

- 47.1 Complete these sentences using one of these words. Use the word where necessary. Use the *same* word in both (a) and (b) in each pair. (A)
- agriculture children fire holidays islands money parents rain
- 1 a _____ as young as ten are working in the clothing industry.
b While you're painting the sitting room, I'll take _____ over to the park.
 - 2 a As the soil quality deteriorated, so too did _____ on which the region depended.
b Around 60% of the labour force in the county is supported by _____.
 - 3 a Around the world _____ are being threatened by rising sea levels.
b _____ off the east coast of Malaysia are beautiful.
 - 4 a I've been really busy at work, so I'm really looking forward to _____.
b _____ in the Brazilian rainforests are now becoming popular with adventurous travellers.
 - 5 a Farmers will be hoping for _____ in the next few weeks.
b Last night _____ was torrential.
 - 6 a I've left _____ I owe you on your desk.
b It is said that _____ is the root of all evil.
 - 7 a Using the new software, _____ will be able to monitor their children's use of the Internet.
b _____ of Paul Thomas claimed that he was at home at the time of the robbery.
 - 8 a It isn't known how _____ started.
b Animals fear _____ more than anything else.
- 47.2 Write a/an, the or zero article (-), whichever is more likely, in the spaces in these sentences. Where more than one answer is possible, consider any difference in meaning. (B, C & D)
- 1 a Do you remember when Mark and Julie came over and had that terrible row? That was _____ day I wouldn't want to go through again.
b I couldn't go to Jane's party. It was _____ day I was babysitting for Derek and Linda.
 - 2 a 'Shall we go out walking on _____ Sunday?' 'No, I'm busy this weekend.'
b I know the meeting will be on _____ Sunday in June, but I don't know the exact date yet.
 - 3 a Are you talking about _____ Christmas we spent in Sweden?
b I'll see you again after _____ Christmas.
 - 4 a The exam results will be sent by _____ post on 24th August.
b The application forms came in _____ post this morning.
 - 5 a I'd been working in the garden all _____ afternoon and my back ached.
b I've spent _____ afternoon on the phone to my mother.
 - 6 a That old coat of yours won't be warm enough for _____ winter.
b 'I haven't seen Jack for months.' 'He's been away in South Africa for _____ winter.'
 - 7 a The early train to Cambridge was cancelled so I had to go by _____ car.
b It's raining so I think I'll take _____ car.
- 47.3 Complete the sentences using one of the phrases in E. (E)
- 1 They sat _____ on the bench looking out over the countryside.
 - 2 She was in hospital for several weeks, but _____ her health improved.
 - 3 Tiger Woods is celebrating _____ victories in his last three golf tournaments.
 - 4 The island is so small you can walk from _____ in about an hour.
 - 5 The disease is easily spread from _____.

Some and any

Some

- A** Before plural and uncountable nouns we sometimes use **some** or **zero article** (i.e. no article) with very little difference in meaning:

- ☐ 'Where were you last week?' 'I was visiting (some) friends.'
- ☐ Before serving, pour (some) yoghurt over the top.

With both **some** and **zero article** we are referring to particular people or things but in an indefinite way. When it is used in this way, **some** is usually pronounced /səm/.

We don't use **some** to make general statements about whole classes of things or people (GR:18 & 19):

- ☐ Furniture can be an expensive item when you buy your first home.
- ☐ Babies need lots of care and attention.

- B** **Some** is used before a number to mean 'approximately':

- ☐ Some eighty per cent of all residents took part in the vote. (= approximately eighty per cent; beginning 'Eighty per cent...' suggests a more precise figure)

When it is used in this way, **some** is usually pronounced /səm/.

- C** When we can't say exactly which person or thing we are talking about because we don't know, can't remember, or want to emphasise that it is not important, we can use **some** instead of **a/an** with a singular noun. When it is used in this way, **some** is usually pronounced /səm/.

- ☐ He was interrupted twice by some troublemaker in the audience.

We use the phrase **some(thing)** or **other** in a similar way:

- ☐ I bought them from some shop or other in New Street. (*not* ...from a shop or other...)

Any

- D** We usually use **any** not **some** (and **anyone**, **anything**, etc. not **someone**, **something**, etc.) –
- ☆ in non-affirmative contexts; that is, lacking positive, affirmative meaning.
 - ☆ to refer to non-specific, unspecified things.

