

## Countable and uncountable 2

A

Many nouns can be used as countable or uncountable nouns, usually with a difference in meaning.  
Compare:

*Countable*

- Did you hear a **noise** just now?  
(= a specific noise)
- I bought a **paper** to read.  
(= a newspaper)
- There's a **hair** in my soup!  
(= one single hair)
- You can stay with us. There's a spare **room**. (= a room in a house)
- I had some interesting **experiences** while I was travelling. (= things that happened to me)
- Enjoy your trip. Have a good **time**!

*Uncountable*

- I can't work here. There's too much **noise**. (= noise in general)
- I need **some paper** to write on.  
(= material for writing on)
- You've got very long **hair**. (not hairs)  
(= all the hair on your head)
- You can't sit here. There isn't **room**.  
(= space)
- They offered me the job because I had a lot of **experience**. (not experiences)
- I can't wait. I don't have **time**.

**Coffee/tea/juice/beer** etc. (drinks) are normally uncountable:

- I don't like **coffee** very much.

But you can say a **coffee** (= a cup of coffee), **two coffees** (= two cups) etc. :

- Two coffees** and **an orange juice**, please.

B

The following nouns are usually uncountable:

accommodation	behaviour	damage	luck	permission	traffic
advice	bread	furniture	luggage	progress	weather
baggage	chaos	information	news	scenery	work

You cannot use **a/an** with these nouns:

- I'm going to buy **some bread**. or ... **a loaf of bread**. (not a bread)
- Enjoy your holiday! I hope you have good **weather**. (not a good weather)

These nouns are not usually plural (so we do not say 'breads', 'furnitures' etc.):

- Where are you going to put all your **furniture**? (not furnitures)
- Let me know if you need more **information**. (not informations)

**News** is uncountable, not plural:

- The **news was** very depressing. (not The news were)

**Travel** (*noun*) means 'travelling in general' (uncountable). We do not say 'a travel' to mean **a trip** or **a journey**:

- They spend a lot of money on **travel**.
- We had a very good **trip/journey**. (not a good travel)

Compare these countable and uncountable nouns:

*Countable*

- I'm looking for a **job**.
- What a beautiful **view**!
- It's a nice **day** today.
- We had a lot of **bags** and **cases**.
- These chairs** are mine.
- That's a good **suggestion**.

*Uncountable*

- I'm looking for **work**. (not a work)
- What beautiful **scenery**!
- It's nice **weather** today.
- We had a lot of **baggage/luggage**.
- This furniture** is mine.
- That's good **advice**.

# Exercises

## 70.1 Which of the underlined parts of these sentences is correct?

- 1 'Did you hear noise / a noise just now?' 'No, I didn't hear anything.' (a noise is correct)
- 2 a If you want to know the news, you can read paper / a paper.  
b I want to print some documents, but the printer is out of paper / papers.
- 3 a Light / A light comes from the sun.  
b I thought there was somebody in the house because there was light / a light on inside.
- 4 a I was in a hurry this morning. I didn't have time / a time for breakfast.  
b 'Did you have a good holiday?' 'Yes, we had wonderful time / a wonderful time.'
- 5 This is nice room / a nice room. Did you decorate it yourself?
- 6 Sue was very helpful. She gave us some very useful advice / advices.
- 7 Did you have nice weather / a nice weather when you were away?
- 8 We were very unfortunate. We had bad luck / a bad luck.
- 9 Is it difficult to find a work / job at the moment?
- 10 Our travel / journey from Paris to Moscow by train was very tiring.
- 11 When the fire alarm rang, there was total chaos / a total chaos.
- 12 I had to buy a bread / some bread because I wanted to make some sandwiches.
- 13 Bad news don't / doesn't make people happy.
- 14 Your hair is / Your hairs are too long. You should have it / them cut.
- 15 The damage / The damages caused by the storm will cost a lot to repair.

## 70.2 Complete the sentences using the following words. Use the plural (-s) where necessary.

advice	chair	experience	experience	furniture	hair
information	job	<u>luggage</u>	permission	progress	work

- 1 I didn't have much luggage – just two small bags.
- 2 They'll tell you all you want to know. They'll give you plenty of .....
- 3 There is room for everybody to sit down. There are plenty of .....
- 4 We have no ....., not even a bed or a table.
- 5 'What does Alan look like?' 'He's got a long beard and very short .....
- 6 Carla's English is better than it was. She's made .....
- 7 Mike is unemployed. He can't get a .....
- 8 Mike is unemployed. He can't get .....
- 9 If you want to leave early, you have to ask for .....
- 10 I didn't know what to do. So I asked Chris for .....
- 11 I don't think Dan should get the job. He doesn't have enough .....
- 12 Nicola has done many interesting things. She could write a book about her .....

## 70.3 What do you say in these situations? Use a word from Section B (**luggage, weather etc.**) in each sentence.

- 1 Your friends have just arrived at the station. You can't see any cases or bags.  
You ask them: Do you have any luggage ?
- 2 You go into the tourist office. You want to know about places to see in the town.  
You say: I'd like .....
- 3 You are a student. You want your teacher to advise you about which courses to do.  
You say: Can you give me .....
- 4 You want to watch the news on TV, but you don't know when it is on.  
You ask your friend: What time .....
- 5 You are at the top of a mountain. You can see a very long way. It's beautiful.  
You say: It ....., isn't it?
- 6 You look out of the window. The weather is horrible: cold, wet and windy.  
You say: What .....

Countable nouns with **a/an** and **some****A**Countable nouns can be *singular* or *plural*:

a dog	a child	the evening	this party	an umbrella
dogs	some children	the evenings	these parties	two umbrellas

Before singular countable nouns you can use **a/an**:

- Bye! Have a nice **evening**.
- Do you need **an umbrella**?

You cannot use singular countable nouns alone (without **a/the/my** etc.):

- She never wears **a hat**. (*not* She never wears hat)
- Be careful of **the dog**. (*not* Be careful of dog)
- What **a beautiful day**!
- I've got **a headache**.

**B**We use **a/an** ... to say what kind of thing something is, or what kind of person somebody is:

- That's a **nice table**.

In the plural we use the noun alone (*not some* ...):

- Those are **nice chairs**. (*not* some nice chairs)

Compare singular and plural:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A dog is <b>an animal</b> .           | <input type="checkbox"/> Dogs are <b>animals</b> .                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I'm <b>an optimist</b> .              | <input type="checkbox"/> We're <b>optimists</b> .                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tom's father is <b>a doctor</b> .     | <input type="checkbox"/> Most of my friends are <b>students</b> .       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Are you <b>a good driver</b> ?        | <input type="checkbox"/> Are they <b>good students</b> ?                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jane is <b>a really nice person</b> . | <input type="checkbox"/> Jane's parents are <b>really nice people</b> . |
| <input type="checkbox"/> What <b>a lovely dress</b> !          | <input type="checkbox"/> What <b>awful shoes</b> !                      |

We say that somebody has **a long nose** / **a nice face** / **blue eyes** / **small hands** etc. :

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jack has <b>a long nose</b> .<br>( <i>not</i> the long nose) | <input type="checkbox"/> Jack has <b>blue eyes</b> .<br>( <i>not</i> the blue eyes) |
|---|---|

Remember to use **a/an** when you say what somebody's job is:

- Sandra is **a nurse**. (*not* Sandra is nurse)
- Would you like to be **an English teacher**?

**C**You can use **some** with plural countable nouns. We use **some** in two ways.(1) **Some** = a number of / a few of / a pair of:

- I've seen **some** good **movies** recently. (*not* I've seen good movies)
- Some friends** of mine are coming to stay at the weekend.
- I need **some** new **sunglasses**. (= a new pair of sunglasses)

Do not use **some** when you are talking about things in general (see Unit 75):

- I love **bananas**. (*not* some bananas)
- My aunt is a writer. She writes **books**. (*not* some books)

(2) **Some** = some but not all:

- Some children** learn very quickly. (but not all children)
- Tomorrow there will be rain in **some places**, but most of the country will be dry.

# Exercises

**71.1** What are these things? Use a dictionary if necessary.

- 1 an ant? It's an insect.  
 2 ants and bees? They're insects.  
 3 a cauliflower?  
 4 chess?  
 5 a pigeon, an eagle and a crow?  
 6 a skyscraper?
- 7 Earth, Mars, Venus and Jupiter?  
 8 a tulip?  
 9 the Nile, the Rhine and the Mekong?  
 10 a violin, a trumpet and a flute?

**Who were these people?**

- 11 Beethoven? He was a composer.  
 12 Shakespeare?  
 13 Albert Einstein?  
 14 Washington, Lincoln and Kennedy?
- 15 Marilyn Monroe?  
 16 Michael Jackson and John Lennon?  
 17 Van Gogh, Renoir and Picasso?

**71.2** Read about what these people do, and say what their jobs are. Choose from:

<b>chef</b>	<b>interpreter</b>	<b>journalist</b>	<b>nurse</b>
<b>plumber</b>	<b>surgeon</b>	<b>tour guide</b>	<b>waiter</b>

- 1 Sarah looks after patients in hospital. She's a nurse.  
 2 Gary works in a restaurant. He brings the food to the tables. He  
 3 Jane writes articles for a newspaper.  
 4 Kevin works in a hospital. He operates on people.  
 5 Jonathan cooks in a restaurant.  
 6 Dave installs and repairs water pipes.  
 7 Martina takes visitors round her city and tells them about it. She  
 8 Lisa translates what people are saying from one language into another so that they can understand each other.

**71.3** Put in **a/an** or **some** where necessary. If no word is necessary, leave the space empty.

- 1 I've seen some good films recently.  
 2 What's wrong with you? Have you got a headache?  
 3 I know a lot of people. Most of them are - students.  
 4 When I was child, I used to be very shy.  
 5 Would you like to be actor?  
 6 Questions, questions, questions! You're always asking ..... questions!  
 7 What beautiful garden!  
 8 ..... birds, for example the penguin, cannot fly.  
 9 Do you like staying in ..... hotels?  
 10 I've been walking for three hours. I've got ..... sore feet.  
 11 I don't feel very well this morning. I've got ..... sore throat.  
 12 Maria speaks English, but not very much.  
 13 It's a shame we don't have ..... camera. I'd like to take ..... picture of that house.  
 14 Those are nice shoes. Where did you get them?  
 15 I'm going shopping. I want to buy ..... new shoes.  
 16 You need ..... visa to visit ..... countries, but not all of them.  
 17 Jane is ..... teacher. Her parents were ..... teachers too.  
 18 I don't believe him. He's ..... liar. He's always telling ..... lies.

## A/an and the

A

Study this example:

I had **a sandwich** and **an apple** for lunch.

**The sandwich** wasn't very good, but **the apple** was nice.



KAREN

Joe says '**a sandwich**', '**an apple**' because this is the first time he talks about them.

Joe now says '**the sandwich**', '**the apple**' because Karen knows which sandwich and which apple he means – **the sandwich** and **the apple** that he had for lunch.

JOE

Compare **a** and **the** in these examples:

- A man** and **a woman** were sitting opposite me. **The man** was American, but I think **the woman** was British.
- When we were on holiday, we stayed at **a hotel**. Sometimes we ate at **the hotel** and sometimes we went to **a restaurant**.

B

We use **the** when we are thinking of a specific thing. Compare **a/an** and **the**:

- Tim sat down on **a chair**. (perhaps one of many chairs in the room)  
Tim sat down on **the chair nearest the door**. (a specific chair)
- Paula is looking for **a job**. (not a specific job)  
Did Paula get **the job she applied for**? (a specific job)
- Do you have **a car**? (not a specific car)  
I cleaned **the car** yesterday. (= my car)

C

We use **the** when it is clear in the situation which thing or person we mean. For example, in a room we talk about **the light** / **the floor** / **the ceiling** / **the door** / **the carpet** etc. :

- Can you turn off **the light**, please? (= the light in this room)
- I took a taxi to **the station**. (= the station in that town)
- (in a shop) I'd like to speak to **the manager**, please. (= the manager of this shop)

In the same way, we say (go to) **the bank** / **the post office**:

- I have to go to **the bank** and then I'm going to **the post office**.  
(The speaker is usually thinking of a specific bank or post office.)

We also say (go to) **the doctor** / **the dentist**:

- Clare isn't very well. She's gone to **the doctor**. (= her usual doctor)
- I don't like going to **the dentist**.

Compare **the** and **a**:

- I have to go to **the bank** today.  
Is there **a bank** near here?
- I don't like going to **the dentist**.  
My sister is **a dentist**.

D

We say 'once **a week** / three times **a day** / £1.50 **a kilo**' etc. :

- 'How often do you go to the cinema?' 'About once **a month**.'
- 'How much are those potatoes?' '£1.50 **a kilo**.'
- Helen works eight hours **a day**, six days **a week**.

# Exercises

**72.1** Put in a/an or the.

- 1 This morning I bought ..... *a* newspaper and ..... magazine. ..... newspaper is in my bag, but I can't remember where I put ..... magazine.
- 2 I saw ..... accident this morning. ..... car crashed into ..... tree. ..... driver of ..... car wasn't hurt, but ..... car was badly damaged.
- 3 There are two cars parked outside: ..... blue one and ..... grey one. ..... blue one belongs to my neighbours; I don't know who ..... owner of ..... grey one is.
- 4 My friends live in ..... old house in ..... small village. There is ..... beautiful garden behind ..... house. I would like to have ..... garden like that.

**72.2** Put in a/an or the.

- 1 a This house is very nice. Has it got ..... garden?  
 b It's a beautiful day. Let's sit in ..... garden.  
 c I like living in this house, but it's a shame that ..... garden is so small.
- 2 a Can you recommend ..... good restaurant?  
 b We had dinner in ..... very nice restaurant.  
 c We had dinner in ..... best restaurant in town.
- 3 a She has ..... French name, but in fact she's English, not French.  
 b What's ..... name of that man we met yesterday?  
 c We stayed at a very nice hotel – I can't remember ..... name now.
- 4 a There isn't ..... airport near where I live. ..... nearest airport is 70 miles away.  
 b Our flight was delayed. We had to wait at ..... airport for three hours.  
 c Excuse me, please. Can you tell me how to get to ..... airport?
- 5 a 'Are you going away next week?' 'No, ..... week after next.'  
 b I'm going away for ..... week in September.  
 c Gary has a part-time job. He works three mornings ..... week.

**72.3** Put in a/an or the where necessary.

- 1 Would you like apple?
- 2 How often do you go to dentist?
- 3 Could you close door, please?
- 4 I'm sorry. I didn't mean to do that. It was mistake.
- 5 Excuse me, where is bus station, please?
- 6 I have problem. Can you help me?
- 7 I'm just going to post office. I won't be long.
- 8 There were no chairs, so we sat on floor.
- 9 Have you finished with book I lent you?
- 10 My sister has just got job in bank in Zurich.
- 11 We live in small apartment in city centre.
- 12 There's supermarket at end of street I live in.

Would you like an apple?

**72.4** Answer these questions about yourself. Where possible, use the structure in Section D (**once a week / three times a day etc.**).

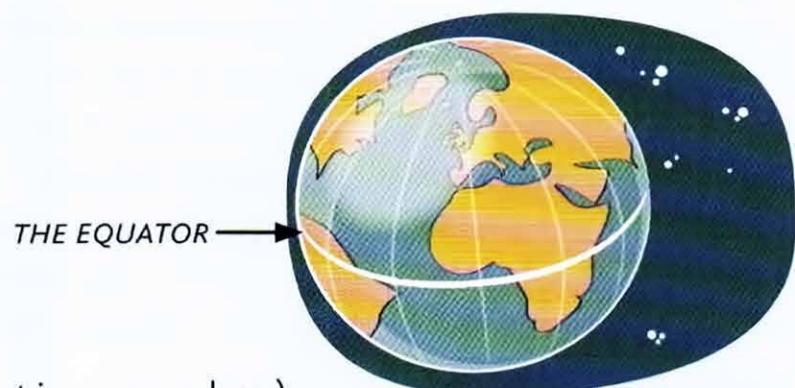
- 1 How often do you go to the cinema? ..... *Three or four times a year.*
- 2 How often do you go to the cinema? .....
- 3 How often do you go away on holiday? .....
- 4 What's the usual speed limit in towns in your country? .....
- 5 How much sleep do you need? .....
- 6 How often do you go out in the evening? .....
- 7 How much television do you watch (on average)? .....
- 8 How much does it cost to rent a small car in your country? .....

