Pronouns – Possessives – Quantifiers – Demonstratives 11

36 **Listen and repeat. Then act out.**

- **All refers to more than two people, things or groups. It has a positive meaning and is followed by a plural verb. It is the opposite of none.** ***All*** *the passengers went ashore.* ***All of them*** *felt seasick. They were* ***all*** *seasick.* ***All three/four,*** *etc.* ***of them*** *passed the exam.* **All + *that*-clause means 'the only thing' and takes a singular verb.** ***All that*** *he did* ***was*** *complain about everything.*
- **Both refers to two people, things or groups. It has a positive meaning and is followed by a plural verb. It is the opposite of neither/not either.** *Jo and Tonia are typists.* ***Both*** *Jo* ***and*** *Tonia* ***are*** *typists. They are* ***both*** *typists.* ***Both of them are*** *typists.* ***Both*** *girls* ***are*** *typists.*
- **Whole (= complete) is used with singular countable nouns. We use a/the/this/my, etc. + whole + noun.** *She was hungry, so she ate* ***the whole pizza.*** **ALSO:** *She was hungry, so she ate* ***all the pizza.*** **We don't use whole with uncountable nouns.** *He drank* ***all the milk.*** *(NOT: ~~the whole milk~~ ...)*
- **Either refers to two people, things or groups and is followed by a singular countable noun.** *You can buy a Fiat or a Ford.* ***Either*** *brand* ***is*** *good.*
- **Either of + plural noun phrase can be followed by either a singular or plural verb.** ***Either of these two jackets suit(s)*** *you.* **BUT** ***Either jacket suits*** *you.* **We can use not ... either (of) instead of neither (of). Either can also be used at the end of a negative sentence.** *I saw two films, but I* ***didn't*** *like* ***either of*** *them. My brother* ***can't*** *sing well, and I can't* ***either.***
- **Neither refers to two people, things or groups and has a negative meaning.** ***Neither of the cars is/are*** *cheap.* ***Neither of them is/are*** *cheap.* **BUT** ***Neither car is*** *cheap.*
- **Both ... and is followed by a plural verb.** ***Both*** *my father* ***and*** *my brother* ***are*** *here.*
- **Neither ... nor / Either ... or take either a singular or plural verb, depending on the subject which follows nor or or.** ***Neither*** *John* ***nor*** *Mark* ***is*** *at the park now.* ***Either*** *Tom* ***or*** *his brothers* ***are*** *going to give me a ride home.*
- **None refers to more than two people, things or groups. It has a negative meaning and isn't followed by a noun.** *"Are there any vacancies?" "No,* ***none.*****"** **None of is also used before nouns or object pronouns followed by a verb either in the singular or plural. It is the opposite of all.** *Paul, Keith and Rod haven't been to Paris.* ***None of the boys/them has/have*** *been to Paris.*
- **No is followed by a noun.** *There's* ***no place*** *like home.*
- **Every is used with singular countable nouns. It refers to a group of people or things and means 'all', 'everyone', 'everything', etc.** *Tenants have to pay the rent* ***every*** *month. He ate* ***every*** *apple.*
- **Each is used with singular countable nouns. It means 'one by one', considered individually.** ***Each*** *employee has to sign a contract.* (all employees considered individually)
- **Every one and each one can be followed by of.** ***Each one of/Every one of*** *the students had done their homework.* **We normally use each when we talk about two people or things. We use every when we talk about three or more people or things.** *He bought two new jackets and he paid € 50 for* ***each (one) of*** *them. (NOT: ...~~everyone~~ ...) Tom has seen a lot of films this month. He enjoyed* ***every one of*** *them.*
- **One / Ones are used to avoid repetition of a countable noun.** *"Which* ***shirt*** *do you want?" "This* ***one.*****"** (this shirt) *"Which shoes did you buy?" "The black* ***ones.*****"** (the black shoes)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

