7 Reflexive – Emphatic Pronouns / Both – Neither / Possessives

4 Connect the nouns using -'s, -' or ... *of* ... .

1 bike / Mary ....Mary's bike.... 4 CDs / girls .....
2 news / today ..... 5 hat / Juan .....
3 top / stairs ..... 6 books / students .....

5 Rewrite the sentences using the correct possessive form.

1 Julie is – **at chemist – shop** ..Julie is at the chemist's..
2 Avril looks after – **her neighbour – children** .....
3 Helen always listens to – **her friends – the advice** .....
4 Are you going to – **Lucy – the party**? .....
5 That girl over there is – **a friend – my** .....

6 Fill in the correct *subject / object / possessive pronouns* or *adjectives*.



Last year Francis and 1) ...his... sister Caroline went on holiday to New York. Unfortunately, 2) ..... was a disaster. First of all, 3) ..... nearly missed 4) ..... flight because 5) ..... car broke down. Then Francis couldn't find 6) ..... ticket, until Caroline realised that she had both 7) ..... ticket and 8) ..... in 9) ..... handbag. When 10) ..... got to New York, 11) ..... couldn't find 12) ..... hotel. Caroline fell over and twisted 13) ..... ankle when 14) ..... got out of the taxi. Francis tried to help 15) ..... but strained 16) ..... back, so 17) ..... both had to spend the rest of the week in bed. This year 18) ..... are hoping to see some of the sights of New York on 19) ..... holiday.

Some / Any / No

	Positive	Interrogative	Negative
	some	**any**	**no/not any**
people	someone somebody	anyone anybody	no one (not anyone) nobody (not anybody)
things	something	anything	nothing (not anything)
place	somewhere	anywhere	nowhere (not anywhere)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

7 Fill in: *some, any, no* or their derivatives.



When the three bears came home, Mother Bear said, "1) ....Some.... of the soup has gone!" The little bear looked in his bowl and said, "There is 2) ..... soup in my bowl! There isn't 3) ..... left at all! 4) ..... has eaten it!" Then the bears heard 5) ..... in the bedroom. Father Bear called out, "Is there 6) ..... there?" but 7) ..... answered. The little girl in the bedroom woke up and looked for 8) ..... to hide but she couldn't find 9) ..... . Father Bear called out again, "Is there 10) ..... there?" and the frightened girl said, "No, 11) ..... is here!"

8 Fill in the gaps with the words given.

anything	**someone**	**some**	**anywhere**
something	**nobody**	**~~nowhere~~**	**any**

1 A: Do you like living in Switzerland?
B: It's OK. But ....nowhere.... is better than LA.

2 A: I went to Angela's house but there was ..... there.
B: They have gone away for the weekend.

3 A: Tina, I need ..... help with this project.
B: Sure, what can I do for you?

4 A: Have you seen Frank .....?
B: He was in Mr Smith's office two minutes ago.

5 A: I'd like to see you now. I have ..... to say to you.
B: Of course. Come to my office.

6 A: Is ..... wrong with Jimmy? He looks upset.
B: He had an argument with his parents.

7 A: There aren't ..... oranges left. Would you like an apple?
B: No, thanks. I don't like apples.

8 A: Mum, there's ..... waiting for you at the door.
B: Who is it?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

7 Reflexive – Emphatic Pronouns / Both – Neither / Possessives

Both – Neither – None – All

Both refers to two people or things. It has a positive meaning and takes a verb in the plural.
Tom is rich. Laura is rich, too.
Both of them **are** rich. **or** They are **both** rich.
All refers to more than two people or things. It has a positive meaning and takes a verb in the plural.
John, Mary and Kevin are students. **All of** them **are** students. **or** They are **all** students.

Neither refers to two people or things. It has a negative meaning and takes a verb either in the singular or the plural.
Tom isn't poor. Laura isn't poor either.
Neither of them **is** / **are** poor.
None refers to more than two people or things. It has a negative meaning and takes a verb either in the singular or the plural.
John, Mary and Kevin haven't got a car.
None of them **has** / **have** a car.

9 Use *both*, *neither*, *none* or *all* and write sentences as in the example:



1 Katy can ride a bicycle. Sue can ride a bicycle, too. Both of them can ride a bicycle. or They can both ride a bicycle.



2 Matias doesn't like fish. Greg doesn't like fish either.
.....
.....
.....
.....



3 Mr Tibbs doesn't drive carefully. Mr Smith doesn't drive carefully either.
.....
.....
.....



4 Laura, Sally and Moira are running.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....



5 Ted has won a medal. Tony has won a medal, too.
.....
.....
.....
.....



6 Bob, Nick and Carlos don't speak French.
.....
.....
.....
.....

LIVEWORKSHEETS

10 Circle the correct item.

1 A: How did your class do in the exam?
B: Luckily, we ..... passed.
A neither **B** both **C** all

2 A: Did you find someone to watch the boys?
B: No. I saw two babysitters yesterday but ..... of them had much experience.
A both **B** all **C** neither

3 A: Are the girls going shopping with you?
B: No, ... of them are coming. They've made other plans.
A none **B** all **C** both

4 A: How many sisters do you have?
B: Two and ..... of them are younger than me.
A none **B** both **C** all

5 A: How will you get to the party?
B: I'll probably ask my dad to give me a lift. ..... of my friends have a car.
A None **B** All **C** Both

6 A: Both of these dresses look lovely.
B: Yes, but I think ..... of them fits me well.
A all **B** none **C** neither

7 A: Who do you like better, Christina Aguilera or Britney Spears?
B: I don't have a favourite. I think they are ..... great singers.
A neither **B** both **C** all

8 A: There are some very nice clothes in that shop.
B: Yes, I know but ..... of them are very expensive.
A both **B** all **C** none

9 A: Are you going to town today?
B: Yes, I want to return the two vases I bought yesterday because they are ..... damaged.
A neither **B** both **C** all

Another, Other, The other, The second

- **We use another in front of singular countable nouns to mean 'one more' or 'a different one'.**
  I don't like this shirt. I'm going to buy **another** one.
- **We use other in front of plural nouns when we refer to 'different ones'.**
  Jim likes travelling and learning about **other** cultures.
- **We use the other in front of singular and plural countable nouns. It means 'not this one' or 'the remaining one(s)'.**
  The police arrested one man but **the other** one got away.
  Where are **the other** books?
- **We use the other when there are two and the second when we list things in order and there are more than two.**
  The first test was easy, **the second** was OK but the third was very difficult.

LIVEWORKSHEETS