# The 1

A

We use **the** when there is only one of something:

- Have you ever crossed **the equator**?  
(there is only one equator)
- What's **the longest river in Europe**?
- Our apartment is on **the tenth floor**.
- Buenos Aires is **the capital of Argentina**.
- I'm going away at **the end of this month**.



THE EQUATOR →

We use **the** before **same (the same)**:

- Your sweater is **the same** colour as mine. (*not* is same colour)
- 'Are these keys **the same**?' 'No, they're different.'

B

We say:

<b>the sun</b>	<b>the moon</b>	<b>the earth</b>	<b>the world</b>	<b>the universe</b>
<b>the sky</b>	<b>the sea</b>	<b>the ground</b>	<b>the environment</b>	<b>the internet</b>

- I love to look at the stars in **the sky**. (*not* in sky)
- The internet** has changed the way we live.
- We need to do more to protect **the environment**. (= the natural world around us)
- The earth** goes round **the sun**, and **the moon** goes round **the earth**.

We also use '**Earth**' (without **the**) when we think of it as a planet in space (like **Mars**, **Jupiter** etc.).

- Which planet is nearest **Earth**?

We say **space** (without **the**) when we mean 'space in the universe'. Compare

- There are millions of stars **in space**. (*not* in the space)
- I tried to park my car, but **the space** was too small.

We use **a/an** to say what kind of thing something is (see Unit 71B). Compare **the** and **a**:

- The sun** is **a** star. (= one of many stars)
- The hotel** we stayed at was **a** very nice hotel.

C

We say: (go to) **the cinema, the theatre**.

- I go to **the cinema** a lot, but I haven't been to **the theatre** for ages.

When we say **the cinema / the theatre**, we do not necessarily mean a specific cinema or theatre.

We usually say **the radio**, but **television/TV** (without **the**). Compare:

- I listen to **the radio** a lot. *but* I watch **television** a lot.
- We heard it on **the radio**. *but* We watched it on **TV**.

**The television / the TV** = the television set:

- Can you turn off **the television**, please?

D

We do not normally use **the** with **breakfast/lunch/dinner**:

- What did you have for **breakfast**?
- We had **lunch** in a very nice restaurant.

But we use **a/an** if we say 'a **big lunch**', 'a **wonderful dinner**', 'an **early breakfast**' etc. :

- We had **a very nice lunch**. (*not* We had very nice lunch)

E

We do *not* use **the** before **noun + number**. For example, we say:

- Our train leaves from **Platform 5**. (*not* the Platform 5)
- (*in a shop*) Do you have these shoes in **size 43**? (*not* the size 43)

In the same way, we say: **Room 126** (in a hotel), **page 29** (of a book), **question 3** (in an exam), **Gate 10** (at an airport) etc.

# Exercises

## 73.1 Put in **the** or **a** where necessary. If no word is necessary, leave the space empty.

- 1 A: Our apartment is on ..... tenth floor.  
B: Is it? I hope there's ..... lift.
- 2 A: Did you have ..... nice holiday?  
B: Yes, it was ..... best holiday I've ever had.
- 3 A: Where's ..... nearest shop?  
B: There's one at ..... end of this street.
- 4 A: It's ..... lovely day, isn't it?  
B: Yes, there isn't ..... cloud in ..... sky.
- 5 A: I've got a problem with my computer. It isn't connecting to ..... internet.  
B: That's interesting. I've got ..... same problem with mine.
- 6 A: We spent all our money because we stayed at ..... most expensive hotel in town.  
B: Why didn't you stay at ..... cheaper hotel?
- 7 A: Would you like to travel in ..... space?  
B: Yes, I'd love to go to ..... moon.
- 8 A: What's Jupiter? Is it ..... star?  
B: No, it's ..... planet. It's ..... largest planet in ..... solar system.

## 73.2 Put in **the** where necessary. If you don't need **the**, leave the space empty.

- 1 I haven't been to ..... cinema for ages.
- 2 Sarah spends most of her free time watching ..... TV.
- 3 Do you ever listen to ..... radio?
- 4 ..... television was on, but nobody was watching it.
- 5 Have you had ..... dinner yet?
- 6 Lisa and I arrived at ..... same time.
- 7 What's ..... capital city of Canada?
- 8 What do you want for ..... breakfast?
- 9 I lay down on ..... ground and looked up at ..... sky.

## 73.3 Put in **the** or **a** where necessary. (See Unit 72 for **a** and **the** if necessary.)

- 1 Sun is star. The sun is a star.
- 2 I'm fed up with doing same thing every day.
- 3 Room 25 is on second floor.
- 4 Moon goes round earth every 27 days.
- 5 It was very hot day. It was hottest day of year.
- 6 We had lunch in nice restaurant by sea.
- 7 What's on at cinema this week?
- 8 I like to eat good breakfast before I go to work.
- 9 We missed our train because we were waiting on wrong platform.
- 10 Next train to London leaves from Platform 3.
- 11 You'll find information you need at top of page 15.

## 73.4 Complete the sentences using the following. Use **the** where necessary.

**breakfast**   **cinema**   **dinner**   **gate**   **Gate 21**   **question 8**   **sea**

- 1 Are you going out this evening?' 'Yes, after ..... dinner ..'
- 2 There was no wind, so ..... was very calm.
- 3 The test wasn't too difficult, but I couldn't answer .....
- 4 'I'm going to ..... tonight.' 'Are you? What film are you going to see?'
- 5 I didn't have time for ..... this morning because I was in a hurry.
- 6 Oh, ..... is open. I must have forgotten to shut it.
- 7 (airport announcement) Flight AB123 to Rome is now boarding at .....

# The 2 (school / the school etc.)

A

Compare **school** and **the school**:

Ellie is ten years old. Every day she goes **to school**. She's **at school** now. **School** starts at 9 and finishes at 3.

We say a child goes **to school** or is **at school** (as a student). We are not thinking of a specific school. We are thinking of **school** as a general idea – children learning in a classroom.



Today Ellie's mother wants to speak to her daughter's teacher. So she has gone to **the school** to see her. She's **at the school** now.

Ellie's mother is not a student. She is not '**at school**', she doesn't '**go to school**'. If she wants to see Ellie's teacher, she goes to **the school** (=Ellie's school, a specific building).

B

We use **prison** (or **jail**), **hospital**, **university**, **college** and **church** in a similar way. We do not use **the** when we are thinking of the general idea of these places and what they are used for.

Compare:

- Ken's brother is **in prison** for robbery.  
(He is a prisoner. We are not thinking of a specific prison.)
- Joe had an accident last week. He was taken **to hospital**. He's still **in hospital** now. (as a patient)
- When I leave school, I plan to go **to university** / go **to college**. (as a student)
- Sally's father goes **to church** every Sunday. (to take part in a religious service)

- Ken went to **the prison** to visit his brother.  
(He went as a visitor, not as a prisoner.)
- Jane has gone to **the hospital** to visit Joe. She's **at the hospital** now. (as a visitor, not as a patient)
- I went to **the university** to meet Professor Thomas. (as a visitor, not as a student)
- Some workmen went to **the church** to repair the roof. (not for a religious service)

With most other places, you need **the**. For example, **the station**, **the cinema**, (see Units 72C and 73C).

C

We say **go to bed** / **be in bed** etc. (*not the bed*):

- I'm going **to bed** now. Goodnight.
- Do you ever have breakfast **in bed**?
- but  I sat down on **the bed**. (a specific piece of furniture)

go **to work** / **be at work** / **start work** / **finish work** etc. (*not the work*):

- Chris didn't go **to work** yesterday.
- What time do you usually finish **work**?

go **home** / come **home** / arrive **home** / get **home** / **be at home** etc. :

- It's late. Let's go **home**.
- Will you be at **home** tomorrow afternoon?

D

We say **go to sea** / **be at sea** (*without the*) when the meaning is 'go/be on a voyage':

- Keith works on ships. He's **at sea** most of the time.
- but  I'd like to live near **the sea**.
- It can be dangerous to swim in **the sea**.

# Exercises

## 74.1 Complete each sentence using a preposition (to/at/in etc.) + one of these words:

**bed    home    hospital    hospital    prison    school    university    work**

- 1 Two people were injured in the accident and were taken to hospital.
- 2 In Britain, children from the age of five have to go to school.
- 3 Mark didn't go out last night. He stayed at home.
- 4 There is a lot of traffic in the morning when everybody is going to work.
- 5 Kate's mother has just had an operation. She is still in hospital.
- 6 When Sophie leaves school, she wants to study economics at university.
- 7 Ben never gets up before 9 o'clock. It's 8.30 now, so he is still in bed.
- 8 If people commit crimes, they may be sent to prison.

## 74.2 Complete the sentences with **school** or **the school**.

- 1 Why aren't your children at school today? Are they ill?
- 2 When he was younger, Tim hated school.
- 3 There were some parents waiting outside the school to meet their children.
- 4 School usually starts at 8.30 in the morning.
- 5 A: How do your children get to and from school? By bus?  
B: No, they walk. It isn't very far.
- 6 What sort of job does Emily want to do when she leaves school?

## 74.3 Some of these sentences need **the**. Correct them where necessary.

- 1 a 'How old is university?' 'About 200 years.'  
**the university**  
OK
- 2 a My brother has always been healthy. He's never been in hospital.  
b When Ann was ill, I went to hospital to visit her. When I was there, I met Lisa who is a nurse at hospital.  
c A woman was injured in the accident and was taken to hospital.
- 3 a John's mother is a regular churchgoer. She goes to church every Sunday.  
b John himself doesn't go to church.  
c John went to church to take some pictures of the building.
- 4 a Why is she in prison? What did she do?  
b A few days ago firefighters were called to prison to put out a fire.  
c Do you think too many people are sent to prison?

## 74.4 Which is correct?

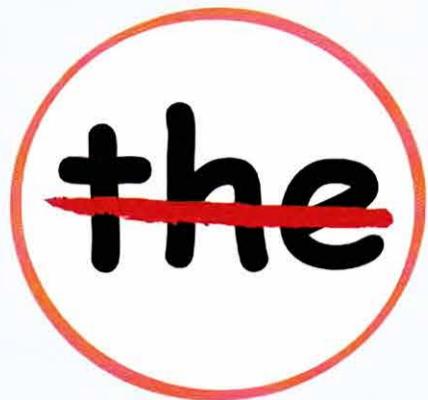
- 1 How did you get home / get to home after the party? (get home is correct)
- 2 I like to read in bed / in the bed before I go to sleep.
- 3 Shall we meet after work / after the work tomorrow evening?
- 4 I love swimming in sea / in the sea.
- 5 It's nice to travel around, but there's no place like home / like the home!
- 6 Sam likes to go to bed / go to the bed early, and get up early.
- 7 I didn't sleep well in the hotel. Bed / The bed was uncomfortable.
- 8 How long did it take to cross the ocean? How long were you at sea / at the sea?
- 9 What time do you usually start work / the work in the morning?

# The 3 (children / the children)

A

When we are talking about things or people in general, we do *not* use **the**:

- I'm afraid of **dogs**. (*not* the dogs)  
(**dogs** = dogs in general, not a specific group of dogs)
- Doctors** are usually paid more than **teachers**.
- Do you know anybody who collects **stamps**?
- Crime** is a problem in most big cities. (*not* The crime)
- Life** has changed a lot in the last thirty years. (*not* The life)
- Do you like **classical music** / **Chinese food** / **fast cars**?
- My favourite sport is **football/skiing/athletics**.
- My favourite subject at school was **history/physics/English**.



We say '**most** people / **most** books / **most** cars' etc. (*not* the most ...):

- Most shops** accept credit cards. (*not* The most shops)

B

We use **the** when we mean specific things or people.

Compare:

### In general (without **the**)

- Children** learn from playing.  
(= children in general)
- I couldn't live without **music**.
- All **cars** have wheels.
- Sugar** isn't very good for you.
- English people** drink a lot of tea.  
(= English people in general)

### Specific people or things (with **the**)

- We took **the children** to the zoo.  
(= a specific group, perhaps the speaker's children)
- The film wasn't very good, but I liked **the music**. (= the music in the film)
- All **the cars in this car park** belong to people who work here.
- Can you pass **the sugar**, please?  
(= the sugar on the table)
- The English people I know** drink a lot of tea. (= only the English people I know, not English people in general)

C

The difference between 'something in general' and 'something specific' is not always very clear.

Compare:

### In general (without **the**)

- I like working with **people**.  
(= people in general)
- I like working with **people who say what they think**. (*not* all people, but 'people who say what they think' is still a general idea)
- Do you like **coffee**?  
(= coffee in general)
- Do you like **strong black coffee**?  
(*not* all coffee, but 'strong black coffee' is still a general idea)

### Specific people or things (with **the**)

- I like **the people I work with**.  
(= a specific group of people)
- I didn't like **the coffee we had after dinner**.  
(= specific coffee)

# Exercises

## 75.1 Choose four of these things and write whether you like them or not:

bananas	boxing	cats	crowds	fast food	horror movies
hot weather	maths	opera	snow	supermarkets	zoos

Begin each sentence with one of these:

I like ... / I don't like ...

I don't mind ...

I love ... / I hate ...

I'm interested in ... / I'm not interested in ...

1 I don't like hot weather very much.

2

3

4

5

## 75.2 Complete the sentences using the following. Use **the** where necessary.

(the) basketball	(the) grass	(the) patience	(the) people
(the) questions	(the) meat	(the) information	(the) hotels
(the) history	(the) water	(the) spiders	(the) lies

1 My favourite sport is basketball.

2 The information we were given wasn't correct.

3 Some people are afraid of

4 A vegetarian is somebody who doesn't eat

5 The test wasn't very difficult. I answered without difficulty.

6 Do you know who live next door?

7 is the study of the past.

8 It's better to tell the truth. Telling usually causes problems.

9 We couldn't find anywhere to stay in the town. were full.

10 in the pool didn't look very clean, so we didn't go for a swim.

11 Don't sit on . It's wet after the rain.

12 You need to teach young children.

## 75.3 Choose the correct form, with or without **the**.

- 1 I'm afraid of dogs / the dogs. (dogs is correct)
- 2 Apples / The apples are good for you.
- 3 Look at apples / the apples on that tree! They're very big.
- 4 Women / The women live longer than men / the men.
- 5 I don't drink tea / the tea. I don't like it.
- 6 We had a very good meal. Vegetables / The vegetables were especially good.
- 7 Life / The life is strange sometimes. Some very strange things happen.
- 8 I enjoy holidays / the holidays by the sea.
- 9 How much money does the government spend on education / the education?
- 10 Who are people / the people in this picture?
- 11 What makes people / the people violent? What causes aggression / the aggression?
- 12 All books / All the books on the top shelf belong to me.
- 13 Don't stay in that hotel. It's very noisy and rooms / the rooms are very small.
- 14 A pacifist is somebody who is against war / the war.
- 15 First World War / The First World War lasted from 1914 until 1918.
- 16 I don't like films / the films that don't have happy endings.
- 17 Someone gave me a book about history / the history of modern art / the modern art.
- 18 Rob and Louise got married, but marriage / the marriage didn't last very long.
- 19 Most people / The most people believe that marriage / the marriage and family life / the family life are the basis of society / the society.

# The 4 (the giraffe / the telephone /the piano etc. ; the + adjective)

A

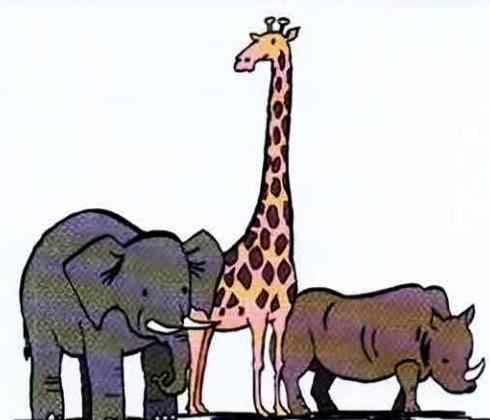
Study these sentences:

- The giraffe** is the tallest of all animals.
- The bicycle** is an excellent means of transport.
- When was **the telephone** invented?
- The dollar** is the currency of the United States.

In these examples, **the** ... does not mean one specific thing.

**The giraffe** = a specific type of animal, not a specific giraffe.

We use **the** in this way to talk about a type of animal, machine etc.



