12 Fill in the gaps with *some*, *any*, *no* or one of their compounds.

1 A: Are there ..*any*.. windows in the bedroom?
B: Yes, there are two with a view of the ocean.

2 A: Could I have ..... chocolate, please?
B: I'm sorry, I don't have ..... left.

3 A: Do you know if ..... went to the concert?
B: It was cancelled actually, so ..... went.

4 A: I don't like it here.
B: Do you want to go ..... else, then?

5 A: It's raining so I don't want to go ..... .
B: Nor do I but we should do ..... .

6 A: ..... should tell her she has food in her teeth.
B: I agree. How embarrassing!

7 A: Where did you go?
B: ..... . I was here the whole time.

8 A: There aren't ..... strawberries left.
B: I'll buy ..... more later.

13 Fill in the gaps with *every* or one of its compounds.

1 I'm so glad ....*everyone*..... liked the food!
2 Don't worry, ... is going to be all right.
3 He has spilt his coffee ..... .
4 I decided to tell Jenny..... I knew.
5 Jo loves to travel. She has been ..... .
6 Sophie wakes up at 7:00 am ..... day.
7 I've looked ..... but I can't find the map.

Much – Many – A lot of

	Countables	Uncountables	
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.*
Positive	*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.*

- **A lot (of) / Lots (of) are used with countable or uncountable nouns and are normally used in positive sentences.** *He's got **a lot of** work to do. **A lot of** students worked on this project.*
  ***A lot of* can be used in questions or negative sentences in informal English.**
  *Were there **a lot of** casualties in that road accident?* (informal)
- **Many is used with countable nouns and much with uncountable nouns. They are normally used in questions or negative sentences.** *Has he got **many** friends? We haven't got **much** money.*
  ***Many* or *much* are often used in positive sentences after too, so, how or in formal English.**
  *He spends **too much** money. He's got **so many** problems. **Much** effort had been made before the peace treaty was signed.* (formal)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

13 Demonstratives – Pronouns – Possessives – Quantifiers

- **A few is used with countable nouns and a little with uncountable nouns. They both have a positive meaning. *A few* means some, a small number. *A little* means some, a small amount.** *There are **a few** oranges and **a little** sugar on the table.*
- **Few / Little both have a negative meaning. *Few* means not many, almost none. *Little* means not much, almost none. *Few and little* are rather formal English.** *They had **little** time to enjoy themselves. There were **few** occasions to relax.*
  Very few / very little are more usual in everyday speech. It is also common to use : only a little, only a few. *She has **a few** good friends* (some friends) *so she's happy. He has **very few** friends* (almost no friends) *so he's unhappy. I've got **a little** time* (some time) *so I can help you. I've got **very little** time* (almost no time) *so I can't help you.*

