

90.2 Put in each or every.

- There were four books on the table. Each book was a different colour.
- The Olympic Games are held every four years.
- Each parent worries about their children.
- In a game of tennis there are two or four players.
- Nicola plays volleyball on Thursday evening.
- I understood most of what they said but not every word.
- The book is divided into five parts and each of these has three sections.
- I get paid every four weeks.
- We had a great weekend. I enjoyed each minute of it.
- I tried to phone her two or three times, but each time there was no reply.
- Car seat belts save lives. Each driver should wear one.
- (from an examination paper) Answer all five questions. Begin your answer to each question on a separate sheet of paper.

101.1 Put in so, such or such a.

- He's difficult to understand because he speaks so quickly.
- I like Tom and Ann. They're such nice people.
- It was a great holiday. We had such a good time.
- I was surprised that he looked so well after his recent illness.
- Everything is so expensive these days, isn't it?
- The weather is lovely, isn't it? I didn't expect it to be so nice day.
- I have to go. I didn't realise it was so late.
- He always looks good. He wears such nice clothes.
- It was so boring film that I fell asleep while I was watching it.
- I couldn't believe the news. It was so shock.
- I think she works too hard. She looks so tired all the time.
- The food at the hotel was so awful. I've never eaten so awful food.
- They've got so much money, they don't know what to do with it.
- I didn't realise you lived so long way from the city centre.
- I can't decide what to do. It's so problem.

102.3 Make one sentence from two. Complete the new sentence using too or enough.

- We couldn't eat the food. It was too hot. The food was too hot to eat.
- I can't drink this coffee. It's too hot. This coffee is so hot.
- Nobody could move the piano. It was too heavy. The piano was so heavy.
- I don't wear this coat in winter. It isn't warm enough. This coat isn't warm enough.
- I can't explain the situation. It is too complicated. The situation is so complicated.
- Three people can't sit on this sofa. It isn't wide enough. This sofa isn't wide enough.
- We couldn't climb over the wall. It was too high. The wall was so high.
- You can't see some things without a microscope. They are too small. Some things are so small.

B

Rather is similar to quite. We use rather mainly with negative words and negative ideas:

- It's rather cold. You'd better wear your coat.
- 'What was the examination like?' 'Rather difficult, I'm afraid.'
- Let's get a taxi. It's rather a long way to walk.

Quite is also possible in these examples.

Often we use quite with a positive idea and rather with a negative idea:

- She's quite intelligent but rather lazy.

When we use rather with positive words (nice/interesting etc.), it means 'unusually' or 'surprisingly'. For example, rather nice = unusually nice / surprisingly nice / nicer than expected:

- These oranges are rather nice. Where did you get them?
- Ann didn't like the book but I thought it was rather interesting. (= more interesting than expected)

Rather can go before or after a/an. So you can say:

a rather interesting book or rather an interesting book

Quite also means 'completely'. For example:

- 'Are you sure?' 'Yes, quite sure.' (= completely sure)

103.2

Complete these sentences using the words in brackets. Each time use quite with the positive word and rather with the negative word.

- She's quite intelligent... but rather lazy... (intelligent / lazy)
- The car goes quite well... but it's rather noisy. (well / noisy)
- The programme was quite interesting... but rather boring. (interesting / boring)
- George is quite a hard worker / slow... but he's rather impatient. (hard worker / slow / impatient)
- I was quite disappointed / pleased... with the hotel but Jim was rather satisfied. (disappointed / pleased / satisfied)
- It's quite a well-paid / hard... job but it's rather easy. (well-paid / hard / easy)
- Sarah lives quite near / far... us but it's rather difficult to get to her house. (near / difficult)

86.5 Put in little / a little / few / a few.

- We must be quick. We have little time.
- Listen carefully. I'm going to give you a little advice.
- Do you mind if I ask you a few questions?
- This town is not a very interesting place to visit, so few tourists come here.
- I don't think Jill would be a good teacher. She's got little patience.
- 'Would you like milk in your coffee?' 'Yes, please. a little.'
- This is a very boring place to live. There's little to do.
- 'Have you ever been to Paris?' 'Yes, I've been there a few times.'

88.5 Complete the sentences with neither/either/none/any.

- We tried a lot of hotels but none of them had any rooms.
- I took two books with me on holiday but I didn't read any of them.
- I took five books with me on holiday but I didn't read any of them.
- There are a few shops at the end of the street but neither of them sell newspapers.
- You can phone me at any time during the evening. I'm always at home.
- I can meet you on the 6th or 7th. Would either of those days be convenient for you?
- John and I couldn't get into the house because neither of us had a key.
- There were a few letters this morning but neither of them were for me.

C

C**No and none**

We use **no** + a noun. **No** = not a or not any:

- We had to walk home because there was **no bus**. (= there wasn't a bus)
- I can't talk to you now. I've got **no time**. (= I haven't got any time)
- There were **no shops open**. (= there weren't any shops open)

We use **none** alone (without a noun):

- 'How much money have you got?' 'None.' (= no money)
- All the tickets have been sold. There are **none left**. (= no tickets left)

Or we use **none of...**:

none of these shops **none of my money** **none of it/them/us/you**
 After **none of** + a *plural* word ('none of the shops', 'none of them' etc.) you can use a singular or a plural verb. A plural verb is more usual:
 • **None of the shops were** (or was) open.