In the same way we use **the** for musical instruments:

- Can you play **the** guitar?
- The** piano is my favourite instrument.

Compare **a** and **the**:

- I'd like to have **a piano**.      *but*    I can't play **the piano**.
- We saw **a giraffe** at the zoo.    *but*    **The giraffe** is my favourite animal.

Note that we use **man** (= human beings in general / the human race) without **the**:

- What do you know about the origins of **man**? (*not the man*)

B

## The + adjective

We use **the + adjective** (without a noun) to talk about groups of people. For example:

<b>the young</b>	<b>the rich</b>	<b>the sick</b>	<b>the injured</b>
<b>the old</b>	<b>the poor</b>	<b>the disabled</b>	<b>the dead</b>
<b>the elderly</b>	<b>the homeless</b>	<b>the unemployed</b>	

**The young** = young people, **the rich** = rich people etc. :

- Do you think **the rich** should pay higher taxes?
- We need to do more to help **the homeless**.

**The young / the rich / the injured** etc. are *plural* in meaning. For example, you cannot say 'a young' or 'the injured' for one person. You must say '**a young person**', '**the injured woman**' etc.

Note that we say '**the poor**' (*not the poors*), '**the young**' (*not the youngs*) etc.

C

## The + nationality

You can use **the + nationality** adjectives that end in **-ch** or **-sh** (**the French** / **the English** / **the Spanish** etc.). The meaning is 'the people of that country':

- The French** are famous for their food. (= the people of France)

**The French** / **the English** etc. are plural in meaning. We do not say 'a French / an English'. You have to say **a Frenchman** / **an Englishwoman** etc.

We also use **the + nationality** words ending in **-ese** (**the Chinese** / **the Sudanese** / **the Japanese** etc.):

- The Chinese** invented printing.

But these words can also be singular (**a Chinese**, **a Japanese** etc.).

Note also: **a Swiss** (singular) and **the Swiss** (= the people of Switzerland)

With other nationalities, the plural noun ends in **-s**. For example:

**an Italian** → **Italians**    **a Mexican** → **Mexicans**    **a Turk** → **Turks**

With these words (**Italians** etc.), we do not normally use **the** to talk about the people in general (see Unit 75).

# Exercises

**76.1** Answer the questions. Choose the right answer from the box. Don't forget **the**. Use a dictionary if necessary.

1

*animals*tiger    elephant  
rabbit    cheetah  
giraffe    kangaroo

2

*birds*eagle    penguin  
swan    owl  
parrot    pigeon

3

*inventions*telephone    wheel  
telescope    laser  
helicopter    typewriter

4

*currencies*dollar    peso  
euro    rupee  
rouble    yen

- 1 a Which of the animals is tallest?  
b Which animal can run fastest?  
c Which of these animals is found in Australia?
- 2 a Which of these birds has a long neck?  
b Which of these birds cannot fly?  
c Which bird flies at night?
- 3 a Which of these inventions is oldest?  
b Which one is most recent?  
c Which one was especially important for astronomy?
- 4 a What is the currency of India?  
b What is the currency of Canada?  
c And the currency of your country?

*the giraffe*

**76.2** Put in **the** or **a**.

- 1 When was **the** telephone invented?
- 2 Can you play ..... musical instrument?
- 3 Jessica plays ..... violin in an orchestra.
- 4 There was ..... piano in the corner of the room.
- 5 Can you play ..... piano?
- 6 Our society is based on ..... family.
- 7 Martin comes from ..... large family.
- 8 ..... computer has changed the way we live.

**76.3** Complete these sentences using **the + the** following:

**injured    poor    rich    sick    unemployed    young**

- 1 **The young** ..... have the future in their hands.
- 2 Ambulances arrived at the scene of the accident and took ..... to hospital.
- 3 Life is all right if you have a job, but things are not so easy for .....
- 4 Helen has been a nurse all her life. She has spent her life caring for .....
- 5 In England there is an old story about a man called Robin Hood. It is said that he robbed ..... and gave the money to .....

**76.4** What do you call the people of these countries?

*one person (a/an ...)*

- 1 Canada
- 2 Germany
- 3 France
- 4 Russia
- 5 China
- 6 Brazil
- 7 England
- 8 and your country

*the people in general**Canadians*

# Names with and without **the** 1

**A**

We do *not* use **the** with names of people ('Helen', 'Helen Taylor' etc.). In the same way, we do *not* use **the** with most names of places. For example:

<i>continents</i>	Africa ( <i>not the Africa</i> ), Europe, South America
<i>countries, states etc.</i>	France ( <i>not the France</i> ), Japan, Brazil, Texas
<i>islands</i>	Sicily, Bermuda, Tasmania
<i>cities, towns etc.</i>	Cairo, New York, Bangkok
<i>mountains</i>	Everest, Etna, Kilimanjaro



But we use **the** in names with **Republic**, **Kingdom**, **States** etc.:

- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <b>the Czech Republic</b>     | <b>the United Kingdom (the UK)</b>            |
| <b>the Dominican Republic</b> | <b>the United States of America (the USA)</b> |

Compare:

- Have you been to **Canada** or **the United States**?

**B**

When we use **Mr/Mrs/Captain/Doctor** etc. + a name, we do not use **the**. So we say:

- |  |
|--|
| <b>Mr Johnson / Doctor Johnson / Captain Johnson / President Johnson</b> etc. ( <i>not the ...</i> ) |
| <b>Uncle Robert / Saint Catherine / Princess Maria</b> etc. ( <i>not the ...</i> )                   |

Compare:

- We called **the doctor**.  
We called **Doctor Johnson**. (*not the Doctor Johnson*)

We use **Mount** (= mountain) and **Lake** before a name in the same way (without **the**):

- |   |                   |                      |                      |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Mount Everest</b> ( <i>not the ...</i> ) | <b>Mount Etna</b> | <b>Lake Superior</b> | <b>Lake Victoria</b> |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|

- They live near **the lake**.  
They live near **Lake Superior**. (*not the Lake Superior*)

**C**

We use **the** with the names of oceans, seas, rivers and canals:

- |                                |                             |                       |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>the Atlantic (Ocean)</b>    | <b>the Red Sea</b>          | <b>the Amazon</b>     |
| <b>the Indian Ocean</b>        | <b>the Channel (between</b> | <b>the Nile</b>       |
| <b>the Mediterranean (Sea)</b> | <b>France and Britain)</b>  | <b>the Suez Canal</b> |

We use **the** with the names of deserts:

- |                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>the Sahara (Desert)</b> | <b>the Gobi Desert</b> |
|----------------------------|------------------------|

**D**

We use **the** with *plural* names of people and places:

<i>people</i>	<b>the Taylors</b> (= the Taylor family), <b>the Johnsons</b>
<i>countries</i>	<b>the Netherlands</b> , <b>the Philippines</b> , <b>the United States</b>
<i>groups of islands</i>	<b>the Canaries</b> / <b>the Canary Islands</b> , <b>the Bahamas</b>
<i>mountain ranges</i>	<b>the Rocky Mountains</b> / <b>the Rockies</b> , <b>the Andes</b> , <b>the Alps</b>

- The highest mountain in **the Andes** is (**Mount**) Aconcagua.

**E**

We say:

- |                                  |            |   |
|----------------------------------|------------|---|
| <b>the north</b> (of Brazil)     | <i>but</i> | <b>northern</b> Brazil ( <i>without the</i> ) |
| <b>the south-east</b> (of Spain) | <i>but</i> | <b>south-eastern</b> Spain                    |

Compare:

- Sweden is in **northern Europe**; Spain is in **the south**.

Also **the Middle East**, **the Far East**

We also use **north/south** etc. (without **the**) in the names of some regions and countries:

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| <b>North America</b> | <b>South Africa</b> |
|----------------------|---------------------|

Note that on maps, **the** is not usually included in the name.

# Exercises

**77.1** Put in **the** where necessary. Leave the space empty if the sentence is already complete.

- 1 Who is ... - Doctor Johnson? (*the sentence is complete without the*)
- 2 I was ill, so I went to see ..... doctor.
- 3 The most powerful person in ..... United States is ..... president.
- 4 ..... President Kennedy was assassinated in 1963.
- 5 Do you know ..... Wilsons? They're a very nice couple.
- 6 I'm looking for ..... Professor Brown. Do you know where she is?

**77.2** Some of these sentences are correct, but some need **the** (sometimes more than once). Correct the sentences where necessary.

- 1 Everest was first climbed in 1953.
- 2 Milan is in north of Italy.
- 3 Africa is much larger than Europe.
- 4 Last year I visited Mexico and United States.
- 5 South of England is warmer than north.
- 6 Portugal is in western Europe.
- 7 France and Britain are separated by Channel.
- 8 James has travelled a lot in Middle East.
- 9 Chicago is on Lake Michigan.
- 10 Next year we're going skiing in Swiss Alps.
- 11 UK consists of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- 12 Seychelles are a group of islands in Indian Ocean.
- 13 The highest mountain in Africa is Kilimanjaro.
- 14 River Volga flows into Caspian Sea.

OK

in the north of Italy

**77.3** Here are some geography questions. Choose the right answer from one of the boxes and write **the** if necessary. You do not need all the names in the boxes. Use an atlas if necessary.

continents	countries	oceans and seas	mountains	rivers and canals
Africa	Canada	Atlantic	Alps	Amazon Rhine
Asia	Denmark	Indian Ocean	Andes	Danube Thames
Australia	Indonesia	Pacific	Himalayas	Nile Volga
Europe	Sweden	Black Sea	Rockies	Suez Canal
North America	Thailand	Mediterranean	Urals	Panama Canal
South America	United States	Red Sea		

- 1 What do you have to cross to travel from Europe to America? ..... the Atlantic
- 2 Where is Argentina?
- 3 Which is the longest river in Africa?
- 4 Of which country is Stockholm the capital?
- 5 Of which country is Washington the capital?
- 6 What is the name of the mountain range in the west of North America?
- 7 What is the name of the sea between Africa and Europe?
- 8 Which is the smallest continent in the world?
- 9 What is the name of the ocean between North America and Asia?
- 10 What is the name of the ocean between Africa and Australia?
- 11 Which river flows through London?
- 12 Which river flows through Vienna, Budapest and Belgrade?
- 13 Of which country is Bangkok the capital?
- 14 What joins the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans?
- 15 Which is the longest river in South America?

Names with and without **the** 2**A**Names without **the**

We do not use **the** with names of most city streets/roads/squares/parks etc.:

**Union Street** (*not the ...*)  
**Queens Road**

**Fifth Avenue**  
**Broadway**

**Hyde Park**  
**Times Square**

Names of important public buildings and institutions (for example, airports, stations, universities) are often two words:

**Manchester Airport**      **Harvard University**

The first word is the name of a place ('Manchester') or a person ('Harvard'). These names are usually without **the**. In the same way, we say:

**Victoria Station** (*not the ...*)  
**Buckingham Palace**

**Canterbury Cathedral**  
**Cambridge University**

**Edinburgh Castle**  
**Sydney Harbour**

Compare:

**Buckingham Palace** (*not the ...*)    *but*    **the Royal Palace**  
(‘Royal’ is an adjective – it is not a name like ‘Buckingham’.)

**B**

Most other buildings have names with **the**. For example:

<i>hotels</i>	<b>the Sheraton Hotel</b> , <b>the Holiday Inn</b>
<i>theatres/cinemas</i>	<b>the Palace Theatre</b> , <b>the Odeon</b> (cinema)
<i>museums/galleries</i>	<b>the Guggenheim Museum</b> , <b>the National Gallery</b>
<i>other buildings</i>	<b>the Empire State</b> (Building), <b>the White House</b> , <b>the Eiffel Tower</b>

We often leave out the noun:

**the Sheraton** (Hotel)      **the Palace** (Theatre)      **the Guggenheim** (Museum)

Some names are only **the + noun**, for example:

**the Acropolis**      **the Kremlin**      **the Pentagon**

**C**

Names with **of** usually have **the**. For example:

**the Bank of England**  
**the Great Wall of China**

**the Museum of Modern Art**  
**the Tower of London**

Note that we say:

**the University of Cambridge**    *but*    **Cambridge University** (*without the*)

**D**

Many shops, restaurants, hotels, banks etc. are named after people. These names end in **-'s** or **-s**.

We do not use **the** with these names:

**McDonald's** (*not the ...*)      **Barclays** (bank)  
**Joe's Diner** (restaurant)      **Macy's** (department store)

Churches are often named after saints (St = Saint):

**St John's Church** (*not the St Johns Church*)      **St Patrick's Cathedral**

**E**

Most newspapers and many organisations have names with **the**:

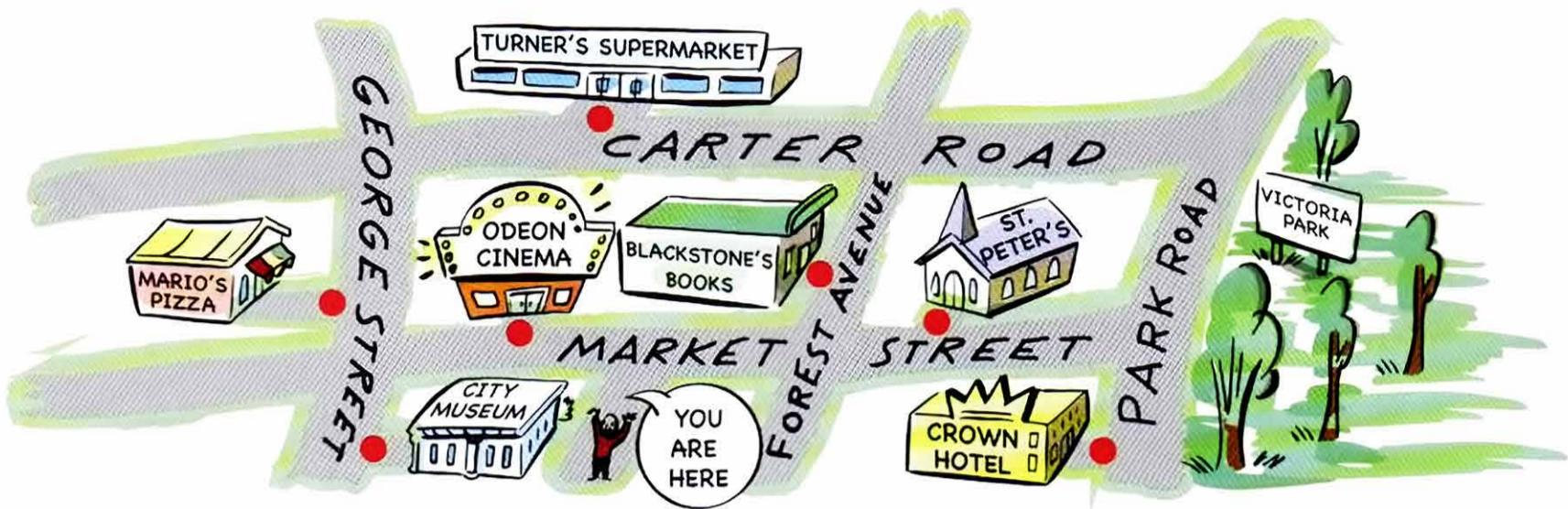
<i>newspapers</i>	<b>the Washington Post</b> , <b>the Financial Times</b> , <b>the Sun</b>
<i>organisations</i>	<b>the European Union</b> , <b>the BBC</b> , <b>the Red Cross</b>

Names of companies, airlines etc. are usually without **the**:

**Fiat** (*not the Fiat*)      **Sony**      **Singapore Airlines**  
**Kodak**      **IBM**      **Yale University Press**

# Exercises

- 78.1** Use the map to answer the questions. Write the name of the place and the street it is in. Use **the** if necessary. (Remember that on maps we do not normally use **the**.)



- Is there a cinema near here?
- Is there a supermarket near here?
- Is there a hotel near here?
- Is there a church near here?
- Is there a museum near here?
- Is there a bookshop near here?
- Is there a restaurant near here?
- Is there a park near here?

Yes, ..... the Odeon in Market Street .....  
 Yes, ..... in .....  
 Yes, ..... at the end of .....  
 .....

- 78.2** Where are the following? Use **the** where necessary.

Acropolis  
Kremlin

Broadway  
White House

Buckingham Palace  
Gatwick Airport

Eiffel Tower  
Times Square

- |                           |                 |                 |               |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 Times Square            | is in New York. | 5               | is in Moscow. |
| 2 ..... is in Paris.      | 6               | is in New York. |               |
| 3 ..... is in London.     | 7               | is in Athens.   |               |
| 4 ..... is in Washington. | 8               | is near London. |               |

- 78.3** Choose the correct form, with or without **the**.

