

C1 Advanced – Determiners and Quantifiers

Read the example sentences and match them to the correct definition. Write the number in the gap!

- whole

___ A. ...he had classmates from around the whole world .	1. periods of time to focus on duration
___ B. We spent the whole (of the) summer at home	2. complete single things or events
___ C. Whole families normally worked on the land in rural communities.	3. used with plural nouns , it means 'complete'

- all and whole

___ A. All the team / The whole team had the flu.	1. to refer to a total number or complete set of things in a group
___ B. You don't have to pay the whole (of the) bill / all the bill.	2. when you split up a thing into parts

- each / every

___ A. Each child was given a prize. Every child was given a prize.	1. used when talking about all of two options (means the same as 'both')
___ B. We visit our daughter each Christmas .	2. used more often than the other one to talk about times like days, weeks and years
___ C. I have two guitars , and each was over £1000.	3. used with singular nouns to mean 'all'

- few / a few

___ A. I have a few apples in the house so we can make that pie if you want to.	1. means 'a small number of'
___ B. There are few apples so we can't start on that pie.	2. means 'not many' (used with countable nouns)

- little / a little

___ A. She manages to save a little money each month, which is good.	1. means 'not much' or 'almost nothing' (used with uncountable nouns)
___ B. They have little money to spend, so they are careful with every penny they've got.	2. means 'some' of a 'small amount'

- much / many / several

___ A. I haven't got much time to pursue any hobbies.	1. used with singular uncountable nouns
___ B. Are there many campsites near the beach?	2. meaning 'multiple'
___ C. Yes, there are several of them to choose from.	3. used with plural nouns

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- a lot of / lots of / a great deal of / plenty of
- a lot / a great deal

___ A. Plenty of young people have recently become vegans.	1. used to suggest a large quantity or degree of something
___ B. He talks a lot. It's usually about boring things, unfortunately. I'm feeling a great deal better after the holiday.	2. used as adverbs, meaning that they modify a verb or an adjective , not a noun

- both (of) / either / neither

___ A. Both (of) the supermarkets are within walking distance.	1. used to make a positive statement about two things
___ B. So either go to the one on High Street or to the one on Pudding Lane.	2. used in a negative statement about two things (sometimes with ' nor ')
___ C. Oh, but neither of them has my favourite types of ice-cream. They've got neither Ritzy Blitz nor Silly-cone Valley 😞	3. used when presenting a choice between two different things / stating alternatives (together with ' or ')

- not any / any / no / none of

___ A. There are no biscuits left.	1. used directly in front of a noun (means the same as 'not any')
___ B. There aren't any biscuits left	2. must be used with a negative word so it can gain a negative meaning of its own (and then it means the same as 'no')
___ C. Well, any kind of snack will do.	3. it does not matter which or what
___ D. None of these snacks looks appetizing. It looks like none of my suggestions will satisfy you...	4. used in front of ' the ', demonstratives (this, these), possessives (my, yours) or pronouns

- whatever / anything

<u>1</u> A. I'll eat whatever I want / anything I want!	1. used to mean 'anything I choose'
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