11 Pronouns – Possessives – Quantifiers – Demonstratives

28 Underline the correct item.

1 It's not good for you to stay in bed **all** / **every** day. You should get up and do something.
2 **Neither** / **Either** Peter nor Tom came to the meeting.
3 Both T-shirts are cheap; they cost €10 **each** / **every**.
4 She read the **all** / **whole** book in two hours.
5 **No** / **None** of my friends has phoned me this weekend.
6 You have to check **every** / **each one** of these contracts separately.
7 I don't like these biscuits. I prefer the **one** / **ones** Mum made.
8 **Either** / **Neither** Susan or Laura will tell you what to do.
9 We had a great weekend as the weather was perfect **both** / **all** days.
10 He was thirsty, so he drank **the whole** / **all** the juice.

29 Underline the correct item.

Animal Rescue Shelters

We've 1) **all** / **whole** heard of the problems facing endangered species around the world. To make a difference 2) **every** / **every one** of us needs to recognise the problem and offer our help. But it's important to remember that endangered animals are not the only 3) **ones** / **one** that need our assistance. Animal shelters provide 4) **both** / **either** safe and caring environments for animals that have been 5) **either** / **neither** lost or abandoned by their owners. They can be found in most towns and cities and most commonly take care of dogs or cats that have 6) **no** / **none** homes. What's important to remember is that 7) **none** / **no** of these shelters can survive with our help. Animal shelters rely on people 8) **either** / **neither** donating money or adopting animals and taking them into their homes. So, are you thinking of adding a pet to the family? 9) **All** / **Each** that you need to do is to go to the nearest animal shelter, and bring your new best friend home today!

30 Rewrite the sentences using *both ... and*, *neither ... nor* or *either ... or*.

1 Greg is doing the laundry or else Fred is.
Either Greg or Fred is doing the laundry.
2 Peter can't speak French. Rachael can't speak French, either.
3 Sarah is walking in the park. Karen is walking in the park, as well.
4 Dave is doing the washing up, or maybe Alice is.
5 Karl doesn't watch football on TV. Sam doesn't either.
6 Catherine has got long hair. Wendy has got long hair, too.
7 If Mike doesn't take out the rubbish, then Deirdre will.
8 Kate doesn't like action films. Debra doesn't like action films, either.
9 Pamela is a good swimmer. So is Alan.
10 Your coat needs a wash and so do your trousers.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

31 Fill in: *all*, *every*, *none*, *both*, *either* or *neither*.

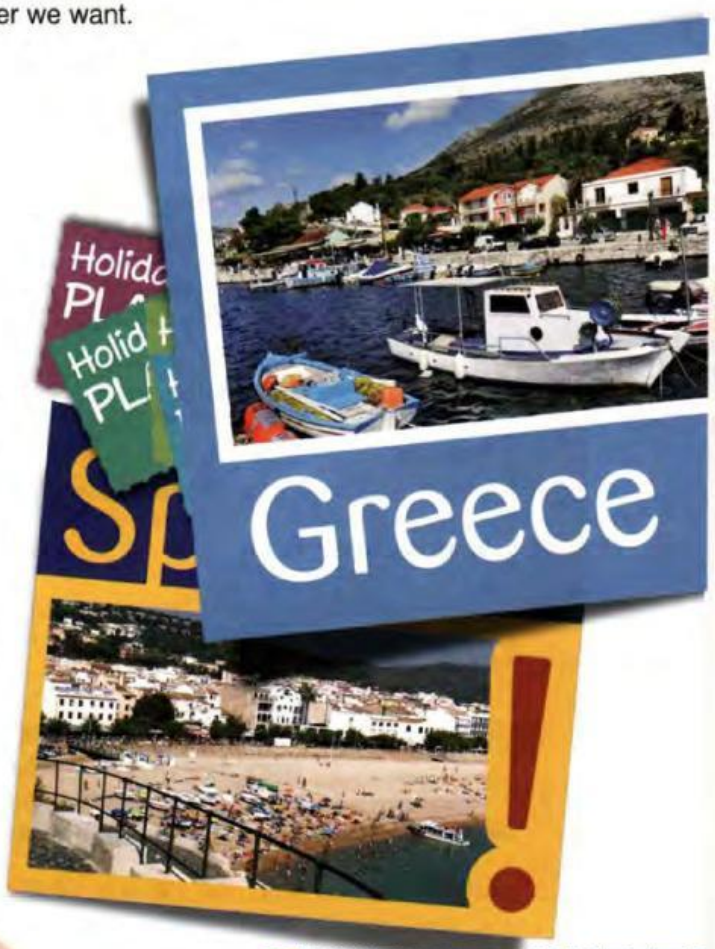
Assistant: Can I help you, Madam?
Customer: Yes, I'd like to try 1) ...*both*... these skirts on please.
Assistant: Of course. This way please. *[A few minutes later]* Is 2) ..... of them what you're looking for?
Customer: No. I'm afraid 3) ..... of them are suitable. They are 4) ..... too big.
Assistant: Would you like to try something else?
Customer: Yes, please. I'd really like something trendy. 5) ..... my clothes are plain and 6) ..... of them are very nice. I'm fed up with them. 7) ..... time I go shopping, I say I'll get something more fashionable and I never do.
Assistant: Let's have a look. 8) ..... our clothes are on offer at the moment and we have something for 9) ..... age, size and taste. I'm sure we'll find something for you.

