clause to mean 'everything' or 'the only thing'.

Tell me all you know. All I did was ask a simple question. Here *you know* and *I did* are clauses. We do not normally use **all** without the clause.

Tell me everything, NOT Tell me all.

D No and none

We use **no** with a noun.

We've rung all the hotels, and there are no rooms available. I'm afraid I've got no money. (= I haven't got any money.)

We use **none** with **of** or on its own.

None of my friends will be at the party. Look at these clothes. None of them are in fashion now. I wanted some cake, but there was none left, NOT There was no left.

86 Cars or the cars? 94 Some and any 103 Everyone, etc

96 Exercises

1 All, most, half, some and none (B, D)

Read this advertisement for some new flats and then complete the sentences.
Put in *all of them*, *most of them*, *half of them*, *some of them* and *none of them*.

Hartley House is an old manor house which has been converted into thirty one-bedroom and two-bedroom flats. All the flats have a fitted kitchen, bathroom and large living-room. Ten of them have a separate dining-room. Twenty-five of the flats have a view of the sea, and fifteen have a private balcony. All thirty flats are still for sale. Ring us now for more details.

- The flats are modern. *All of them* have a fitted kitchen.
- 1have two bedrooms.
- 2 From you can see the sea.
- 3 have a private balcony.
- 4have a large living-room.
- 5 There's also a dining-room in
- 6has been sold yet.

2 All, most, some and none (B, D)

There was a quiz evening yesterday. Six friends took part, and they all answered twenty questions. Did they get all, most, some or none of them right?

- ? Natasha answered all twenty correctly. *She got all of them right.*
- ? Daniel's score was fifteen. *He got most of them right.*
- 1 Jessica had only eight correct answers.
- 2 Matthew got them all right except three.
- 3 Andrew gave twenty correct answers.
- 4 But poor Vicky didn't get a single one right

3 All, most, no and none (A-D)

Complete the conversations. Use the word in brackets with *all*, *all the*, *most*, *most of the*, *no* or *none of the*.

- Andrew: I wonder where they make this milk.
Jessica: It isn't made in a factory, Andrew. *All milk* (milk) comes from animals.
- Rita: What do you usually do on a Sunday?
Mike: Not much. We spend *most of the time* (time) reading the papers.
- 1 Claire: In general, people aren't interested in politics, are they?
Mark: I think (people) are bored by the subject.
- 2 Vicky: These new flats are supposed to be for students.
Rachel: That's ridiculous.....(student) in the world could possibly afford such a high rent.
- 3 Tom: Who's paying for the new ice-rink to be built?
Nick: Well,(money) will come from the government, but the city has to pay a quarter of the cost.
- 4 Melanie: We should ban cars..... (cars) pollute the air, don't they?
David: Well, except electric ones, I suppose.
- 5 Vicky: What kind of fruit should you eat to stay healthy?
Natasha: I don't think it matters..... (fruit) is good for you, isn't it?
- 6 Tom: I knew there had been a power cut because it was so dark everywhere.
Harriet: Yes, (lights) in our street went out.

97 Every, each, whole, both, either and neither

A Every and each

We use **every** and **each** before a singular noun to talk about a whole group.

*The police questioned **every person/each person** in the building.*

Every room/Each room has a number. In many contexts either word is possible, but there is a difference in meaning.

EVERY

Every person means 'all the people', 'everyone'.

***Every guest** watched as the President came in.*

*I go for a walk **every day**.*

Every means three or more, usually a large number.

*There were cars parked along **every street** in town. (= all the streets)*

EACH

Each person means all the people seen as individuals, one by one.

***Each guest** (in turn) shook hands with him.*

***Each day** seemed to pass very slowly.*

Each is more usual with smaller groups and can mean only two.

*There were cars parked along **each side** of the street. (= both sides)*

We can use **each** (but not **every**) on its own or with of.

*There are six flats. **Each** has its own entrance, NOT **Every** has...*

***Each of** the six flats has its own entrance, NOT **Every of** the ...*

We can also say **Each one/Every one** has its own entrance.