- Have you ever been to British Museum / the British Museum? (the British Museum is correct)
- The biggest park in New York is Central Park / the Central Park.
- My favourite park in London is St James's Park / the St James's Park.
- Imperial Hotel / The Imperial Hotel is in Baker Street / the Baker Street.
- Dublin Airport / The Dublin Airport is situated about 12 kilometres from the city centre.
- Jack is a student at Liverpool University / the Liverpool University.
- If you're looking for a department store, I would recommend Harrison's / the Harrison's.
- If you're looking for a hotel, I would recommend Park Plaza / the Park Plaza.
- Statue of Liberty / The Statue of Liberty is at the entrance to New York Harbour / the New York Harbour.
- You should go to Science Museum / the Science Museum. It's very interesting.
- Andy works for IBM / the IBM now. He used to work for British Telecom / the British Telecom.
- 'Which cinema are you going to this evening?' 'Classic / The Classic.'
- I'd like to go to China and see Great Wall / the Great Wall.
- 'Which newspaper do you want?' 'Times / The Times.'
- This book is published by Cambridge University Press / the Cambridge University Press.
- 'What's that building?' 'It's College of Art / the College of Art.'

# Singular and plural

A

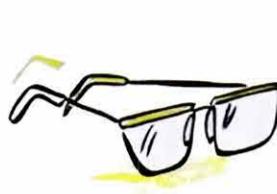
Sometimes we use a *plural* noun for one thing that has two parts. For example:



**trousers** (*two legs*)  
also jeans/tights/shorts/pants



**pyjamas**  
(*top and bottom*)



**glasses**



**binoculars**



**scissors**

These words are plural, so they take a plural verb:

- My trousers **are** too long. (*not my trousers is*)

You can also use **a pair of** + these words:

- Those** **are** nice jeans. or That's **a** nice **pair of** jeans. (*not a nice jeans*)
- I need **some** new **glasses**. or I need **a** new **pair of** glasses.

B

Some nouns end in **-ics**, but are not usually plural. For example:

**athletics**    **economics**    **electronics**    **gymnastics**

**maths** (= mathematics)    **physics**    **politics**

- Gymnastics** **is** my favourite sport. (*not Gymnastics are*)

**News** is not plural (see Unit 70B):

- What time **is the news** on TV? (*not are the news*)

Some words ending in **-s** can be singular or plural. For example:

<b>means</b>	<b>a means</b> of transport	<b>many means</b> of transport
<b>series</b>	<b>a television series</b>	<b>two television series</b>
<b>species</b>	<b>a species</b> of bird	<b>200 species</b> of bird

C

Some singular nouns are often used with a plural verb. For example:

**audience**    **committee**    **company**    **family**    **firm**    **government**    **staff**    **team**

These nouns are all groups of people. We often think of them as a number of people (= they), not as one thing (= it). So we often use a plural verb:

- The government** (= they) **have decided** to increase taxes.
- The staff** at the company (= they) **are** not happy with **their** working conditions.

In the same way, we often use a plural verb after the name of a sports team or a company:

- Italy** **are** playing Brazil next Sunday (in a football match).
- Shell** **have** increased the price of petrol.

A singular verb (The government **wants** ... / Shell **has** ... etc.) is also possible.

We use a plural verb with **police**:

- The police** **are** investigating the crime, but **haven't** arrested anyone yet.  
(*not The police is ... hasn't*)

Note that we say **a police officer** / **a policeman** / **a policewoman** (*not a police*).

D

We do not often use the plural of **person** ('persons'). We normally use **people** (a *plural* word):

- He's **a nice person**. but They are nice **people**. (*not nice persons*)
- Many people** **don't** have enough to eat. (*not Many people doesn't*)

E

We think of a sum of money, a period of time, a distance etc. as *one* thing. So we use a singular verb:

- Fifty thousand pounds** (= it) **was** stolen in the robbery. (*not were stolen*)
- Three years** (= it) **is** a long time to be without a job. (*not Three years are*)
- Two miles** **isn't** very far to walk.

# Exercises

**79.1** Complete each sentence using a word from Sections A or B. Sometimes you need **a** or **some**.

- 1 My eyesight isn't very good. I need glasses.
- 2 A species is a group of animals or plants that have the same characteristics.
- 3 Footballers don't wear trousers when they play. They wear ......
- 4 The bicycle is ..... of transport.
- 5 The bicycle and the car are ..... of transport.
- 6 I want to cut this piece of material. I need ......
- 7 A friend of mine is writing ..... of articles for the local newspaper.
- 8 There are a lot of American TV ..... shown on TV in Britain.
- 9 While we were out walking, we saw many different ..... of bird.

**79.2** In each example the words on the left are connected with an activity (for example, a sport or an academic subject). Write the name of the activity. The beginning of the word is given.

1 calculate	algebra	equation	<u>mathematics</u>
2 government	election	minister	<u>p</u> .....
3 finance	trade	employment	<u>e</u> .....
4 running	jumping	throwing	<u>a</u> .....
5 light	heat	gravity	<u>ph</u> .....
6 exercises	somersault	parallel bars	<u>gy</u> .....
7 processor	silicon chip	gigabyte	<u>el</u> .....

**79.3** Choose the correct form of the verb, singular or plural. In two sentences either the singular or plural verb is possible.

- 1 Gymnastics is / are my favourite sport. (is is correct)
- 2 The trousers you bought for me doesn't / don't fit me.
- 3 The police want / wants to interview two men about the robbery last week.
- 4 Physics was / were my best subject at school.
- 5 Can I borrow your scissors? Mine isn't / aren't sharp enough.
- 6 It's a nice place to visit. The people is / are very friendly.
- 7 Fortunately the news wasn't / weren't as bad as we expected.
- 8 Where does / do your family live?
- 9 I can't find my binoculars. Do you know where it is / they are?
- 10 Does / Do the police know how the accident happened?
- 11 Germany is / are playing Spain tomorrow night, but it's not on TV.
- 12 Most people enjoy / enjoys music.

**79.4** Most of these sentences are wrong. Correct them where necessary.

- 1 Three years are a long time to be without a job.
  - 2 The government have decided to increase taxes.
  - 3 Susan was wearing a black jeans.
  - 4 I don't like hot weather. Thirty degrees is too hot for me.
  - 5 I like Martin and Jane. They're very nice persons.
  - 6 Ten pounds aren't enough. I need more money than that.
  - 7 I'm going to buy a new pyjama.
  - 8 The committee haven't made a decision yet.
  - 9 There was a police directing traffic in the street.
  - 10 What is the police going to do?
  - 11 This scissors isn't very sharp.
  - 12 Four days isn't enough for a good holiday.
- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| <u>Three years is</u> a long time         | ..... |
| OK ( <u>has decided is also correct</u> ) | ..... |
| .....                                     | ..... |
| .....                                     | ..... |
| .....                                     | ..... |
| .....                                     | ..... |
| .....                                     | ..... |
| .....                                     | ..... |
| .....                                     | ..... |
| .....                                     | ..... |

## Noun + noun (a tennis ball / a headache)

A

You can use two nouns together (*noun + noun*) to mean one thing/person/idea etc. For example:

a **tennis ball**    **income tax**    the **city centre**

The first noun is like an adjective. It tells us what kind of thing/person/idea etc. For example:

a **tennis ball** = a **ball** used to play **tennis**  
 a **bus driver** = the **driver** of a **bus**  
 a **road accident** = an **accident** that happens on the **road**  
**income tax** = **tax** that you pay on your **income**  
 the **city centre** = the **centre** of the **city**  
 a **Paris hotel** = a **hotel** in **Paris**  
 my **life story** = the **story** of my **life**

So you can say:

a **television camera**    a **television programme**    a **television studio**    a **television producer**  
 (these are all different things or people to do with television)  
 language **problems**    marriage **problems**    health **problems**    work **problems**  
 (these are all different kinds of problems)

Compare:

**garden vegetables** (= **vegetables** that are grown in a **garden**)  
 a **vegetable garden** (= a **garden** where **vegetables** are grown)

Sometimes the first word ends in **-ing**. Usually these are things we use for doing something:

a **frying pan** (= a pan for frying)    a **washing machine**    a **swimming pool**

Sometimes there are more than two nouns together:

- I waited at the **hotel reception desk**.
- We watched the **World Swimming Championships** on television.
- If you want to play **table tennis** (= a game), you need a **table tennis table** (= a table).

B

When two nouns are together like this, sometimes we write them as one word and sometimes as two separate words. For example:

a **headache**    **toothpaste**    a **weekend**    a **car park**    a **road sign**

There are no clear rules for this. If you are not sure, write two words.

C

Note the difference between:

a **sugar bowl** (maybe empty) and a **bowl of sugar** (= a bowl with sugar in it)  
 a **shopping bag** (maybe empty) and a **bag of shopping** (= a bag full of shopping)

D

When we use *noun + noun*, the first noun is like an *adjective*. It is normally singular, but the meaning is often plural. For example: a **bookshop** is a shop where you can buy **books**, an **apple** tree is a tree that has **apples**.

In the same way we say:

a **three-hour journey** (= a journey that takes three **hours**)  
 a **ten-pound note** (*not* pounds)  
 a **four-week course** (*not* weeks)  
 a **six-mile walk** (*not* miles)  
 two **14-year-old girls** (*not* years)

Compare:

It was a **four-week** course.

but    The course lasted four **weeks**.

# Exercises

## 80.1 What do we call these things and people?

- 1 A ticket for a concert is a concert ticket.
- 2 Problems concerning health are health problems.
- 3 An interview for a job is an interview.
- 4 Pictures taken on your holiday are holiday photos.
- 5 Chocolate made with milk is milk chocolate.
- 6 Somebody whose job is to inspect factories is an inspector.
- 7 A horse that runs in races is a racehorse.
- 8 A race for horses is a horse race.
- 9 Shoes for running are running shoes.
- 10 A student studying at university is a university student.
- 11 The results of your exams are exam results.
- 12 The carpet in the living room is the living room carpet.
- 13 A scandal involving an oil company is an oil company scandal.
- 14 Workers at a car factory are car factory workers.
- 15 A scheme for the improvement of a road is a road improvement scheme.
- 16 A department store in New York is New York's department store.
- 17 A course that lasts five days is a five-day course.
- 18 A question that has two parts is a two-part question.
- 19 A man who is thirty years old is thirty-year-old man.

## 80.2 Answer the questions using two of the following words each time:

<u>accident</u>	<u>belt</u>	<u>birthday</u>	<u>card</u>	<u>credit</u>	<u>driver</u>
<u>editor</u>	<u>forecast</u>	<u>newspaper</u>	<u>number</u>	<u>party</u>	<u>read</u>
<u>room</u>	<u>seat</u>	<u>shop</u>	<u>truck</u>	<u>weather</u>	<u>window</u>

- 1 This can be caused by bad driving.
- 2 You should wear this when you're in a car.
- 3 You can use this to pay for things instead of cash.
- 4 If you want to know if it's going to rain, this is what you need.
- 5 This person is a top journalist.
- 6 You might stop to look in this when you're walking along a street.
- 7 If you're staying at a hotel, you need to remember this.
- 8 This is a way to celebrate getting older.
- 9 This person transports things by road.

a road accident  
 a .....  
 a .....  
 the .....  
 a .....  
 a .....  
 your .....  
 a .....  
 a .....

## 80.3 Which is correct?

- 1 It's quite a long book. There are 450 page / 450 pages. (450 pages is correct)
- 2 I didn't have any change. I only had a twenty-pound / twenty pounds note.
- 3 I looked down and there were two ten-pound / ten pounds notes on the ground.
- 4 At work in the morning I usually have a 15-minute / 15 minutes break for coffee.
- 5 There are 60-minute / 60 minutes in an hour.
- 6 It's only a two-hour / two hours flight from London to Madrid.
- 7 My office is on the tenth floor of a twelve-storey / twelve storeys building.
- 8 I work five-day / five days a week. Saturday and Sunday are free.
- 9 Five-star / Five stars hotels are the most expensive.
- 10 Sam's daughter is six-year-old / six years old.
- 11 The oldest building in the city is the 500-year-old / 500 years old castle.
- 12 Do you use the twelve-hour / twelve hours clock or the 24-hour / 24 hours clock?

**-'s (your sister's name) and  
of ... (the name of the book)****A**

We use **-'s** (apostrophe + s) mostly for people or animals:

- Tom's** computer isn't working. (*not the computer of Tom*)
- How old are **Chris's** children? (*not the children of Chris*)
- What's (= What is) **your sister's** name?
- What's **Tom's sister's** name?
- Be careful. Don't step on **the cat's** tail.

You can use **-'s** without a noun after it:

- This isn't my book. It's **my sister's**. (= my sister's book)

We use **-'s** with a noun (**Tom/friend/teacher** etc.). We do not use **-'s** with a long group of words. So we say:

**your friend's** name

but the name **of the woman sitting by the door**

Note that we say **a woman's hat** (= a hat for a woman), **a boy's name** (= a name for a boy), **a bird's egg** (= an egg laid by a bird) etc.

**B**

With a *singular* noun we use **-'s**:

**my sister's room** (= **her** room – one sister)      **Mr Carter's house** (= **his** house)

With a *plural* noun (sisters, friends etc.) we put an apostrophe ('') at the end of the word:

**my sisters' room** (= **their** room – two or more sisters)

**the Carters' house** (= **their** house – Mr and Mrs Carter)

If a plural noun does not end in **-s** (for example **men/women/children/people**) we use **-'s**:

**the men's changing room**      **a children's book** (= a book for children)

You can use **-'s** after more than one noun:

**Jack and Karen's wedding**      **Mr and Mrs Carter's house**

**C**

For things, ideas etc., we normally use **of** (... **of the water** / ... **of the book** etc.):

**the temperature of the water** (*not the water's temperature*)

**the name of the book**      **the owner of the restaurant**

Sometimes the structure *noun + noun* is possible (see Unit 80):

**the water temperature**      **the restaurant owner**

We say **the beginning/end/middle of ...** / **the top/bottom of ...** / **the front/back/side of ...** :

**the beginning of the month** (*not the month's beginning*)

**the top of the hill**      **the back of the car**

**D**

You can usually use **-'s** or **of** ... for an organisation (= a group of people). So you can say:

**the government's decision**      **or**      **the decision of the government**

**the company's success**      **or**      **the success of the company**

It is also possible to use **-'s** for places. So you can say:

**the city's streets**      **the world's population**      **Italy's prime minister**

**E**

You can also use **-'s** with time words (**yesterday** / **next week** etc.):

Do you still have **yesterday's** newspaper?

**Next week's** meeting has been cancelled.

In the same way, you can say **today's** / **tomorrow's** / **this evening's** / **Monday's** etc.

We also use **-'s** (or **-s'** with plural words) with periods of time:

I've got a **week's** holiday starting on Monday.

Julia has got **three weeks'** holiday.

I live near the station – it's only about **ten minutes'** walk.

# Exercises

**81.1** In some of these sentences, it would be more natural to use '-s or -'. Change the underlined parts where necessary.

- 1 Who is the owner of this restaurant?
- 2 How old are the children of Chris?
- 3 Is this the umbrella of your friend?
- 4 Write your name at the top of the page.
- 5 I've never met the daughter of Charles.
- 6 Have you met the son of Helen and Dan?
- 7 We don't know the cause of the problem.
- 8 Do we still have the newspaper of last Monday?
- 9 I don't know the words of this song.
- 10 What is the cost of a new computer?
- 11 The friends of your children are here.
- 12 The garden of our neighbours is very nice.
- 13 I work on the ground floor of the building.
- 14 The hair of David is very long.
- 15 I couldn't go to the party of Katherine.
- 16 Do you know the number of the man I need to speak to?
- 17 Have you seen the car of the parents of Mike?
- 18 What's the meaning of this expression?
- 19 Do you agree with the economic policy of the government?

OK

Chris's children

**81.2** What is another way of saying these things? Use '-s or -s'.

- 1 a hat for a woman
- 2 a name for a boy
- 3 clothes for children
- 4 a school for girls
- 5 a nest for a bird
- 6 a magazine for women

a woman's hat

**81.3** Read each sentence and write a new sentence beginning with the underlined words.

- 1 The meeting tomorrow has been cancelled.  
Tomorrow's meeting has been cancelled.
- 2 The storm last week caused a lot of damage.  
Last
- 3 The only cinema in the town has closed down.  
The
- 4 The weather in Britain is very changeable.
- 5 Tourism is the main industry in the region.