For example, we generally use **any** in sentences with a negative meaning when they include negative adverbs such as **barely**, **hardly**, **never**, **rarely**, **scarcely**, **seldom**; negative verbs such as **deny**, **fail**, **forbid**, **prevent**, **prohibit**, **refuse**; negative adjectives such as **impossible**, **reluctant**, **unable**, **unlikely**; and the preposition **without**:

- ☐ There's *hardly* any sugar left. We must get some when we go shopping.
- ☐ I boarded up the windows to *prevent* any damage during the storm.
- ☐ It was *impossible* to see *anything* in the dark.
- ☐ We didn't have tickets, but we got into the stadium *without* any difficulty.

However, we use **some** with these negative words–

- ☆ when **some** (pronounced /səm/) has the implication 'not all' (see I13):
 - ☐ We were able to *prevent* **some** damage to the house. (= but not all of it)
 - ☐ I talk to colleagues *before* I take **some** decisions, but this one I had to decide on my own.
- ☆ when the basic meaning is positive:
 - ☐ **Somebody** isn't telling the truth. (= There is some person (who isn't telling the truth))
- ☆ when we are talking about a particular but unspecified person or thing:
 - ☐ I was *reluctant* to repeat **something** so critical of Paul. (= a specific criticism)

- E** We often use **any** in clauses that begin with **before**, and with comparisons:

- ☐ I cleared up the mess *before* anyone saw it. ('...before someone saw it' suggests that I have a particular person in mind who might see it)
- ☐ She has as good a chance *as* anybody of winning the race.
- ☐ The material felt *softer than* anything she had ever touched before.

- 48.1 Complete the sentences with some or zero article (-). If both some and zero article are possible with little difference in meaning, write (some). (A & GR 110-114)
- There have been _____ allegations of corruption in the government.
 - If you're going to the library, could you take back _____ books that I've finished reading?
 - The price of _____ coffee is at an all-time low.
 - The door kept flying open in the wind so I tied it up with _____ string.
 - I'm going into town to buy _____ clothes.
 - Tony knows more about _____ jazz than anyone I've ever met.
 - It costs much more to make _____ films today than 10 years ago.
 - I need to get _____ bread from the supermarket.
- 48.2 Rewrite these newspaper headlines in your own words using some to mean 'approximately'. The first is done for you. (B)
- 250 people charged with assault following Molton riots**
Some 250 people have been charged with assault following the Molton riots.
 - 30% OF ALL CITY BUSES FOUND TO BE UNSAFE**
 - Unexploded bomb found 5 miles from Newham centre**
 - 25% OF ELECTRICITY FROM WIND BY 2020**
 - 200 jobs to be lost at Encon steel works**
- 48.3 Complete the sentences in any appropriate way using some + singular noun or some + singular noun + or other. The first is done for you. (C)
- I don't know where I got the information from. I must have heard it on some radio programme (or other).
 - I don't know where Richard is. He's probably _____.
 - I don't know where the book is. Maybe I lent it _____.
 - I don't know where Maggie works. I think it's in _____.
 - I don't know why Ken is still at work. Perhaps he's got to _____.
- 48.4 Complete these sentences with some, someone, something, any, anyone or anything. Where both some(one/thing) or any(one/thing) are possible, write them both and consider any difference in meaning. (D & E)
- John worked hard at learning Japanese but failed to make _____ real progress.
 - I was unable to eat _____ of the food.
 - I always offer to help organise school concerts, but there is seldom _____ for me to do.
 - Janet Jones is _____. I rarely see these days.
 - He denied that he had done _____ wrong.
 - I always get to work before _____ else.
 - The theatre is unlikely to have _____ tickets left for tonight's performance.
 - Despite rowing as hard as we could, we had progressed barely _____ distance from the shore.
 - _____ parents never seem to have time to sit down and talk to their children.
 - The regulations of the game forbid _____ ball to rise above shoulder height.
 - When I last lent my laptop to a friend it came back damaged, so I'm reluctant to lend it to _____ else.
 - She valued friendship more than _____ in the world.

No, none (of) and not any

- A** We can use **no** and **none (of)** instead of **not a** or **not any** for particular emphasis. Compare:
- ☐ There isn't a train until tomorrow. *and* There's **no** train until tomorrow. (more emphatic)
 - ☐ She didn't give me **any** help at all. *and* She gave me **no** help at all.
 - ☐ Sorry, there isn't **any** left. *and* Sorry, there's **none** left.
 - ☐ He didn't have **any** of the usual symptoms. *and* He had **none** of the usual symptoms.

