

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

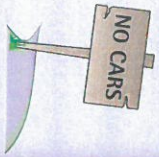
| | | | | | | |
|-----|------|-----|------|-----------|------------|----|
| all | some | any | most | much/many | little/few | no |
|-----|------|-----|------|-----------|------------|----|

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)



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

You can use the words in the box with of (some of / most of etc.):

- We use some of / most of / none of etc. + *the/this/those/those/any* ... etc. So you can say 'some of the people', 'some of those people' (*but not* 'some of people'):
- 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 cannot leave out of before *it/us/you/them*:

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

D

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

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

Exercises

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

- 1 All cars have wheels. (*the sentence is already complete*)
- 2 None of this money is mine.
- 3 Some films are very violent.
- 4 Some the films I've seen recently have been very violent.
- 5 Joe never goes to museums. He says that all museums are boring.
- 6 I think some people watch too much television.
- 7 'Are any those letters for me?' 'No, they're all for me.'
- 8 Kate has lived in London most her life.
- 9 Jim has lived in Chicago all his life.
- 10 Most days I get up before 7 o'clock.

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

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

- 1 I haven't read many of these books.
- 2 All cars have wheels.
- 3 I spend much gardening.
- 4 Many are caused by bad driving.
- 5 It's a historic town. Many are over 400 years old.
- 6 When she got married, she kept it a secret. She didn't tell any in the south.
- 7 Not many people live in the north of the country. Most live in the south.
- 8 Not all can fly. For example, the penguin can't fly.
- 9 Our team played badly and lost the game. None played well.
- 10 Julia 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 had a very lazy holiday. We spent most of on the beach.
- 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 'Have you spent all I gave you?' 'No, there's still some left.'

88.4 Complete the sentences. Use:

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

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

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

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

- For example, you are going out to eat. There are two possible restaurants. You say:
- Both restaurants are very good. (*not* The both restaurants)
 - Neither restaurant is expensive.
 - We can go to either restaurant. I don't mind. (either = one or the other, it doesn't matter which one)

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

We use **both of / neither of / either of + 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 to after **both**. So you can say:
 - Both my parents are from London. *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 Spanish?
- 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 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.'

D You can say:

- both ... and ...
- Both Chris and Pat were late.
 - I was both tired and hungry when I arrived home.
- neither ... nor ...
- Neither Chris nor Pat came to the party.
 - Tom said he would contact me, but he neither wrote nor phoned.
- 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.

E 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. | <input type="checkbox"/> We tried a lot of hotels. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Neither of them had any rooms. | <input type="checkbox"/> None of them had any rooms. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Both of them were full. | <input type="checkbox"/> All of them were full. |

Exercises

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

- 1 'Do you want tea or coffee?' 'Either ... I really don't mind.'
- 2 'What day is it today – the 18th or the 19th?' 'It's the 20th.'
- 3 A: Where did you go for your holidays – Scotland or Ireland?
B: We went to A week in Scotland and a week in Ireland.
- 4 'When shall I phone, in the morning or afternoon?' 'I'll be in all day.'
- 5 'Where's Liz? Is she at work or at home?' '..... She's away on holiday.'

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

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

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

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

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

- 1 Chris was late. So was Pat. **Both Chris and Pat were late.**
- 2 He didn't write and he didn't phone. **He neither wrote nor phoned.**
- 3 Joe is on holiday and so is Sam.
- 4 Joe hasn't got a car. Sam hasn't got one either.
- 5 Brian doesn't watch TV and he doesn't read newspapers.
- 6 It was a boring film. It was long too.
- 7 The film
That man's name Richard? Or is it Robert? It's one of the two.
- 8 I haven't got time to go on holiday. And I haven't got the money. I've got
I've got
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 be convenient for you?
- 7 John and I couldn't get into the house because of us had a key.