**81.4** Use the information given to complete the sentences.

- 1 If I leave my house at 9 o'clock and drive to the airport, I arrive at about 11.  
So it's about two hours' drive from my house to the airport. (drive)
- 2 If I leave my house at 8.40 and walk to the centre, I get there at 9 o'clock.  
So it's from my house to the centre. (walk)
- 3 I'm going on holiday on the 12th. I have to be back at work on the 26th.  
So I've got (holiday)
- 4 I went to sleep at 3 o'clock this morning and woke up an hour later. After that I couldn't sleep. So last night I only had (sleep)

# Myself/yourself/themselves etc.

A

Study this example:

Steve **introduced himself** to the other guests.We use **myself/yourself/himself** etc. (*reflexive pronouns*) when the *subject* and *object* are the same:

Steve introduced himself  
subject                            object

The reflexive pronouns are:

<i>singular:</i>	<b>myself</b>	<b>yourself</b> ( <i>one person</i> )	<b>himself/herself/itself</b>
<i>plural:</i>	<b>ourselves</b>	<b>yourselves</b> ( <i>more than one person</i> )	<b>themselves</b>

- I don't want you to pay for me. I'll pay for **myself**. (*not I'll pay for me*)
- Amy had a great holiday. **She** really enjoyed **herself**.
- Do **you** talk to **yourself** sometimes? (*said to one person*)
- If **you** want more to eat, help **yourselves**. (*said to more than one person*)

Compare:

- It's not our fault. **You** can't blame **us**.
- It's our own fault. **We** should blame **ourselves**.

B

We do not use **myself** etc. after **feel/relax/concentrate/meet**:

- I **feel** nervous. I can't **relax**.
- You must try and **concentrate**. (*not concentrate yourself*)
- What time shall we **meet**? (*not meet ourselves, not meet us*)

We normally use **wash/shave/dress without myself** etc. :

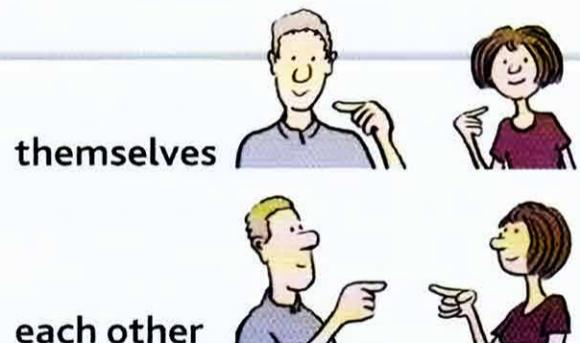
- He got up, **washed**, **shaved** and **dressed**. (*not washed himself etc.*)

You can also say **get dressed** (He **got dressed**).

C

Compare **-selves** and **each other**:

- Kate and Joe stood in front of the mirror and looked at **themselves**. (= Kate and Joe looked at Kate and Joe)
- Kate looked at Joe; Joe looked at Kate. They looked at **each other**.

You can use **one another** instead of **each other**:

- How long have you and Ben known **each other**? or ... known **one another**?
- Sue and Alice don't like **each other**. or ... don't like **one another**.
- Do you and Sarah live near **each other**? or ... near **one another**?

D

We also use **myself/yourself** etc. in another way. For example:

- 'Who repaired your bike for you?' 'I repaired it **myself**'

**I repaired it myself** = I repaired it, not anybody else. Here, **myself** is used to emphasise 'I' (= it makes it stronger). Some more examples:

- I'm not going to do your work for you. **You** can do it **yourself**. (= you, not me)
- Let's** paint the house **ourselves**. It will be much cheaper.
- The film itself** wasn't very good, but I loved the music.
- I don't think Lisa will get the job. **Lisa herself** doesn't think so. (or **Lisa** doesn't think so **herself**.)

# Exercises

**82.1** Complete the sentences using **myself/yourself** etc. + these verbs (in the correct form):

blame    burn    enjoy    express    hurt    introduce    put

- 1 Steve ... introduced himself ... to the other guests at the party.
- 2 Ben fell down some steps, but fortunately he didn't ...
- 3 It isn't Sue's fault. She really shouldn't ...
- 4 Please try and understand how I feel. ... in my position.
- 5 The children had a great time at the beach. They really ...
- 6 Be careful! That pan is very hot. Don't ...
- 7 Sometimes I can't say exactly what I mean. I wish I could ... better.

**82.2** Put in **myself/yourself/ourselves** etc. or **me/you/us** etc.

- 1 Amy had a great holiday. She enjoyed ... herself ... .
- 2 It's not my fault. You can't blame ... .
- 3 What I did was really bad. I'm ashamed of ... .
- 4 We've got a problem. I hope you can help ... .
- 5 'Can I take another biscuit?' 'Of course. Help ... !'
- 6 You must meet Sarah. I'll introduce ... to her.
- 7 Don't worry about us. We can take care of ... .
- 8 Don't worry about the children. I'll take care of ... .
- 9 I gave them a key to our house so that they could let ... in.

**82.3** Complete these sentences. Use **myself/yourself** etc. only where necessary. Use these verbs (in the correct form):

concentrate    defend    dry    feel    meet    relax    shave

- 1 Martin decided to grow a beard because he was fed up with ... shaving ... .
- 2 I wasn't very well yesterday, but I ... much better today.
- 3 I climbed out of the swimming pool and ... with a towel.
- 4 I tried to study, but I couldn't ... .
- 5 If somebody attacks you, you need to be able to ... .
- 6 I'm going out with Chris this evening. We're ... at 7.30.
- 7 You're always rushing around. Why don't you sit down and ... ?

**82.4** Complete the sentences with **ourselves/themselves** or **each other**.

- 1 How long have you and Ben known ... each other ... ?
- 2 If people work too hard, they can make ... ill.
- 3 I need you and you need me. We need ... .
- 4 In Britain friends often give ... presents at Christmas.
- 5 Some people are very selfish. They only think of ... .
- 6 Tracy and I don't see ... very often these days.
- 7 We couldn't get back into the house. We had locked ... out.
- 8 They've had an argument. They're not speaking to ... at the moment.
- 9 We'd never met before, so we introduced ... to ... .

**82.5** Complete the answers to the questions using **myself/yourself/itself** etc.

- 1 Who repaired the bike for you?
- 2 Who cuts Brian's hair for him?
- 3 Do you want me tell Amy about your idea?
- 4 Who told you that Linda was going away?
- 5 Can you phone John for me?

Nobody. I ... repaired it myself.

Nobody. He cuts ...

No, I'll ...

Linda ...

Why can't you ... ?

# A friend of mine my own house on my own / by myself

**A****A friend of mine / a friend of yours etc.**We say '(a friend) **of mine/yours/his/hers/ours/theirs'**.**A friend of mine** = one of my friends:

- I'm going to a wedding on Saturday. **A friend of mine** is getting married. (*not a friend of me*)
- We went on holiday with **some friends of ours**. (*not some friends of us*)
- Mike had an argument with a **neighbour of his**.
- It was **a good idea of yours** to go to the cinema.

In the same way we say '(a friend) **of my sister's / of Tom's**' etc. :

- That woman over there is **a friend of my sister's**. (= one of my sister's friends)
- It was **a good idea of Tom's** to go to the cinema.

**B****My own ... / your own ... etc.**We use **my/your/his/her/its/our/their** before **own**:

**my own** house    **your own** car    **her own** room  
*(not an own house, an own car etc.)*

**My own ... / your own ... etc.** = something that is only mine/yours, not shared or borrowed:

- I don't want to share a room with anybody. I want **my own room**.
- Vicky and Gary would like to have **their own house**.
- It's a shame that the apartment hasn't got **its own parking space**.
- It's **my own fault** that I've got no money. I buy too many things I don't need.
- Why do you want to borrow my car? Why don't you use **your own**? (= your own car)

You can also say '**a room of my own**', '**a house of your own**', '**problems of his own**' etc. :

- I'd like to have a room **of my own**.
- He won't be able to help you with your problems. He has too many problems **of his own**.

**C**We also use **own** to say that we do something ourselves instead of somebody else doing it for us.

For example:

- Brian usually cuts **his own hair**.  
 (= he cuts it himself; he doesn't go to a barber)
- I'd like to have a garden so that I could grow **my own vegetables**.  
 (= grow them myself instead of buying them from shops)

**D****On my own / by myself****On my own** and **by myself** both mean 'alone'. We say:

<b>on</b> { my / your his / her / its our / their } <b>own</b>	=	<b>by</b> { myself / yourself (singular) himself / herself / itself ourselves / yourselves (plural) / themselves
--	---	--

- I like living **on my own / by myself**.
- 'Did you go on holiday **on your own / by yourself**?' 'No, with a friend.'
- Jack was sitting **on his own / by himself** in a corner of the cafe.
- Learner drivers are not allowed to drive **on their own / by themselves**.

# Exercises

**83.1** Write new sentences with the same meaning. Change the underlined words and use the structure in Section A (**a friend of mine** etc.).

- 1 I am meeting one of my friends tonight.
- 2 We met one of your relatives.
- 3 Jason borrowed one of my books.
- 4 Lisa invited some of her friends to her flat.
- 5 We had dinner with one of our neighbours.
- 6 I went on holiday with two of my friends.
- 7 Is that man one of your friends?
- 8 I met one of Jane's friends at the party.
- 9 It's always been one of my ambitions to travel round the world.

I'm meeting a friend of mine tonight.  
 We met a .....  
 Jason .....  
 Lisa ..... to her flat.  
 .....  
 .....  
 ..... at the party.  
 .....  
 to travel round the world.

**83.2** Complete the sentences using **my own / our own** etc. + the following:

**bedroom business opinions private beach words**

- 1 I share a kitchen and bathroom, but I have ..... my own bedroom .....
- 2 Gary doesn't think the same as me. He's got .....
- 3 Julia is fed up with working for other people. She wants to start .....
- 4 In the test we had to read a story, and then write it in .....
- 5 We stayed at a luxury hotel by the sea. The hotel had .....

**83.3** Complete the sentences using **my own / your own** etc.

- 1 Why do you want to borrow my car? Why don't you ..... use your own car ..... ?
- 2 How can you blame me? It's not my fault. It's .....
- 3 She's always using my ideas. Why can't she use .....
- 4 Please don't worry about my problems. You've got .....
- 5 I can't make his decisions for him. He must make .....

**83.4** Complete the sentences using **my own / your own** etc. Use the following verbs:

**bake clean cut make write**

- 1 Brian never goes to a barber.  
 He ..... cuts his own hair .....
- 2 Helen doesn't often buy clothes.  
 She usually .....
- 3 We don't often buy bread.  
 We usually .....
- 4 I'm not going to clean your shoes.  
 You can .....
- 5 Paul and Joe are singers.  
 They sing songs written by other people, but they also .....

**83.5** Complete the sentences using **my own / myself** etc.

- 1 Did you go on holiday on ..... your own ..... ?
- 2 I'm glad I live with other people. I wouldn't like to live on .....
- 3 The box was too heavy for me to lift by .....
- 4 'Who was Tom with when you saw him?' 'Nobody. He was by ..... .'
- 5 Very young children should not go swimming by .....
- 6 I don't think she knows many people. When I see her, she is always by .....
- 7 I don't like strawberries with cream. I like them on .....
- 8 Do you like working with other people or do you prefer working by ..... ?
- 9 We had no help decorating the flat. We did it completely on .....
- 10 I went out with Sally because she didn't want to go out on .....

## There ... and it ...

A

Study this example:



We use **there** ... when we talk about something for the first time, to say that it exists:

- There's** a new restaurant in Hill Street. (*not A new restaurant is in Hill Street*)
- I'm sorry I'm late. **There was** a lot of traffic. (*not It was a lot of traffic*)
- Things are more expensive now. **There has been** a big rise in the cost of living.

**It** = a specific thing, place, fact, situation etc. (but see also section C):

- We went to the new restaurant. **It's** very good. (**It** = the restaurant)
- I wasn't expecting them to come. **It** was a complete surprise. (**It** = that they came)

Compare **there** and **it**:

- I don't like this town. **There's** nothing to do here. **It's** a boring place.

**There** also means 'to/at/in that place':

- When we got to the party, there were already a lot of people **there** (= at the party).

B

You can say **there will be** / **there must be** / **there might be** / **there used to be** etc. :

- Will you be busy tomorrow? **Will there be** much to do?
- 'Is **there** a flight to Rome tonight?' '**There might be**. I'll check the website.'
- If people drove more carefully, **there wouldn't be** so many accidents.

Also **there must have been**, **there should have been** etc. :

- I could hear music coming from the house. **There must have been** somebody at home.

Compare **there** and **it**:

- They live on a busy road. **There must be** a lot of noise from the traffic.
- They live on a busy road. **It must be** very noisy.
- There used to be** a cinema here, but it closed a few years ago.
- That building is now a supermarket. **It used to be** a cinema.

You can also say **there is sure** / **bound** (= sure) / **likely** to be .... Compare **there** and **it**:

- There's sure to be** a flight to Rome tonight. (*or There's bound to be ...*)
- There's a flight to Rome tonight, but **it's sure to be** full. (**it** = the flight)

C

We also use **it** in sentences like this:

- It's dangerous to walk in the road.**

We do not usually say 'To walk in the road is dangerous'. Normally we begin with **It** ....

Some more examples:

- It didn't take us long to get** here.
- It's a shame (that) you can't come to the party.**
- Let's go. **It's not worth waiting any longer.**

We also use **it** to talk about distance, time and weather:

- How far is **it** from here to the airport?
- What day is **it** today?
- It's a long time since we saw you last.
- It was windy yesterday. (*but There was a cold wind.*)

# Exercises

**84.1** Put in **there is/was** or **it is/was**. Some sentences are questions (**is there ... ? / is it ... ?** etc.) and some are negative (**isn't/wasn't**).

- 1 The journey took a long time. There was a lot of traffic.
- 2 What's this restaurant like? Is it good?
- 3 There is something wrong with the computer. Can you check it for me?
- 4 I wanted to visit the museum, but there wasn't enough time.
- 5 'What's that building?' It is a hotel?' 'No, it isn't a theatre.'
- 6 How do we get across the river? There is a bridge?
- 7 A few days ago there was a big storm, which caused a lot of damage.
- 8 I can't find my phone. It is in my bag – I just looked.
- 9 It's often cold here, but it doesn't snow much.
- 10 'How was your trip?' 'It was a disaster. Everything went wrong.'
- 11 There wasn't anything on television, so I turned it off.
- 12 'Is there a bookshop near here?' 'Yes, there is one in Hudson Street.'
- 13 When we got to the cinema, there was a queue outside. It was a very long queue, so we decided not to wait.
- 14 I couldn't see anything. It was completely dark.
- 15 It is difficult to get a job right now. There is a lot of unemployment.

**84.2** Read the first sentence and then write a sentence beginning **There ...**

- 1 The roads were busy yesterday. There was a lot of traffic.
- 2 This soup is very salty. There is salt in the soup.
- 3 The box was empty. There wasn't anything in the box.
- 4 The film is very violent.
- 5 The shopping mall was crowded.
- 6 I like this town – it's lively.

**84.3** Complete the sentences. Use **there will be**, **there would be** etc. Choose from:

will    may    would    wouldn't    should    used to    (be) going to

- 1 If people drove more carefully, there would be fewer accidents.
- 2 'Do we have any eggs?' 'I'm not sure. There are some in the fridge.'
- 3 I think everything will be OK. I don't think there will be any problems.
- 4 Look at the sky. There is a storm.
- 5 'Is there a school in the village?' 'Not now. There was one, but it closed.'
- 6 People drive too fast on this road. I think there will be a speed limit.
- 7 If people weren't aggressive, there wouldn't be any wars.