14 Ask and answer questions using the ideas below as in the example:

1

2

3

4

5

6

1 A: *How many oranges have we got?*
B: *We've got a few.*

2 A: *How much olive oil have we got?*
B: *We've got a lot.*

15 Fill in the gaps with *much*, *many* or *a lot of*.

1 A: Do we need more bread?
B: Yes, there isn't ..*much*.. left.

2 A: How ..... milk should I add to the flour?
B: One cup is fine.

3 A: Have we got ..... tomatoes?
B: Yes, we've got lots in the fridge.

4 A: How ..... pepper did you put in the stew?
B: Why? Is it too spicy?

5 A: You've made ..... desserts.
B: Yes, but I've invited all my friends over!

6 A: How ..... times a week do you swim?
B: Two or three.

7 A: Max is a very good tennis player.
B: Yes, he has won ..... competitions.

8 A: How ..... onions are left?
B: About five or six.

16 Fill in the gaps with *too much* or *too many*.

1 Don't put ....*too much*..... sugar on your cereal. It's not good for you.

2 This soup tastes awful. You've added ..... salt.

3 There are ..... people waiting for the train to Gatwick.

4 Sophie spends ..... money on clothes.

5 I can't see the band! There are ..... people standing in front of us.

6 Our new neighbours make ..... noise. We can't sleep.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

17 Fill in the gaps with *a few* or *a little*.

1 A: Hurry up Brenda; I need to use the phone!
B: OK. Just give me ..*a few*.. more minutes.

2 A: Shall I add some milk to your tea?
B: Yes, please but just ..... .

3 A: It's a lovely day. Let's have a picnic in the park.
B: Great idea! I'll pack ..... sandwiches and some drinks.

4 A: Is Mr Roberts in?
B: Yes. He arrived ..... while ago.

5 A: Have you got many CDs?
B: Only ..... .

6 A: I'm going to the supermarket. Do you need anything?
B: Yes, ... carrots for the vegetable soup.

35 Listen and repeat. Then act out.

All – Both – Whole – Either – Neither – None – Every – Each

- **All refers to more than two people or things or the whole of a group or thing. It has a positive meaning and takes a verb in the plural.** ***All*** *the students passed the test.* ***All of them*** *were very happy. They were* ***all*** *very happy.* **All + that clause means 'everything' and takes a singular verb.** ***All that*** *he said was untrue.*
- **Both refers to two people or things. It has a positive meaning and takes a verb in the plural.** *Ann and Kate are sixteen.* ***Both*** *Ann* ***and*** *Kate are sixteen. They are* ***both*** *sixteen.* ***Both of them*** *are sixteen.* ***Both*** *girls are sixteen.*
- **Whole (= complete) is used with singular countable nouns. We always use a, the, this, my, etc. + whole + countable noun.** ***the whole*** *week = all the week / all week*
  But: *all the sugar* (NOT: ~~*the whole sugar*~~)
- **Either (any one of two) / Neither (not one and not the other) are used before singular countable nouns. They refer to two people or things. Neither of / Either of take a verb either in the singular or plural.**
  Neither of *them is / are rich.* ***Neither*** *man is rich.*
  Paul and David promised to help me.
  I'd like ***either of*** *them to help me.*
- **None refers to more than two people or things. It has a negative meaning and isn't followed by a noun. None of can be used with nouns, his, them, etc. followed by a verb either in the singular or plural.** *Sally, Helen and Sue haven't been to Madrid.* ***None of*** *the girls / them has / have been to Madrid.*
  "Are there any more tickets?" "No, ***none****."*
- **Both ... and is followed by a plural verb.** ***Both*** *Costas* ***and*** *Nikos* ***are*** *students.*
- **Neither ... nor / Either ... or take either a singular or plural verb depending on the subject which follows nor or or.** ***Neither*** *Carol* ***nor Ann goes*** *to the gym.*
- **Every is used with singular countable nouns. It refers to a group of people or things and means 'all', 'everyone', 'everything', etc.**
  Every *student was given a certificate at the end of the course.* (all students)
- **Each is used with singular countable nouns. It means 'one by one', considered individually.** ***Each*** *trainee should attend a three-month course.* (all trainees considered individually)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

13 Demonstratives – Pronouns – Possessives – Quantifiers

18 Underline the correct item.

1 **Both** / **Either** Frank and Joe are on the basketball team.
2 Have you done **all** / **whole** your homework?
3 **Neither** / **Both** Brenda nor Beth can drive a car.
4 Brian has been studying for his Chemistry exam **all** / **whole** week.
5 We listened carefully to **every** / **each** word the teacher said.
6 Mark and his friends went to the bowling alley yesterday. They **both** / **all** had a great time!
7 Megan practises the piano **every** / **either** day after school.
8 **None** / **Either** of the students knew how to answer the last question in the test.
9 Tom was hungry, so he ate the **whole** / **all** pizza.
10 Ben and Akira spend **all** / **whole** of their free time playing video games.
11 Alisha's mother bought her two blouses but she doesn't like **either** / **neither** of them.
12 He had a bottle in **every** / **each** hand.

Note: One – Ones are used to avoid repetition of a countable noun or a pronoun. *Which scarf do you want? This* ***one****.* (this scarf) *Which shoes did you buy? The black* ***ones****.* (the black shoes)

19 Fill in: *one* or *ones*.

Mary: Which shoes do you prefer, Ted?
Ted: I like the black leather 1) ....ones.... . What do you think?
Mary: They're nice but I think the brown 2) ..... are better.
Ted: Would they go with my new shirt?
Mary: Your blue 3) ..... ?
Ted: No, the red 4) ..... I bought yesterday.
Mary: Well, if you wear dark trousers, yes.
Ted: Maybe I should get the black 5) ....., they would go with any colour.
Mary: Well, you're the 6) ..... buying them, it's up to you!
Ted: I'm sorry, I just can't decide which 7) ..... would be best.

20 Use *both* / *neither* / *none* / *all (of them)* and write sentences as in the example:

1 Tracy and Sarah haven't seen the film.
Neither of them have / has seen the film.
2 Lions, tigers and elephants are mammals.
.....
3 Julie, Pam and Nick don't like rainy weather.
.....
4 Maria and Marina are good students.
.....
5 Jim, Peter and John can't speak German.
.....
6 Juan, Paula and Kristi failed the exam.
.....
7 Phil and Georgina are very friendly.
.....
8 Jean and Deborah have fair hair and blue eyes.
.....

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

1 Walter needs a haircut. So does Larry.
..Both Walter and Larry need a haircut...
2 Frank has got blue eyes. Sandra has got blue eyes, too.
.....
3 Jeff is very athletic and so is Richard.
.....
4 Dave is walking the dog or maybe Mike is.
.....
5 Jeff doesn't like spicy foods. Artemis doesn't like spicy food, either.
.....
6 David is cooking dinner or else Alice is.
.....

LIVEWORKSHEETS

22 **Read the letter below and choose the correct word for each space.**

Dear Tom,

I was so happy to hear from you. I laughed so hard when I read about 1) ..A.. the funny things that happened to you on your travels.

2) ..... is still the same in Rome. Jim and I are enjoying ourselves so much. 3) ..... of us want to leave. We like our jobs but unfortunately 4) ..... of the people we work with can speak English well. So, 5) ..... we will take Italian lessons or we will have to teach 6) ..... . Both of us want to learn the language so we can speak Italian all the time. I tried to find a language school in our neighbourhood but there aren't 7) ..... .

You must come to visit us soon! We can take you to see 8) ..... the sights since we know the city well. Please write to us and tell us you are coming!

Love,
Catherine

1	(A) all	B both	C none
2	A Something	B Nothing	C Everything
3	A Neither	B Both	C Either
4	A every	B all	C none
5	A either	B neither	C both
6	A myself	B ourselves	C yourselves
7	A anyone	B anywhere	C any
8	A all	B both	C whole

Writing Activity

Complete the letter below to your English pen friend telling him/her your news. Try to use pronouns.

Dear .....

I was happy to hear from .....

.....

.....

Everything here is .....

..... at school .....

.....

.....

You must come to visit .....

.....

.....

Yours,

.....

LIVEWORKSHEETS