85.2 Complete these sentences with no, none or any.

- 1 It was a public holiday, so there were **no** shops open.
- 2 I haven't got **any** money. Can you lend me some?
- 3 I couldn't make an omelette because there were **no** eggs.
- 4 I couldn't make an omelette because there weren't **any** eggs.
- 5 'How many eggs have we got?' 'I'll go and buy some from the shop if you like.'
- 6 We took a few photographs but **none** of them were very good.
- 7 What a stupid thing to do! **no** intelligent person would do such a thing.
- 8 I'll try and answer **no** questions you ask me.
- 9 I couldn't answer **any** of the questions they asked me.
- 10 We cancelled the party because **no** of the people we invited were able to come.

85.3 Complete these sentences with no- or any- + -body/-thing/-where.

- 1 I don't want **anything** to drink. I'm not thirsty.
- 2 The bus was completely empty. There was **no one** on it.
- 3 'Where did you go for your holidays?' 'I stayed at home.'
- 4 I went to the shops but I didn't buy **anything**.
- 5 'What did you buy?' 'I couldn't find **anything** I wanted.'
- 6 The town was still the same when I returned years later. **Nothing** had changed.
- 7 Have you seen my watch? I've looked all over the house but I can't find it **anywhere**.
- 8 There was complete silence in the room. **Nobody** said **anything**.

86.3 Put in much, many, few or little.

- 1 He isn't very popular. He has **few** friends.
- 2 Ann is very busy these days. She has **no** free time.
- 3 Did you take **any** photographs when you were on holiday?
- 4 I'm not very busy today. I haven't got **much** to do.
- 5 The museum was very crowded. There were **many** people.
- 6 Most of the town is modern. There are **few** old buildings.
- 7 The weather has been very dry recently. We've had **little** rain.

87.4 Complete the sentences. Use all/some/none + it/them/us (all of it / some of them etc.).

- 1 These books are all Jane's. **None of them** belong to me.
- 2 'How many of these books have you read?' 'Every one.'
- 3 We all got wet in the rain because **none** had an umbrella.
- 4 Some of this money is yours and **some** is mine.
- 5 I asked some people for directions but **none** were able to help me.
- 6 She made up the whole story from beginning to end. **Nothing** was true.
- 7 Not all the tourists in the group were Spanish. **Some** were French.
- 8 I watched most of the film but not **all**.

B**Both of... / neither of... / either of...**

When you use **both/neither/either** + **of**, you always need **the... / these/those... / my/your/his/ Tom's...** (etc.). You cannot say 'both of restaurants'. You have to say 'both of the restaurants', 'both of those restaurants', etc.:

- Both of these restaurants are very good.
- Neither of the restaurants we went to was (or were) expensive.
- I haven't been to either of those restaurants. (= I haven't been to one or the other)
- You don't need of after **both**. So you can say:
- Both my parents are from London. or Both of my parents...

You can use **both of / neither of / either of** + **us/you/them**:

- (talking to two people) Can either of you speak Spanish?
- I asked two people the way to the station but neither of them knew.

You must say 'both of' before **us/you/them** (of is necessary):

- Both of us were very tired. (not 'Both us were...')

After **neither of...** a singular or a plural verb is possible:

- Neither of the children wants (or want) to go to bed.

You can also use **both/neither/either** alone:

- I couldn't decide which of the two shirts to buy. I liked **both**. (or I liked both of them.)
- 'Is your friend British or American?' 'Neither. She's Australian.'
- 'Do you want tea or coffee?' 'Either. I don't mind.'

88.1 Complete the sentences with both/neither/either.

- 1 'Do you want tea or coffee?' 'Either... I really don't mind.'
- 2 'What day is it today – the 18th or the 19th?' 'It's the 20th.'
- 3 'There are two sandwiches here. Do you mind which I take?' 'No, take either.'
- 4 A: 'Where did you go for your holidays – Scotland or Ireland?'
B: 'We went to...' A week in Scotland and a week in Ireland.
- 5 'When shall I phone you, morning or afternoon?' 'I'll be in all day.'
- 6 'Where's Kate?' 'Is she at work or at home?' 'She's away on holiday.'

88.2 Complete the sentences with both/neither/either. Use of where necessary.

- 1 **Both** (of) my parents are from London.
- 2 To get to the town centre, you can go along the footpath by the river or you can go along the road. You can go **either** way.
- 3 I tried twice to phone George but **neither** times he was out.
- 4 Tom's parents is English. His father is Polish and his mother is Italian.
- 5 I saw an accident this morning. One car drove into the back of another. Fortunately **neither** driver was injured but **both** cars were quite badly damaged.
- 6 I've got two sisters and a brother. My brother is working but **neither** of my sisters are still at school.

89.4 Which is the correct alternative?

- 1 I've spent ~~the whole money~~ / all the money you gave me. (all the money is correct)
- 2 Sue works every day / all days except Sunday.
- 3 I'm tired. I've been working hard all the day / all day.
- 4 It was a terrible fire. Whole building / The whole building was destroyed.
- 5 I've been trying to phone her all day but every time / all the time I phone her the line is engaged.
- 6 I don't like the weather here. It rains every time / all the time.
- 7 When I was on holiday, all my luggage / my whole luggage was stolen.