**84.4** Are these sentences right or wrong? Change **it** to **there** where necessary.

- 1 They live on a busy road. It must be a lot of noise. There must be a lot of noise.
- 2 It's a long way from my house to the nearest shop.
- 3 After the lecture it will be an opportunity to ask questions.
- 4 I like where I live, but it would be nicer to live by the sea.
- 5 Why was she so unfriendly? It must have been a reason.
- 6 It's three years since I last went to the theatre.
- 7 A: Where can we park the car?  
B: Don't worry. It's sure to be a car park somewhere.
- 8 It was Ken's birthday yesterday. We had a party.
- 9 The situation is still the same. It has been no change.
- 10 It used to be a church here, but it was knocked down.
- 11 I was told that it would be somebody to meet me at the station, but it wasn't anybody.
- 12 I don't know who'll win, but it's sure to be a good game.

# Some and any

A

In general we use **some** (also **somebody/someone/something**) in positive sentences and **any** (also **anybody** etc.) in negative sentences:

**some**

- We bought **some** flowers.
- He's busy. He's got **some** work to do.
- There's **somebody** at the door.
- I want **something** to eat.

**any**

- We didn't buy **any** flowers.
- He's lazy. He **never** does **any** work.
- There isn't **anybody** at the door.
- I don't want **anything** to eat.

We use **any** in the following sentences because the meaning is negative:

- She went out **without any** money. (she **didn't** take **any** money with her)
- He **refused** to eat **anything**. (he **didn't** eat **anything**)
- It's a very easy exam. **Hardly anybody** fails. (= almost **nobody** fails)

B

We use both **some** and **any** in questions. We use **some/somebody/something** to talk about a person or thing that we know exists, or we think exists:

- Are you waiting for **somebody**? (I think you are waiting for somebody)

We use **some** in questions when we offer or ask for things:

- Would you like **something** to eat? (there is something to eat)
- Can I have **some** sugar, please? (there is probably some sugar I can have)

But in most questions, we use **any**. We do not know if the thing or person exists:

- 'Do you have **any** luggage?' 'No, I don't.'
- I can't find my bag. Has **anybody** seen it?

C

We often use **any** after **if**:

- If **anyone** has **any** questions, I'll be pleased to answer them.
- Let me know **if** you need **anything**.

The following sentences have the idea of **if**:

- I'm sorry for **any** trouble I've caused. (= if I have caused any trouble)
- Anyone** who wants to do the exam should tell me by Friday. (= if there is anyone)

D

We also use **any** with the meaning 'it doesn't matter which':

- You can take **any** bus. They all go to the centre. (= it doesn't matter which bus you take)
- 'Sing a song.' 'Which song shall I sing?' '**Any** song. I don't mind.' (= it doesn't matter which song)
- Come and see me **any** time you want.

We use **anybody/anyone/anything/anywhere** in the same way:

- We forgot to lock the door. **Anybody** could have come in.
- 'Let's go out somewhere.' 'Where shall we go?' '**Anywhere**. I just want to go out.'

Compare **something** and **anything**:

- A: I'm hungry. I want **something** to eat.  
B: What would you like?  
A: I don't mind. **Anything**. (= it doesn't matter what)

E

**Somebody/someone/anybody/anyone** are singular words:

- Someone** is here to see you.

But we use **they/them/their** after these words:

- Someone** has forgotten **their** umbrella. (= his or her umbrella)
- If **anybody** wants to leave early, **they** can. (= he or she can)

# Exercises

**85.1** Put in **some** or **any**.

- 1 We didn't buy ..... **any** flowers.
- 2 Tonight I'm going out with ..... friends of mine.
- 3 A: Have you seen ..... good movies recently?  
B: No, I haven't been to the cinema for ages.
- 4 I didn't have ..... money, so I had to borrow .....
- 5 Can I have ..... milk in my coffee, please?
- 6 We wanted to buy ..... grapes, but they didn't have ..... in the shop.
- 7 He did everything himself – without ..... help.
- 8 You can use this card to withdraw money at ..... cash machine.
- 9 I'd like ..... information about places of interest in the town.
- 10 With the special tourist train ticket, you can travel on ..... train you like.
- 11 Those apples look nice. Shall we buy ..... ?

**85.2** Complete the sentences with **some-** or **any-** + **-body/-thing/-where**.

- 1 I was too surprised to say ..... **anything**.
- 2 There's ..... at the door. Can you go and see who it is?
- 3 Does ..... mind if I open the window?
- 4 I wasn't feeling hungry, so I didn't eat .....
- 5 You must be hungry. Why don't I get you ..... to eat?
- 6 Quick, let's go! There's ..... coming and I don't want ..... to see us.
- 7 Sarah was upset about ..... and refused to talk to .....
- 8 This machine is very easy to use. ..... can learn to use it very quickly.
- 9 There was hardly ..... on the beach. It was almost deserted.
- 10 'Do you live ..... near Joe?' 'No, he lives in another part of town.'
- 11 'Where shall we go on holiday?' 'Let's go ..... warm and sunny.'
- 12 They stay at home all the time. They never seem to go .....
- 13 I'm going to a meeting now. If ..... needs me, tell them I'll be back at 11.30.
- 14 Why are you looking under the bed? Have you lost ..... ?
- 15 This is a no-parking area. ..... who parks here will have to pay a fine.
- 16 Jonathan stood up and left the room without saying .....
- 17 'Can I ask you ..... ?' 'Sure. What do you want to ask?'
- 18 Sue is very secretive. She never tells ..... . (2 words)

**85.3** Complete the sentences. Use **any** (+ noun) or **anybody/anything/anywhere**.

- 1 Which bus do I have to catch?
- 2 Which day shall I come?
- 3 What do you want to eat?
- 4 Where shall I sit?
- 5 What sort of job are you looking for?
- 6 What time shall I call you tomorrow?
- 7 Who shall I invite to the party?
- 8 Which newspaper shall I buy?

- Any bus ..... They all go to the centre.
- I don't mind ..... .
- ..... I don't mind. Whatever you have.
- It's up to you. You can sit ..... you like.
- ..... It doesn't matter.
- ..... Leave a message if I don't answer and I'll get back to you.
- I don't mind ..... you like.
- ..... See what they have in the shop.

**No/none/any      Nothing/nobody etc.****A No and none**

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

- We had to walk home because there was **no bus**. (= there **wasn't a** bus)
- Sue will have **no trouble** finding a job. (= Sue **won't** have **any** trouble ...)
- There were **no shops** open. (= There **weren't any** shops open.)

You can use **no + noun** at the beginning of a sentence:

- No reason** was given for the change of plan.

We use **none without a noun**:

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

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

- This money is all yours. **None of it** is mine.

Compare **none** and **any**:

- 'How much luggage do you have?' '**None.**' / 'I **don't** have **any**.'

After **none of + plural** (none of **the students**, none of **them** etc.) the verb can be singular or plural.

A plural verb is more usual:

- None of the shops **were** (*or was*) open.

**B Nothing    nobody/no-one    nowhere**

You can use these words at the beginning of a sentence or alone (as answers to questions):

- 'What's going to happen?' '**Nobody** (*or No-one*) knows.'
- 'What happened?' '**Nothing.**'
- 'Where are you going?' '**Nowhere.** I'm staying here.'

You can also use these words after a verb, especially after **be** and **have**:

- The house is empty. There's **nobody** living there.
- We **had nothing** to eat.

**Nothing/nobody etc. = not + anything/anybody etc. :**

- I said **nothing**. = I **didn't say anything**.
- Jane told **nobody** about her plans. = Jane **didn't tell anybody** about her plans.
- They have **nowhere** to live. = They **don't have anywhere** to live.

With **nothing/nobody** etc., do *not* use a negative verb (**isn't**, **didn't** etc.):

- I **said** nothing. (*not* I didn't say nothing)

**C**

After **nobody/no-one** you can use **they/them/their** (see also Unit 85E):

- Nobody** is perfect, are **they**? (= is he or she perfect)
- No-one** did what I asked **them** to do. (= him or her)
- Nobody** in the class did **their** homework. (= his or her homework)

**D**

Sometimes **any/anything/anybody** etc. means 'it doesn't matter which/what/who' (see Unit 85D).

Compare **no-** and **any-**:

- There was **no bus**, so we walked home.  
You can take **any bus**. They all go to the centre. (= it doesn't matter which)
- 'What do you want to eat?' '**Nothing.** I'm not hungry.'  
I'm so hungry. I could eat **anything**. (= it doesn't matter what)
- The exam was extremely difficult. **Nobody** passed. (= everybody failed)  
The exam was very easy. **Anybody** could have passed. (= it doesn't matter who)

# Exercises

## 86.1 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 We had to walk home because there were ..... taxis.
- 4 We had to walk home because there weren't ..... taxis.
- 5 'How many eggs have we got?' '.....'. Do you want me to get some?'
- 6 We took a few pictures, but ..... of them were very good.
- 7 'Did you take lots of pictures?' 'No, I didn't take .....
- 8 What a stupid thing to do! ..... intelligent person would do such a thing.
- 9 There's nowhere to cross the river. There's ..... bridge.
- 10 I haven't read ..... of the books you lent me.
- 11 We cancelled the party because ..... of the people we invited were able to come.
- 12 'Do you know when Chris will be back?' 'I'm sorry. I have ..... idea.'

## 86.2 Answer these questions using **none/nobody/nothing/nowhere**.

- 1 What did you do?
- 2 Who were you talking to?
- 3 How much sugar do you want?
- 4 Where are you going?
- 5 How many emails did you get?
- 6 How much did you pay?

Nothing.

Now answer the same questions using complete sentences with **any/anybody/anything/anywhere**.

- 7 (1) I didn't do anything.
- 8 (2) I .....
- 9 (3) .....
- 10 (4) .....
- 11 (5) .....
- 12 (6) .....

## 86.3 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 ..... 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 .....
- 5 'What did you buy?' '.....'. I couldn't find ..... I wanted.'
- 6 The town is still the same as it was years ago. ..... has changed.
- 7 Have you seen my watch? I can't find it .....
- 8 There was complete silence in the room. ..... said .....

## 86.4 Choose the right word.

- 1 She didn't tell nobody / anybody about her plans. (anybody is correct)
- 2 The accident looked bad, but fortunately nobody / anybody was badly injured.
- 3 I looked out of the window, but I couldn't see no-one / anyone.
- 4 My job is very easy. Nobody / Anybody could do it.
- 5 'What's in that box?' 'Nothing / Anything. It's empty.'
- 6 The situation is uncertain. Nothing / Anything could happen.
- 7 I don't know nothing / anything about economics.
- 8 I'll try and answer no / any questions you ask me.
- 9 'Who were you talking to just now?' 'No-one / Anyone. I wasn't talking to no-one / anyone.

# Much, many, little, few, a lot, plenty

**A**

We use **much** and **little** with *uncountable* nouns:

**much time**   **much luck**   **little energy**   **little money**

We use **many** and **few** with *plural* nouns:

**many friends**   **many people**   **few cars**   **few countries**

We use **a lot of** / **lots of** / **plenty of** with both *uncountable* and *plural* nouns:

**a lot of luck**   **lots of time**   **plenty of money**  
**a lot of friends**   **lots of people**   **plenty of ideas**

**Plenty** = more than enough:

- There's no need to hurry. We've got **plenty of time**.

**B**

**Much** is unusual in positive sentences (especially in spoken English). Compare:

- We **didn't** spend **much** money.
- but*      We **spent a lot of** money. (*not* We spent much money)
- Do you **see** David **much**?
- but*      I **see** David **a lot**. (*not* I see David much)

We use **many** and **a lot of** in all kinds of sentences:

- Many** people drive too fast.      or      **A lot of** people drive too fast.
- Do you know **many** people?      or      Do you know **a lot of** people?
- There aren't **many** tourists here.      or      There aren't **a lot of** tourists here.

Note that we say **many years** / **many weeks** / **many days** (*not* a lot of ...):

- We've lived here for **many years**. (*not* a lot of years)

**C**

**Little** = not much, **few** = not many:

- Gary is very busy with his job. He has **little time** for other things. (= not much time, less time than he would like)
- Vicky doesn't like living in London. She has **few friends** there. (= not many, not as many as she would like)

You can say **very little** and **very few**:

- Gary has **very little** time for other things.
- Vicky has **very few** friends in London.

**D**

**A little** = some, a small amount:

- Let's go and have a coffee. We have **a little** time before the train leaves.  
(a little time = some time, enough time to have a coffee)
- 'Do you speak English?'   'A **little**.' (so we can talk a bit)

**A few** = some, a small number:

- I enjoy my life here. I have **a few** friends and we meet quite often.  
(a few friends = not many but enough to have a good time)
- 'When was the last time you saw Clare?'   'A **few** days ago.' (= some days ago)

Compare **little** and **a little**, **few** and **a few**:

- He spoke **little** English, so it was difficult to communicate with him.  
He spoke **a little** English, so we were able to communicate with him.
- She's lucky. She has **few** problems. (= not many problems)  
Things are not going so well for her. She has **a few** problems. (= some problems)

You can say **only a little** and **only a few**:

- Hurry! We **only** have **a little** time. (*not* only little time)
- The village was very small. There were **only a few** houses. (*not* only few houses)

# Exercises

**87.1** In some of these sentences **much** is incorrect or unnatural. Change **much** to **many** or **a lot (of)** where necessary. Write 'OK' if the sentence is correct.

- 1 We didn't spend much money. ....
- 2 Sue drinks much tea. ....
- 3 Joe always puts much salt on his food. ....
- 4 We'll have to hurry. We don't have much time. ....
- 5 It cost much to repair the car. ....
- 6 Did it cost much to repair the car? ....
- 7 I don't know much people in this town. ....
- 8 Mike travels much. ....
- 9 There wasn't much traffic this morning. ....
- 10 You need much money to travel round the world. ....

OK .....  
a lot of tea .....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**87.2** Complete the sentences using **plenty** or **plenty of + the following:**

<b>hotels</b>	<b>money</b>	<b>room</b>	<b>time</b>	<b>to learn</b>	<b>to see</b>
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- 1 There's no need to hurry. There's plenty of time. ....
- 2 He doesn't have any financial problems. He has plenty of ....
- 3 Come and sit with us. There's plenty of ....
- 4 She knows a lot, but she still has plenty of ....
- 5 It's an interesting town to visit. There's plenty of ....
- 6 I'm sure we'll find somewhere to stay. ....

**87.3** Put in **much/many/little/few** (one word only).

- 1 She isn't very popular. She has few friends. ....
- 2 Ann is very busy these days. She has little free time. ....
- 3 Did you take many pictures when you were on holiday? ....
- 4 I'm not very busy today. I don't have much to do. ....
- 5 This is a very modern city. There are few old buildings. ....
- 6 The weather has been very dry recently. We've had little rain. ....
- 7 'Do you know Rome?' 'No, I haven't been there for many years.'

**87.4** Put in **a (a few, a little)** where necessary. Write 'OK' if the sentence is already complete.

- 1 She's lucky. She has few problems. ....
- 2 Things are not going so well for her. She has few problems. ....
- 3 Can you lend me few dollars? ....
- 4 There was little traffic, so the journey didn't take very long. ....
- 5 I can't give you a decision yet. I need little time to think. ....
- 6 It was a surprise that he won the match. Few people expected him to win. ....
- 7 I don't know much Spanish – only few words. ....
- 8 I wonder how Sam is. I haven't seen him for few months. ....

OK .....  
a few problems .....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**87.5** Put in **little / a little / few / a few**.

- 1 Gary is very busy with his job. He has little time for other things. ....
- 2 Listen carefully. I'm going to give you little advice. ....
- 3 Do you mind if I ask you few questions? ....
- 4 It's not a very interesting place to visit, so few tourists come here. ....
- 5 I don't think Amy would be a good teacher. She has little patience. ....
- 6 'Would you like milk in your coffee?' 'Yes, please.' ....
- 7 This is a very boring place to live. There's little to do. ....
- 8 'Have you ever been to Paris?' 'Yes, I've been there several times.'

## All / all of      most / most of      no / none of etc.

A

all    some    any    most    much/many    little/few    no

You can use the words in the box with a noun (**some food / few books etc.**):

- All **cars** have wheels.
- Some **cars** can go faster than others.
- (on a notice) **NO CARS.** (= no cars allowed)
- Many **people** drive too fast.
- I don't go out very often. I'm at home **most days**.



You cannot say 'all of cars', 'some of people' etc. (see also Section B):

- Some **people** learn languages more easily than others. (not Some of people)

Note that we say **most** (not the most):

- Most **tourists** don't visit this part of the town. (not The most tourists)

B

all    some    any    most    much/many    little/few    half    none

You can use these words with **of** (**some of / most of** etc.).