32 Fill in: *all*, *every*, *one*, *ones* or *whole*.

1 Mary has three sisters, ...*all*... of whom look like her.
2 Choose a cake. Which ..... would you like?
3 I can't decide whether to go to Italy, France or Germany. They're ..... beautiful countries.
4 I've done a few of the exercises but I couldn't do the difficult ..... .
5 We've got the ..... summer free to do whatever we want.
6 Tom goes to bed at eight ..... night.

33 Underline the correct item.

Sue: Have you decided where to go on holiday?
Mary: Not yet. I have a brochure but **1) all** / **every** the hotels are so expensive! **2) All** / **Whole** of them provide full board but I want **3) both** / **either** half board or self-catering.
Sue: Why don't you get a room at a hostel? Two friends of mine did and they **4) every** / **both** said it was cheap and enjoyable. In fact, **5) either** / **neither** of them spent much money.
Mary: Alright, let's have a look at some hostels in Spain and Greece. They **6) every** / **all** look nice and I see that **7) each** / **whole** room has a sea view.
Sue: Right – so it's **8) either** / **neither** Spain or Greece.
Mary: Yes. **9) Both** / **Every** of them look perfect.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

11 Pronouns – Possessives – Quantifiers – Demonstratives

34 Fill in the gaps using *each* or *every*.

1 In a game of cricket, ...*each*... team has eleven players.
2 Laura goes to a karate class ..... Wednesday.
3 Greg was really generous to his two nephews; he gave ..... of them a gift.
4 I love this author. I've got ..... book she's ever written.
5 Sally got top marks in the test. She got ..... question right.
6 Steve tried all three flavours of ice cream and loved ..... one of them.
7 ..... of these two candidates has a degree in English.
8 Laura sometimes feels as if she is working ..... minute of the day.
9 ..... member of the club must pay a £20 membership fee.
10 James visits his grandparents ..... weekend.

37 Listen and repeat. Then act out.

Much – Many – A lot of

	countable nouns	uncountable nouns	
Positive	a lot (of)/lots of/ many (formal)	a lot (of)/lots of/ much (formal)	There are **a lot of** trees in the park. There is **a lot of** cheese in the fridge.
Interrogative	many	much	Are there **many** shops in York? Did you have **much** time to do any shopping?
Negative	many	much	There aren't **many** oranges. I haven't got **much** money, so I can't buy any.
	a few (= some)/ (very) few (= not many, not enough)	a little (= some)/ (very) little (= not much, not enough)	There were **a few** boys in the class. **Very few** students attended the lecture. **Very little** progress has been made.

LIVEWORKSHEETS