All, every and whole

A All and everybody/everyone

- We do not normally use **all** to mean **everybody/everyone**:
- Everybody enjoyed the party. (*not* All enjoyed)
 - But we say **all of us/you/them** (*not* everybody of ...):
 - All of us enjoyed 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 you can use **they/them/their** after **everybody/everyone**:
- Everybody said they enjoyed themselves. (= he or she 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 Scotland.
 - 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**:
- the **whole book** / **all** the book her **whole life** / **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)

Countable and uncountable → Units 69–70 All / all of → Unit 88 Each and every → Unit 91
 Every one → Unit 91D All (word order) → Unit 110C

Exercises

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

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

90.2 Write sentences with whole.

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

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

- 6 (6) Ann worked from early in the morning until late in the evening.
- 9 (7) It rained the whole week.

90.3 Complete these sentences using every with the following:

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

90.4 Which is the correct alternative?

- 1 I've spent ~~the whole money~~ / all the money you gave me. (all the money is correct)
- 2 Sue works every day / all days except Sunday.
- 3 I'm tired. I've been working hard all day / all day.
- 4 It was a terrible fire. Whole building / The whole building was destroyed.
- 5 I've been trying to phone her, but every time / all the time I phone the line is busy.
- 6 I don't like the weather here. It rains every time / all the time.
- 7 When I was on holiday, all my luggage / my whole luggage was stolen.

Each and every

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

- Each time (or Every time) I see you, you look different.
- There's a telephone in each room (or every room) of the house.

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

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

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

each = X + X + X + X

Each is more usual for a small number:

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

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

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

every =



Every is more usual for a large number:

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

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

- In a football match, each team has eleven players. (not every team)
- We use every (not each) to say how often something happens:
 - 'How often do you use your computer?' 'Every day.' (not Each day)
 - There's a bus every ten minutes. (not each ten minutes)

Compare the structures we use with each and every:

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>You can use each with a noun:</p> <p>each book each student</p> <p>You can use each alone (without a noun):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> None of the rooms was the same. <p>Each (= each room) was different.</p> <p>Or you can use each one:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Each one was different. <p>You can say each of (the ... / these ... / them etc.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Read each of these sentences carefully. <input type="checkbox"/> Each of the books is a different colour. <input type="checkbox"/> Each of them is a different colour. | <p>You can use every with a noun:</p> <p>every book every student</p> <p>You can't use every alone, but you can say every one:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> A: Have you read all these books? B: Yes, every one. <p>You can say every one of ... (but not every of):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> I've read every one of those books. (not every of those books) <input type="checkbox"/> I've read every one of them. |
|--|---|

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

- The students were each given a book. (= Each student was given a book.)
- These oranges cost 15 pence each.

D Everyone and every one

- Everyone (one word) is only for people (= everybody).
- Every one (two words) is for things or people, and is similar to each one (see Section B).
- Everyone enjoyed the party. (= Everybody ...)
- Sarah is invited to lots of parties and she goes to every one. (= to every party)

Exercises

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

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |

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

91.2 Put in each or every.

- 1 There were four books on the table. Each book was a different colour.
- 2 The Olympic Games are held every four years.
- 3 parent worries about their children.
- 4 In a game of tennis there are two or four players. player has a racket.
- 5 Nicola plays volleyball Thursday evening.
- 6 I understood most of what they said but not word.
- 7 The book is divided into five parts and of these has three sections.
- 8 I get paid four weeks.
- 9 We had a great weekend. I enjoyed minute of it.
- 10 I tried to phone her two or three times, but time there was no reply.
- 11 Car seat belts save lives. driver should wear one.
- 12 (from an exam) Answer all five questions. Write your answer to question on a separate sheet of paper.

91.3 Complete the sentences using each.

- 1 The price of one of those oranges is 30 pence. Those oranges are 30 pence each.
- 2 I had ten pounds and so did Sonia. Sonia and I correctly.
- 3 One of those postcards costs 80 pence. Those correctly.
- 4 The hotel was expensive. I paid £120 and so did you. We correctly.

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

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