We use other pairs of negative words and phrases in a similar way:

- ☐ There isn't **anyone/anybody** here. *and* There's **no-one/nobody** here. (more emphatic)
- ☐ I haven't got **anything** to wear for the party. *and* I've got **nothing** to wear for the party.
- ☐ She wasn't **anywhere** to be seen. *and* She was **nowhere** to be seen.
- ☐ Why don't you ever call me? *and* Why do you never call me?

- B** We don't usually use **not a/any**, **not anyone**, etc. in initial position in a sentence or clause, or straight after **and**, **but** or **that** at the beginning of a clause. Instead we use **no**, **none of**, **no-one**, etc.:
- ☐ **No** force was needed to make them move. (*not* Not any force was needed...)
 - ☐ Most players are under 16 *and* **none of** them is over 20. (*not* ...and not any of them...)
 - ☐ We arranged the meeting, *but* **no-one** came. (*not* ...but not anyone...)
 - ☐ I'm sure *that* **nothing** can go wrong. (*not* ...that not anything can...)

- C** In a formal or literary style we can use **not a** in initial position or after **and**, **but** or **that** (see also Unit 100):
- ☐ **Not a** sound came from the room. (*less formally* There wasn't a sound from the room.)
 - ☐ She kept so quiet *that* **not a** soul in the house knew she was there.

- D** After **no**, we can often use either a singular or a plural noun with little difference in meaning, although a singular noun is usually more formal:
- ☐ **No** answers could be found. (*or more formally* No answer...)
 - ☐ We want to go to the island but there are **no** boats to take us. (*or more formally* ...there is no boat.)

However, we use a *singular* noun in situations where we would expect one of something, and a *plural* noun where we would expect more than one. Compare:

- ☐ I phoned Sarah at home, but there *was* **no** answer. (*not* ...but there were no answers.) *and*
- ☐ He seems very lonely at school, and *has* **no** friends. (*not* ...no friend.)

- E** We can give special emphasis to **no** or **none of** using phrases like **no amount of** with uncountable nouns, **not one.../ not a single...** with singular countable nouns, and **not one of...** with plural nouns:
- ☐ The company is so badly managed that **no amount of** investment will make it successful.
 - ☐ It was clear that **no amount of** planning could have improved the situation.
 - ☐ **Not one** person remembered my birthday. (*or* **Not a single** person...)
 - ☐ **Not one of** the families affected by the noise wants to move.

- F** Some phrases with **no** are commonly used in informal spoken English: **No wonder** (= it's not surprising); **No idea** (= I don't know); **No comment** (= I have nothing to say); **No way**, **No chance** (= emphatic ways of saying 'no', particularly to express refusal to do or believe something); **No problem**, **No bother** (= it isn't/wasn't difficult to do something):
- ☐ 'The computer's not working again.' 'No wonder. It's not plugged in!'
 - ☐ 'Thanks for the lift.' 'No problem. I had to go past the station anyway.'

- 49.1 Complete the sentences with a word or phrase from (i) followed by a word or phrase from (ii). Use each word or phrase once only. (A-C)

(i)

no	none	none of
no-one	nothing	nowhere
never	not	

(ii)