We use	some of most of none of etc.	+	the ... this ... those ...	my ... these ... those ... etc.
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So you can say:

some **of the people**, some **of those people** (but not some of people)  
 most **of my time**, most **of the time** (but not most of time)

- Some **of the people I work with** are not very friendly.
- None **of this money** is mine.
- Have you read **any of these books**?
- I was sick yesterday. I spent **most of the day** in bed.

You don't need **of** after **all** or **half**. So you can say:

- All **my friends** live in Los Angeles. or All **of my friends** ...
- Half **this money** is mine. or Half **of this money** ...

Compare:

- All **flowers** are beautiful. (= all flowers in general)
- All (of) the **flowers in this garden** are beautiful. (= a specific group of flowers)
- Most **problems** have a solution. (= most problems in general)
- We were able to solve **most of the problems we had**. (= a specific group of problems)

C

You can use **all of / some of / none of** etc. + **it/us/you/them**:

- 'How many of these people do you know?' 'None of them. / A few of them.'
- Do **any of you** want to come to a party tonight?
- 'Do you like this music?' 'Some of it. Not **all of it**.'

We say: **all of us / all of you / half of it / half of them** etc. You need **of** before **it/us/you/them**:

- All **of us** were late. (not all us)
- I haven't finished the book yet. I've only read **half of it**. (not half it)

D

You can also use **some/most** etc. alone, without a noun:

- Some cars have four doors and **some** have two.
- A few of the shops were open, but **most** (of them) were closed.
- Half this money is mine, and **half** (of it) is yours. (not the half)

# Exercises

**88.1** Put in **of** where necessary. Leave the space empty if the sentence is already complete.

- 1 All ..... cars have wheels. (*the sentence is already complete*)
- 2 None ..... this money is mine.
- 3 Some ..... films are very violent.
- 4 Some ..... the films I've seen recently have been very violent.
- 5 Joe never goes to museums. He says that all ..... museums are boring.
- 6 I think some ..... people watch too much TV.
- 7 'Do you want any ..... these magazines?' 'No, I've finished with them.'
- 8 Kate has lived in London most ..... her life.
- 9 Joe has lived in Chicago all ..... his life.
- 10 Most ..... days I get up before 7 o'clock.

**88.2** Choose from the list and complete the sentences. Use **of** (**some of** / **most of** etc.) where necessary.

accidents  
birds  
cars

European countries  
her friends  
her opinions

my dinner  
my spare time  
the buildings

the players  
the population  
these books

- 1 I haven't read many ..... of these books .....
- 2 All ..... cars have wheels.
- 3 I spend much ..... gardening.
- 4 Many ..... are caused by bad driving.
- 5 It's a historic town. Many ..... are over 400 years old.
- 6 When she got married, she kept it a secret. She didn't tell any .....
- 7 Not many people live in the north of the country. Most ..... live in the south.
- 8 Not all ..... can fly. For example, the penguin can't fly.
- 9 Our team played badly and lost the game. None ..... played well.
- 10 Emma and I have very different ideas. I don't agree with many .....
- 11 Sarah travels a lot in Europe. She has been to most .....
- 12 I had no appetite. I could only eat half .....

**88.3** Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

- 1 The building was damaged in the explosion. All ..... the windows ..... were broken.
- 2 We argue sometimes, but get on well most of .....
- 3 I went to the cinema by myself. None of ..... wanted to come.
- 4 The test was difficult. I could only answer half .....
- 5 Some of ..... you took at the wedding were very good.
- 6 'Did you spend all ..... I gave you?' 'No, there's still some left.'

**88.4** Complete the sentences. Use:

**all of / some of / none of + 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 ..... had an umbrella.
- 4 Some of this money is yours and ..... is mine.
- 5 I asked some people for directions, but ..... was able to help me.
- 6 She invented the whole story from beginning to end. ..... was true.
- 7 Not all the tourists in the group were Spanish. ..... were French.
- 8 I watched most of the film, but not .....

# Both / both of      neither / neither of either / either of

**A**

We use **both/neither/either** for two things. You can use these words with a *noun* (**both books**, **neither book** etc.).

For example, you are going out to eat. There are two possible restaurants. You say:

- Both restaurants** are very good. (*not The both restaurants*)
- Neither restaurant** is expensive.
- We can go to **either restaurant**. I don't mind.  
(**either** = one or the other, it doesn't matter which one)

You can also use **both/neither/either** alone, *without* a noun:

- 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.'

**B**

## Both of ... / neither of ... / either of ...

We use **both of / neither of / either of + the/these/my/Tom's ... etc.** So we say 'both of **the** restaurants', 'both of **those** restaurants' etc. (*but not both of restaurants*):

- 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 Egypt. *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 Russian?
- I asked two people the way to the station, but **neither of them** could help me.

You must say 'both **of**' before **us/you/them**:

- 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.

**C**

You can say:

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| <b>both ... and ...</b>    | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Both</b> Chris <b>and</b> Paul were late.  |
|                            | <input type="checkbox"/> I was <b>both</b> tired <b>and</b> hungry when I arrived home.  |
| <b>neither ... nor ...</b> | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Neither</b> Chris <b>nor</b> Paul came to the party.   |
|                            | <input type="checkbox"/> There was an accident in the street where we live, but we <b>neither</b> saw <b>nor</b> heard anything. |
| <b>either ... or ...</b>   | <input type="checkbox"/> I'm not sure where Maria's from. She's <b>either</b> Spanish <b>or</b> Italian.                         |
|                            | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Either</b> you apologise, <b>or</b> I'll never speak to you again.                                   |

**D**

Compare **either/neither/both** (two things) and **any/none/all** (more than two):

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> There are <b>two</b> good hotels here.<br>You could stay at <b>either</b> of them.                       | <input type="checkbox"/> There are <b>many</b> good hotels here.<br>You could stay at <b>any</b> of them.                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> We tried <b>two</b> hotels.<br><b>{ Neither</b> of them had any rooms.<br><b>Both</b> of them were full. | <input type="checkbox"/> We tried <b>a lot of</b> hotels.<br><b>{ None</b> of them had any rooms.<br><b>All</b> of them were full. |

# Exercises

89.1

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 A: Where did you go on your trip – Korea or Japan?  
B: We went to ..... A week in Korea and a week in Japan.
- 4 'Shall we sit in the corner or by the window?' ' ..... I don't mind.'
- 5 'Where's Lisa? Is she at work or at home?' ' ..... She's away on holiday.'

89.2

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

- 1 Both 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 ..... way.
- 3 I tried twice to phone Carl, but ..... 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 ..... driver was injured, but ..... cars were badly damaged.
- 6 I've got two sisters and a brother. My brother is working, but ..... my sisters are still at school.

89.3

Complete the sentences with **both/neither/either + of us / of them**.

- 1 I asked two people the way to the station, but neither of them could help me.
- 2 I was invited to two parties last week, but I couldn't go to .....
- 3 There were two windows in the room. It was very warm, so I opened .....
- 4 Sarah and I play tennis together regularly, but we're not very good. ..... can play very well.
- 5 I tried two bookshops for the book I wanted, but ..... had it.

89.4

Write sentences with **both ... and ... / neither ... nor ... / either ... or ...**.

- 1 Chris was late. So was Pat. Both Chris and Pat were late.
- 2 He didn't say hello, and he didn't smile. He neither said hello nor smiled.
- 3 Joe is on holiday and so is Sam.
- 4 Joe doesn't have a car. Sam doesn't have one either.
- 5 Brian doesn't watch TV and he doesn't read newspapers.
- 6 It was a boring movie. It was long too.  
The movie .....
- 7 Is that man's name Richard? Or is it Robert? It's one of the two.  
That man's name .....
- 8 I haven't got time to go on holiday. And I don't have the money.  
I have .....
- 9 We can leave today or we can leave tomorrow – whichever you prefer.  
We .....

89.5

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

- 1 We tried a lot of hotels, but none of them had any rooms.
- 2 I took two books with me on holiday, but I didn't read ..... of them.
- 3 I took five books with me on holiday, but I didn't read ..... of them.
- 4 There are a few shops at the end of the street, but ..... of them sells newspapers.
- 5 You can phone me at ..... time during the evening. I'm always at home.
- 6 I can meet you next Monday or Friday. Would ..... of those days suit you?
- 7 John and I couldn't get into the house because ..... of us had a key.

# All, every and whole

A

## All and everybody/everyone

We do not normally use **all** to mean **everybody/everyone**:

- Everybody** had a great time at the party. (*not All enjoyed*)

But we say **all of us / all of you / all of them**:

- All of us** had a great time at the party. (*not Everybody of us*)

B

## All and everything

Sometimes you can use **all** or **everything**:

- I'll do **all I can** to help. *or* I'll do **everything I can** to help.

You can say '**all I can**' / '**all you need**' etc., but we do not normally use **all alone**:

- He thinks he knows **everything**. (*not he knows all*)
- Our holiday was a disaster. **Everything** went wrong. (*not All went wrong*)

But you can say **all about**:

- He knows **all about** computers.

We also use **all** (*not everything*) to mean 'the only thing(s)':

- All** I've eaten today is a sandwich. (= the only thing I've eaten today)

C

## Every / everybody / everyone / everything

are *singular* words, so we use a *singular* verb:

- Every seat** in the theatre **was** taken.
- Everybody has** arrived. (*not have arrived*)

But we use **they/them/their** after **everybody/everyone**:

- Everybody** said **they** enjoyed **themselves**. (= everybody enjoyed himself or herself)

D

## Whole and all

**Whole** = complete, entire. Most often we use **whole** with *singular* nouns:

- Did you read **the whole book**? (= all the book, not just a part of it)
- Emily has lived **her whole life** in the same town.
- I was so hungry, I ate **a whole packet** of biscuits. (= a complete packet)

We use **the/my/her** etc. before **whole**. Compare **whole** and **all**:

**her whole life** *but* **all her life**

We do not normally use **whole** with *uncountable* nouns. We say:

- I've spent **all the money** you gave me. (*not the whole money*)

E

## Every/all/whole with time words

We use **every** to say how often something happens (**every day / every Monday / every ten minutes / every three weeks** etc.):

- When we were on holiday, we went to the beach **every day**. (*not all days*)
- The bus service is excellent. There's a bus **every ten minutes**.
- We don't see each other very often – about **every six months**.

**All day / the whole day** = the complete day from beginning to end:

- We spent **all day / the whole day** on the beach.
- Dan was very quiet. He didn't say a word **all evening / the whole evening**.

Note that we say **all day** (*not all the day*), **all week** (*not all the week*) etc.

Compare **all the time** and **every time**:

- They never go out. They are at home **all the time**. (= always, continuously)
- Every time** I see you, you look different. (= each time, on every occasion)

# Exercises

## 90.1 Complete these sentences with **all**, **everything** or **everybody/everyone**.

- 1 It was a good party. Everybody had a great time.
- 2 All I've eaten today is a sandwich.
- 3 ..... has their faults. Nobody is perfect.
- 4 Nothing has changed. ..... is the same as it was.
- 5 Kate told me ..... about her new job. It sounds quite interesting.
- 6 Can ..... write their names on a piece of paper, please?
- 7 Why are you always thinking about money? Money isn't .....
- 8 I didn't have much money with me. ..... I had was ten pounds.
- 9 When the fire alarm rang, ..... left the building immediately.
- 10 Sarah didn't say where she was going. ..... she said was that she was going away.
- 11 We have completely different opinions. I disagree with ..... she says.
- 12 We all did well in the exam. ..... in our class passed.
- 13 We all did well in the exam. ..... of us passed.
- 14 Why are you so lazy? Why do you expect me to do ..... for you?

## 90.2 Write sentences with **whole**.

- 1 I read the book from beginning to end. I read the whole book.
- 2 Everyone in the team played well.  
The .....
- 3 Paul opened a box of chocolates. When he finished eating, there were no chocolates left in the box. He ate .....
- 4 The police came to the house. They were looking for something. They searched everywhere, every room. They .....
- 5 Everyone in Ed and Jane's family plays tennis. Ed and Jane play, and so do all their children. The .....
- 6 Ann worked from early in the morning until late in the evening.  
.....
- 7 Jack and Lisa had a week's holiday by the sea. It rained from the beginning of the week to the end. It .....

Now write sentences 6 and 7 again using **all** instead of **whole**.

- 8 (6) Ann .....
- 9 (7) .....

## 90.3 Complete these sentences using **every** with the following:

**five minutes    ten minutes    four hours    six months    four years**

- 1 The bus service is very good. There's a bus every ten minutes .....
- 2 Tom is ill. He has some medicine. He has to take it .....
- 3 The Olympic Games take place .....
- 4 We live near a busy airport. A plane flies over our house .....
- 5 Martin goes to the dentist for a check-up .....

## 90.4 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 contact her, but every time / all the time I phone there's no answer.
- 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.

# Each and every

A

**Each** and **every** are similar in meaning. Often it is possible to use **each** or **every**:

- Each** time (or **Every** time) I see you, you look different.
- There are computers in **each** classroom (or **every** classroom) in the school.

But **each** and **every** are not exactly the same. Study the difference:

We use **each** when we think of things separately, one by one.

- Study **each sentence** carefully.  
(= study the sentences one by one)

**each** = 

**Each** is more usual for a small number:

- There were four books on the table.
- Each book** was a different colour.
- (in a card game) At the beginning of the game, **each player** has three cards.

We use **every** when we think of things as a group. The meaning is similar to **all**.

- Every sentence** must have a verb.  
(= all sentences in general)

**every** = 

**Every** is more usual for a large number:

- Kate loves reading. She has read **every book** in the library. (= all the books)
- I'd like to visit **every country** in the world. (= all the countries)

**Each** (but not **every**) can be used for two things:

- In football, **each team** has eleven players. (not every team)

We use **every** (not **each**) to say how often something happens:

- 'How often do you use your car?' '**Every day.**' (not Each day)
- There's a bus **every ten minutes**. (not each ten minutes)

B

Compare the structures we use with **each** and **every**:

You can use **each** with a noun:

**each book**    **each student**

You can use **each** alone (without a noun):

- None of the rooms was the same.
- Each** (= each room) was different.

Or you can use **each one**:

- Each one** was different.

You can say **each of** (the ... / **these** ... / them etc.):

- Read **each of these** sentences carefully.
- Each of the** books is a different colour.
- Each of them** is a different colour.

You can use **every** with a noun:

**every book**    **every student**

You can't use **every** alone, but you can say **every one**:

- A: Have you read all these books?
- B: Yes, **every one**.

You can say **every one of** ... (but not 'every of'):

- I've read **every one of those** books.  
(not every of those books)
- I've read **every one of them**.

C

You can also use **each** in the middle or at the end of a sentence. For example:

- The students were **each** given a book. (= Each student was given a book.)
- These oranges cost 40 pence **each**.