We can also use **each** in mid position (see Unit 113B) or after a pronoun.

***We've each got** our own desk. They gave **us each** a desk.*

Compare **every** and **all** before **day, morning, week**, etc. *I*

*travel **every day**. (= Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,...) I*

*was travelling **all day**. (= from morning till evening)*

B Whole

We use **whole** before a singular noun. It means 'all' or 'complete'.

*The baby cried **the whole time**. (= all the time) I've spent **my***

whole life** waiting for this moment. (= all my life) We'll need **a

***whole loaf** to make sandwiches for everyone.*

C Both, either and neither

We use **both, either** and **neither** for two things.

*I've got two bicycles. **Both** of them are quite old. I've given up cycling, so I don't ride **either** of them any more. **Neither** of them is in very good condition, I'm afraid.*

Both means 'the one and the other'. We can use it in the following structures.

*We had two letters this morning, and **both letters/both the letters/both of the letters/both of them** are*

*bills We can also use **both** in mid position (see Unit 113B) or after a pronoun.*

*The letters **are both** bills. I've opened **them both**.*

Either means 'the one or the other', and **neither** means 'not the one or the other'.

*I haven't met **either twin/either of the twins/either of them**.*

Neither shoe fits/Neither of the shoes fit(s)/Neither of them fit(s).

We can use **both, either** and **neither** on their own.

*The store has two lifts, and **both** are out of order/**neither** is working.*

97 Exercises

1 Every and each (A)

Complete the dialogue. Put in *every* or *each*. Sometimes both are possible.

Laura: It's a lot bigger than your last house, isn't it? Did you say there are four people living here?

Natasha: Yes, and we (►)each have our own bedroom.

Laura: Does (1)..... person pay a quarter of the rent?

Natasha: That's right. On the first of (2)month.

Laura: It must be fantastic for parties.

Natasha: Yes, it is. We don't have one (3).....week, but almost!

Laura: Isn't that rather expensive?

Natasha: Not if (4).....guest brings something to eat or drink! Anyway, there'll be no more parties until our exams are over. We're spending (5)..... moment revising.

2 Every, all and whole (A-B)

Put in *every*, *all* or *the whole* and the word in brackets. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

► Melanie is a religious person. She goes to church *every Sunday* (Sunday).

1 The weather has been awful today. It's been raining..... (day).

2 I just can't sleep. I spent..... (night) lying awake.

3 Sarah gets the train at half past seven..... (morning).

4 It's eleven o'clock. Are you going to lie in bed.....(morning)?

5 Last Saturday Trevor spent(day) putting up some shelves.

6 Why are you in such a hurry (time) I see you?

3 Both, either and neither (C)

There are two pubs in Brickfield, The White Horse and The Ship. Look at the information and then write the sentences. Use *both of them*, *one of them* or *neither of them*.

THE WHITE HORSE

MEALS BAR SNACKS FAMILY ROOM

THE SHIP

MEALS SEPARATE RESTAURANT
BAR SNACKS NON-SMOKING AREA

► (serve meals) *Both of them serve meals.*

1 (have a separate restaurant) ...

2 (serve bar snacks) ...

3 (have a family room)

4 (allow pub games)

5 (have live music)

6 (have a non-smoking area)...

4 Every, each, whole, both, either and neither (A-C)

Complete the conversation. Put in *every*, *each*, *whole*, *both*, *either* or *neither*.

Assistant: These plain sofas come in two different styles.

Sarah: I think (►)both styles are rather old-fashioned. (1)..... of them is really what I want. I don't like (2)..... of them, I'm afraid.

Assistant: What about a patterned fabric? There are some lovely colours here.

Sarah: I feel more and more unsure with (3)..... new fabric I look at.

Mark: We haven't got time to look at (4)..... fabric in the shop. We've been in here a (5)..... hour already, you know.

TEST 16 This, my, some, a lot of, all, etc (Units 91-97)

Test 16A

Look at what people are saying and choose the correct meaning.

