



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



None of the cars I've seen are painted that way. Why is yours painted a different colour on *each* side?

Well, if I have an accident, the witnesses will spend *all* their time contradicting each other.

- **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)*

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.

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.

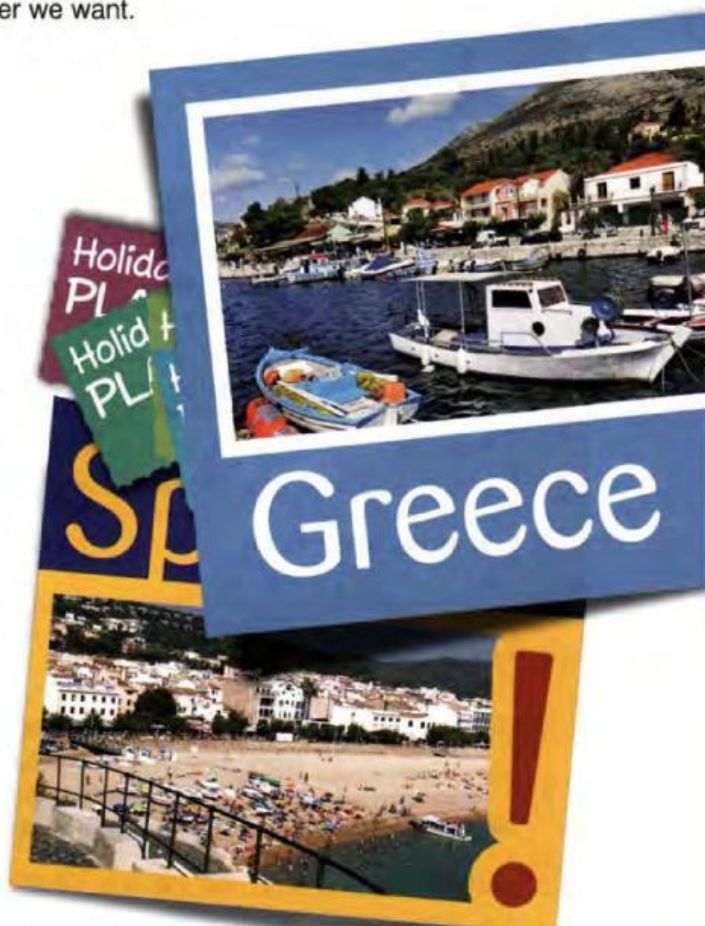


32 Fill in: *all, every, one, ones* or *whole*.

- 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.

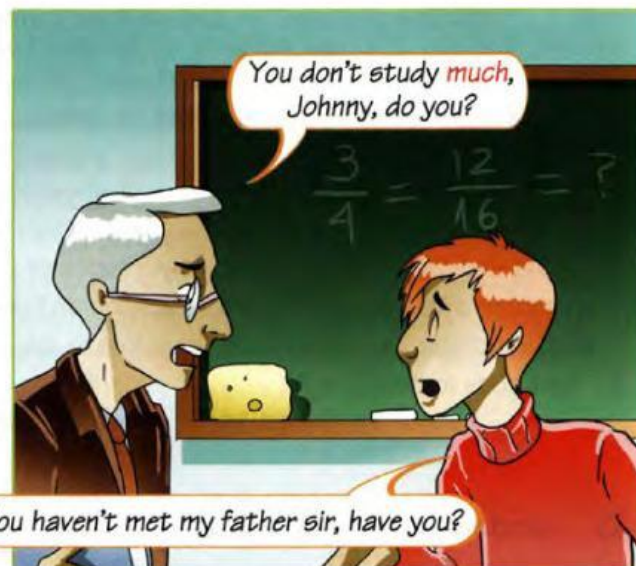
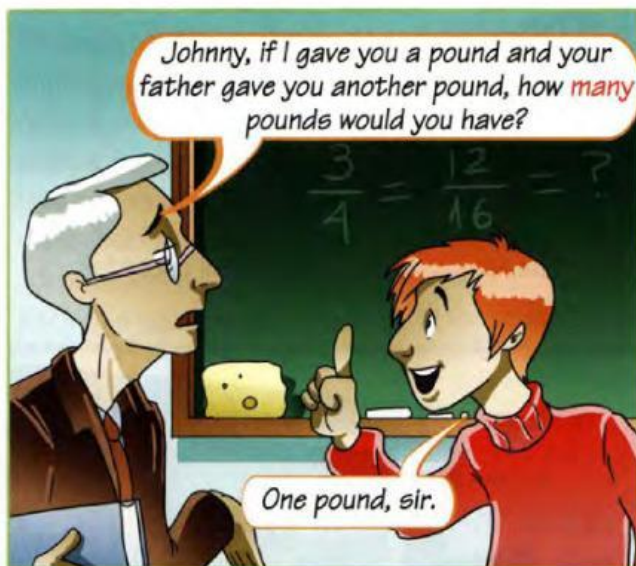


34 Fill in the gaps using *each* or *every*.

- 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.