a drop	else	going to get
heard	the hotels	in the cupboard
point	wrong	

- 1 Where are the biscuits? There's none in the cupboard.
 - 2 We left the house as quietly as possible and _____ us.
 - 3 _____ was spilt as she poured the liquid into the flask.
 - 4 Jack was determined to leave and I knew that there was _____ in protesting.
 - 5 The door was locked and he had _____ to go.
 - 6 I found that _____ in the city centre had any rooms left.
 - 7 Tom's so lazy. Is he _____ a job?
 - 8 The doctors reassured Emily that they could find _____ with her.
- 49.2 Look again at the sentences in 49.1. Which of them can you rewrite to make less emphatic using not (n't) any/anyone, etc.? (A-B)
- 49.3 If necessary, suggest changes to any parts of these sentences that are unlikely. (D)
- 1 There were no televisions in the hotel room so I went out to see a film.
 - 2 I was surprised to find that there were no books on football in the library.
 - 3 The car was very old and had no seatbelt.
 - 4 I returned the cheque to Mr Wallis because there were no signatures on it.
 - 5 The park was just a large area of grass with no tree.
 - 6 When I opened the packet I found there was no sweet in it.
 - 7 I phoned Dr Owen this morning, but there was no reply.
 - 8 When I got to the shop there was no newspaper left.
- 49.4 Complete these sentences in any appropriate way beginning not one (of) or no amount of. (E)
- 1 I made lots of cakes for the party but not one of the children liked them.
 - 2 Mr Carlson didn't want to sell the painting, and _____
 - 3 I sent job applications to over a hundred companies, but _____
 - 4 Smallpox used to be common all over the world but since 1978 _____
 - 5 The floor had dirty black marks all over it, and _____
- 49.5 Choose one of the No... phrases in F to complete these sentences. (F)
- 1 'Can you give me a lift to the station?' '_____. I'll pick you up at 8.00.'
 - 2 'I've got a headache.' '_____. You've been in front of that computer screen for hours.'
 - 3 'Do you think Kim will pass her maths?' '_____. She just doesn't work hard enough.'
 - 4 'Where's Barry?' '_____. Last time I saw him he was in the kitchen.'
 - 5 'I'm from the *Daily News*, Dr James. Do you have anything to say about the accusation that you stole from your patients?' '_____. Goodbye.'

Much (of), many (of), a lot of, lots (of), etc.

- A** In affirmative sentences we generally use **a lot of** and **lots (of)** rather than **much (of)** and **many (of)**, particularly in informal contexts. However, there are a number of exceptions –
- ☆ In formal contexts, such as academic writing, **much (of)** and **many (of)** are often preferred. We can also use phrases such as **a large/considerable/substantial amount of** (with uncountable nouns), or **a large/considerable/great/substantial number of** (with plural nouns):
 - ☐ **Much** debate has been heard about Thornton's new book.
 - ☐ There could be **many** explanations for this.
 - ☐ **Much of** her fiction describes women in unhappy marriages.
 - ☐ **A large amount of** the food was inedible. (or **Much of...**)
 - ☐ The book contains **a large number of** pictures, many in colour. (or **...many...**)
 - ☆ In formal contexts we can use **much** and **many** as pronouns:
 - ☐ There is no guarantee of a full recovery. **Much** depends on how well she responds to treatment.
 - ☐ The government's policies have done **much** to reduce unemployment.
 - ☐ **Many** (= many people) have argued that she is the finest poet of our generation.
 - ☐ Not once did I see a tiger in the jungle, although I heard **many**. (referring back to 'tiger(s)')
 - ☆ We usually use **many** rather than **a lot of** or **lots of** with time expressions (days, minutes, months, weeks, years) and **number + of** (e.g. thousands of voters, millions of pounds):
 - ☐ We used to spend **many hours** driving to Melbourne and back.
 - ☐ He was the founder of a company now worth **many millions of pounds**.

- B** We can use **many** following **the, my, its, his, her, etc.** and plural countable nouns:
- ☐ Among **the many unknowns** after the earthquake is the extent of damage to the foundations of buildings.
 - ☐ The gallery is exhibiting some of **his many famous paintings of ships**.
- We can use the phrase **many a** with a singular noun to talk about a repeated event or a large number of people or things:
- ☐ The manager must have spent **many a sleepless night** worrying about his team selection.
 - ☐ **Many a pupil** at the school will be pleased that Latin is no longer compulsory.

- C** To emphasise that we are talking about a large number we can use **a good/great many** with a plural noun:
- ☐ She has **a good/great many friends** in New Zealand.
- To emphasise that we are talking about a large amount we can use **a good/great deal of** with a singular or uncountable noun:
- ☐ **A good/great deal of the exhibition** was devoted to her recent work.

- D** We use **far** (not 'much' or 'many') before **too many + a plural countable noun** or **too much + an uncountable noun**:
- ☐ **Far too many students** failed the end-of-year maths exam. (not *Much/Many too many...*)
 - ☐ **Far too much time** is wasted filling in forms. (not *Much/Many too much time...*)

- E** We often use **plenty of** instead of **a lot of** or **lots of** with uncountable and plural countable nouns. However, **plenty of** means 'enough, or more than enough' and is therefore not likely in certain contexts. Compare:
- ☐ We took **lots of** food and drink on our walk through the hills. (or **...plenty of...**) and
 - ☐ Jim doesn't look well. He's lost **a lot of** weight. ('plenty of' is unlikely here)