- Polly: Let's sit under these trees, shall we?
The trees are a) near Polly. b) a long way away from Polly.
- 1 Martin: My friend and I ate a whole loaf.
Martin and his friend ate a) part of the loaf, b) all the loaf.
- 2 Nigel: The girls' dog has gone missing.
The dog belongs to a) one girl, b) more than one girl.
- 3 Tessa: My brother has got his own office.
Tessa's brother a) works alone in the office, b) shares the office with another person.
- 4 Nancy: The weather looks a little better, I think.
How does Nancy feel about the weather? a) Hopeful, b) Not very hopeful.
- 5 Ben: I can't answer either of these questions.
How many questions is Ben talking about? a) One. b) Two. c) O More than two.
- 6 Adrian: The children can keep any tennis balls they find.
Will they find any tennis balls? a) Yes. b) No. c) Adrian doesn't know.

Test 16B

Decide which word is correct.

- What colour shall we have? ~ I don't mind. Pick *any* colour you like.
a) any b) some c) that d) what
- 1 Peter has two brothers, but he doesn't speak to..... of them.
a) any b) both c) either d) neither
- 2 has left a bicycle outside.
a) Anyone b) Anything c) Someone d) Something
- 3 I like pictures here. ~ Yes, so do I.
a) that b) these c) this d) those
- 4 Would you mind waiting..... minutes?
a) a few b) a little c) few d) little
- 5 countries still have a king or a queen, don't they?
a) Any b) Half c) Part d) Some
- 6 Safety should come first..... lives shouldn't be put at risk,
a) People b) Peoples c) People's d) Peoples'
- 7 Nigel isn't very well. ~ Oh, I'm sorry to hear
a) so b) that c) this d) you
- 8 Mr Jones is an uncle of
a) Polly b) Pollys c) Polly's d) Pollys'

Test 16C

Tessa is walking along the street when she sees her old friend Angela.

Read the conversation and write the missing words. Use one word only in each space.

Tessa: Hello, Angela. How are you?

Angela: Tessa! Hello! Shall we have lunch together?

Tessa: I was just going to the bank to get (►)some[>] money. I have to be back at the office in (1).....few minutes. My life's one mad rush.

Angela: So is (2)..... I'm working for Tuffex Plastics now. And my daughter has invited three

friends (3)..... hers to stay. I wish I didn't have so (4)..... things to do at once.
 Tessa: I'm glad I've run into you. I never see (5)..... else from our old gang. (6)..... of them seem to be around any more.
 Angela: I think they've (7)..... moved away, except us two. Carol went to Japan.
 Tessa: Angela, would you like to come for a meal some time?
 Angela: Oh, that would be lovely. We'll certainly have a (8)..... to talk about.
 Tessa: Maybe we'll need a (9)..... day. What about the Saturday after next?

Test 16D

Each of the sentences has a mistake in it. Write the correct sentence.

- ~~Are you going on holiday that year?~~ *Are you going on holiday this year?*
- 1 ~~That was a very good idea of you.~~
- 2 ~~You've got a lot books, haven't you?~~
- 3 ~~I don't know the meeting's time.~~
- 4 ~~Nigel has hurt the leg.~~
- 5 ~~All rooms in the house were cold.~~
- 6 ~~Wear everything it doesn't matter what~~
- 7 ~~Every of the four doors was locked.~~
- 8 ~~I live my life, and my sister lives her.~~
- 9 ~~The both socks have got holes in them.~~
- 10 ~~Here's a copy of this week magazine.~~
- 11 ~~This sweater is losing it's color.~~
- 12 ~~I want some paper, but there's no in here~~

Test 16E

Write a second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the word in brackets.

- When I was on holiday, it rained all week, (whole)
When I was on holiday, it rained the whole week.
- 1 I've lived here more than half my life, (most)
- 2 All the hotels were full, (every)
- 3 The house on the corner is bigger than our house, (ours)
- 4 I've forgotten my doctor's name, (of)
- 5 We haven't had much warning of the changes, (little)
- 6 Such a large number of people have applied for the job. (so)
- 7 I met one of your old boyfriends at a party, (an)
- 8 Both the chairs are uncomfortable, (neither)
- 9 My holiday starts ten days from now. (time)