D

**Everyone** and **every one**

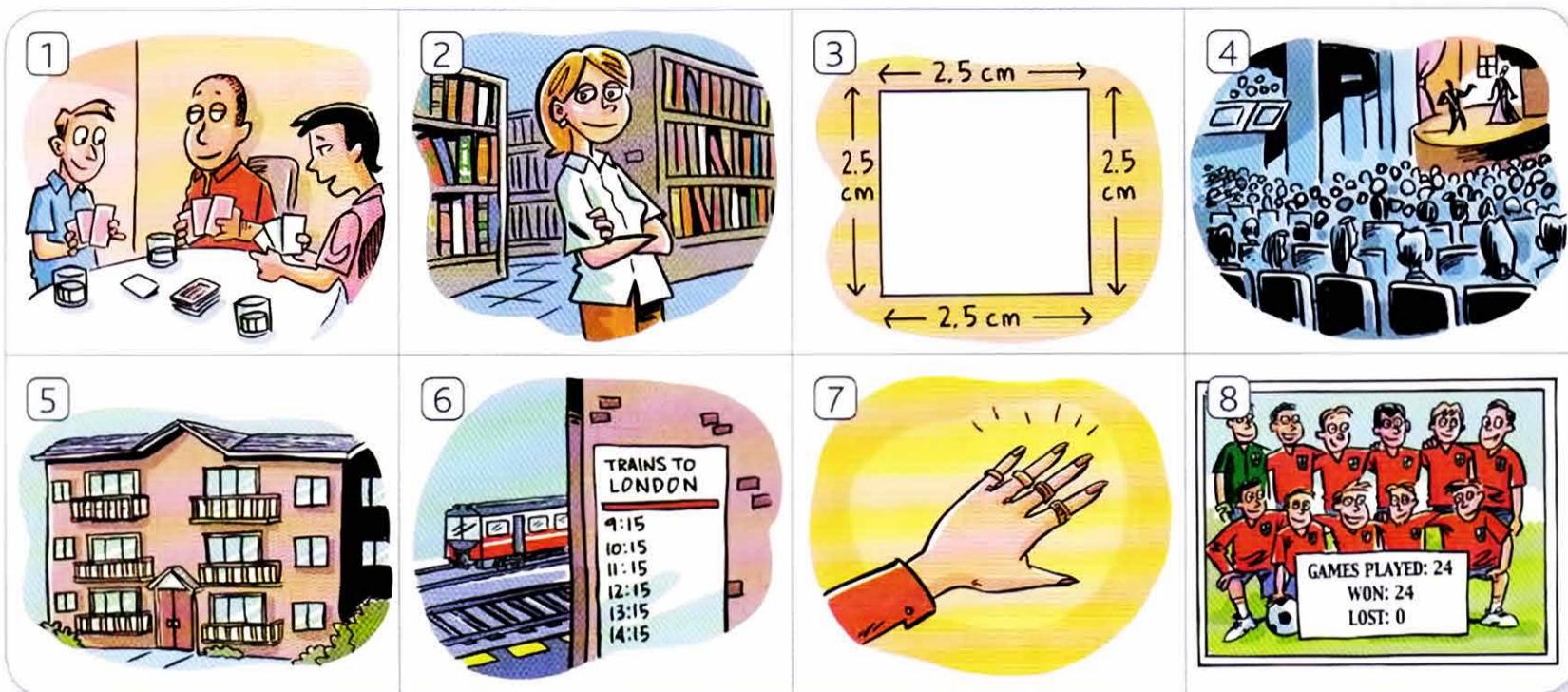
**Everyone** (one word) is only for people (= everybody).

**Every one** (two words) is for things or people, and is similar to **each one** (see Section B).

- Everyone** enjoyed the party. (= **Everybody** ...)
- Sarah is invited to lots of parties and she goes to **every one**. (= to **every party**)

# Exercises

## 91.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with **each** or **every**.



- 1 Each player has three cards.
- 2 Kate has read every book in the library.
- 3 Every side of a square is the same length.
- 4 Every seat in the theatre was taken.
- 5 There are six apartments in the building. One has a balcony.
- 6 There's a train to London every hour.
- 7 She was wearing four rings – one on every finger.
- 8 Our football team is playing well. We've won every game this season.

## 91.2 Put in **each** or **every**.

- 1 There were four books on the table. Each book was a different colour.
- 2 The Olympic Games are held every four years.
- 3 Every parent worries about their children.
- 4 In a game of tennis there are two or four players. Every player has a racket.
- 5 Nicola plays volleyball every Thursday evening.
- 6 I understood most of what they said but not every word.
- 7 The book is divided into five parts and each of these has three sections.
- 8 I get paid every four weeks.
- 9 I called the office two or three times, but every time it was closed.
- 10 Car seat belts save lives. Every driver should wear one.
- 11 A friend of mine has three children. I always give each of them a present at Christmas.
- 12 (from an exam) Answer all five questions. Write your answer to every question on a separate sheet of paper.

## 91.3 Complete the sentences using **each**.

- 1 The price of one of those oranges is 30 pence. Those oranges are 30 pence each.
- 2 I had ten pounds and so did Sonia. Sonia and I have each other.
- 3 One of those postcards costs 80 pence. Those postcards cost 80 pence each.
- 4 The hotel was expensive. I paid £150 and so did you. We paid the same amount each.

## 91.4 Put in **everyone** (1 word) or **every one** (2 words).

- 1 Sarah is invited to a lot of parties and she goes to every one.
- 2 As soon as everyone had arrived, we began the meeting.
- 3 I asked her lots of questions and she answered every one correctly.
- 4 Amy is very popular. Everyone likes her.
- 5 I dropped a tray of glasses. Unfortunately every glass broke.

# Relative clauses 1: clauses with **who/that/which**

**A**

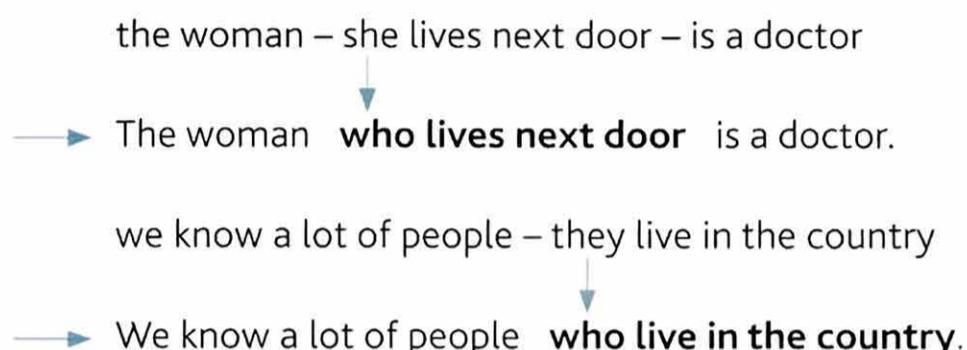
Look at this example sentence:

The woman **who lives next door** is a doctor.  
relative clause

A **clause** is a part of a sentence. A **relative clause** tells us which person or thing (or what kind of person or thing) the speaker means:

- The woman **who lives next door** ... ('who lives next door' tells us which woman)
- People **who live in the country** ... ('who live in the country' tells us what kind of people)

We use **who** in a relative clause when we are talking about people (not things):



- An architect is someone **who designs buildings**.
- What was the name of the person **who phoned**?
- Anyone **who wants to apply for the job** must do so by Friday.

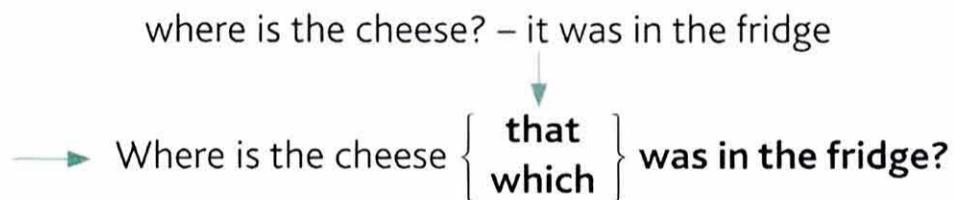
You can also use **that** (instead of **who**), but you can't use **which** for people:

- The woman **that lives next door** is a doctor. (*not the woman which*)

Sometimes you must use **who** (*not that*) for people – see Unit 95.

**B**

When we are talking about things, we use **that** or **which** (*not who*) in a relative clause:



- I don't like stories **that have unhappy endings**. (*or stories which have ...*)
- Grace works for a company **that makes furniture**. (*or a company which makes furniture*)
- The machine **that broke down** is working again now. (*or The machine which broke down*)

**That** is more usual than **which**, but sometimes you must use **which** – see Unit 95.

**C**

Remember that in relative clauses we use **who/that/which**, not **he/she/they/it**.

Compare:

- 'Who's that woman?' '**She** lives next door to me.'  
 I've never spoken to the woman **who** lives next door. (*not the woman she lives*)
- Where is the cheese? **It** was in the fridge.  
 Where is the cheese **that** was in the fridge? (*not the cheese it was*)

**D**

**What** = 'the thing(s) that'. Compare **what** and **that**:

- What happened** was my fault. (= the thing that happened)  
 but
- Everything **that happened** was my fault. (*not Everything what happened*)
- The machine **that broke down** is now working again. (*not The machine what broke down*)

# Exercises

**92.1** In this exercise you have to explain what some words mean. Choose the right meaning from the box and then write a sentence with **who**. Use a dictionary if necessary.

he/she <table border="0" style="border-collapse: collapse; width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">steals from a shop</td><td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px;">buys something from a shop</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">designs buildings</td><td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px;">pays rent to live in a house or apartment</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">doesn't believe in God</td><td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px;">breaks into a house to steal things</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">is not brave</td><td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px;">expects the worst to happen</td></tr> </table>	steals from a shop	buys something from a shop	designs buildings	pays rent to live in a house or apartment	doesn't believe in God	breaks into a house to steal things	is not brave	expects the worst to happen	
steals from a shop	buys something from a shop								
designs buildings	pays rent to live in a house or apartment								
doesn't believe in God	breaks into a house to steal things								
is not brave	expects the worst to happen								

- 1 (an architect) An architect is someone who designs buildings.
- 2 (a burglar) A burglar is someone
- 3 (a customer)
- 4 (a shoplifter)
- 5 (a coward)
- 6 (an atheist)
- 7 (a pessimist)
- 8 (a tenant)

**92.2** Make one sentence from two. Use **who/that/which**.

- 1 A girl was injured in the accident. She is now in hospital.  
The girl who was injured in the accident is now in hospital.
- 2 A waitress served us. She was impolite and impatient.  
The
- 3 A building was destroyed in the fire. It has now been rebuilt.  
The
- 4 Some people were arrested. They have now been released.  
The
- 5 A bus goes to the airport. It runs every half hour.  
The

**92.3** Complete the sentences. Choose from the box and make a relative clause.

<b>invented the telephone</b> <b>runs away from home</b> <b>stole my wallet</b> <b>were hanging on the wall</b>	<b>makes furniture</b> <b>gives you the meaning of words</b> <b>can support life</b> <b>cannot be explained</b>
--	--

- 1 Helen works for a company that makes furniture
- 2 The book is about a girl
- 3 What happened to the pictures?
- 4 A mystery is something
- 5 The police have arrested the man
- 6 A dictionary is a book
- 7 Alexander Bell was the man
- 8 It seems that Earth is the only planet

**92.4** Are these sentences right or wrong? Correct them where necessary.

- 1 I don't like stories who have unhappy endings.
- 2 What was the name of the person who phoned?
- 3 Where's the nearest shop who sells bread?
- 4 The driver which caused the accident was fined £500.
- 5 Do you know the person that took these pictures?
- 6 We live in a world what is changing all the time.
- 7 Dan said some things about me that were not true.
- 8 What was the name of the horse it won the race?

stories that have  
OK

# Relative clauses 2: clauses with and without **who/that/which**

**A**

Look at these example sentences from Unit 92:

- The woman **who** lives next door is a doctor. (or The woman **that** lives ...)  
 The woman **lives** next door. **who** (= the woman) is the *subject*
- Where is the cheese **that** was in the fridge? (or the cheese **which** was ...)  
 The cheese **was** in the fridge. **that** (= the cheese) is the *subject*

You must use **who/that/which** when it is the *subject* of the relative clause. So you cannot say 'The woman lives next door is a doctor' or 'Where is the cheese was in the fridge?'.

**B**

Sometimes **who/that/which** is the *object* of the verb. For example:

- The woman **who I wanted to see** was away on holiday.  
 I wanted to see **the woman** **who** (= the woman) is the *object*  
 I is the *subject*
- Have you found the keys **that you lost?**  
 You lost **the keys**. **that** (= the keys) is the *object*  
 you is the *subject*.

When **who/that/which** is the object, you can leave it out. So you can say:

- The woman I wanted to see** was away. or The woman **who I wanted to see** ...
- Have you found **the keys you lost?** or ... the keys **that you lost?**
- The dress Lisa bought** doesn't fit her very well. or The dress **that Lisa bought** ...
- Is there **anything I can do?** or ... anything **that I can do?**

Note that we say:

**the keys you lost** (not the keys you lost them)  
**the dress Lisa bought** (not the dress Lisa bought it)

**C**

Note the position of prepositions (**in/to/for** etc.) in relative clauses:

- Tom is **talking to** a woman – do you know her?  
 → Do you know the woman (who/that) Tom is **talking to** ?  
 I **slept in** a bed last night – it wasn't very comfortable  
 → The bed (that/which) I **slept in** last night wasn't very comfortable.

- Are these the books **you were looking for?** or ... the books **that/which** you were ...
- The woman **he fell in love with** left him after a month. or The woman **who/that** he ...
- The man **I was sitting next to on the plane** talked all the time. or  
 The man **who/that** I was sitting next to ...

Note that we say:

**the books you were looking for** (not the books you were looking for them)

**D**

You cannot use **what** in sentences like these (see also Unit 92D):

- Everything **(that) they said** was true. (not Everything what they said)
- I gave her all the money **(that) I had**. (not all the money what I had)

**What** = the thing(s) that:

- Did you hear **what they said?** (= the things that they said)

# Exercises

**93.1** In some of these sentences you need **who** or **that**. Correct the sentences where necessary.

- 1 The woman lives next door is a doctor.
- 2 Have you found the keys you lost?
- 3 The people we met last night were very nice.
- 4 The people work in the office are very nice.
- 5 The people I work with are very nice.
- 6 What have you done with the money I gave you?
- 7 What happened to the money was on the table?
- 8 What's the worst film you've ever seen?
- 9 What's the best thing it has ever happened to you?

The woman who lives next door

OK

**93.2** What do you say in these situations? Complete each sentence with a relative clause.

- 1 Your friend lost some keys. You want to know if he has found them. You say:  
Have you found the keys you lost ?
- 2 A friend is wearing a dress. You like it. You tell her:  
I like the dress
- 3 A friend is going to see a film. You want to know the name of the film. You say:  
What's the name of the film ?
- 4 You wanted to visit a museum. It was shut when you got there. You tell a friend:  
The museum was shut when we got there.
- 5 You invited some people to your party. Some of them couldn't come. You tell someone:  
Some of the people couldn't come.
- 6 Your friend had to do some work. You want to know if she has finished. You say:  
Have you finished the work ?
- 7 You rented a car. It broke down after a few miles. You tell a friend:  
The car broke down after a few miles.

**93.3** These sentences all have a relative clause with a preposition. Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 Did you find (looking / for / you / the books / were)?  
Did you find the books you were looking for ?
- 2 We couldn't go to (we / invited / to / were / the wedding).  
We couldn't go to
- 3 What's the name of (the hotel / about / me / told / you)?  
What's the name of
- 4 Unfortunately I didn't get (applied / I / the job / for).  
Unfortunately I didn't get
- 5 Did you enjoy (you / the concert / to / went)?  
Did you enjoy
- 6 Gary is a good person to know. He's (on / rely / can / somebody / you).  
Gary is a good person to know. He's
- 7 Who was (the man / were / with / you) in the restaurant last night?  
Who was in the restaurant last night?

**93.4** Put in **that** or **what** where necessary. If the sentence is already complete, leave the space empty.

- 1 I gave her all the money - I had. (all the money **that** I had is also correct)
- 2 Did you hear what they said?
- 3 They give their children everything they want.
- 4 Tell me you want and I'll try to get it for you.
- 5 Why do you blame me for everything goes wrong?
- 6 I won't be able to do much, but I'll do I can.
- 7 I won't be able to do much, but I'll do the best I can.
- 8 I don't agree with you've just said.
- 9 I don't trust him. I don't believe anything he says.

Relative clauses 3: **whose/whom/where****A Whose**

We use **whose** in relative clauses instead of **his/her/their**:

we helped some people – **their** car had broken down

→ We helped some people **whose** car had broken down.

We use **whose** mostly for people:

- A widow is a woman **whose husband is dead**. (her husband is dead)
- What's the name of the man **whose car you borrowed**? (you borrowed **his** car)
- I met someone **whose brother I went to school with**. (I went to school with **his/her** brother)

Compare **who** and **whose**:

- I met a man **who** knows you. (**he** knows you)
- I met a man **whose sister** knows you. (**his sister** knows you)

**B Whom**

**Whom** is possible instead of **who** when it is the *object* of the verb in the relative clause (like the sentences in Unit 93B):

- George is a person **whom I admire** very much. (I admire **him**)

You can also use **whom** with a preposition (**to whom / from whom / with whom** etc.):

- I like the people **with whom I work**. (I work **with them**)

**Whom** is a formal word and we do not often use it in this way. We usually prefer **who** or **that**, or nothing (see Unit 93). So we usually say:

- ... a person **who/that I admire a lot** or ... a person **I admire a lot**
- ... the people **who/that I work with** or ... the people **I work with**

**C Where**

You can use **where** in a relative clause to talk about a place:

the restaurant – we had lunch **there** – it was near the airport

→ The restaurant **where we had lunch** was near the airport.

- I recently went back to **the town where I grew up**.  
(or ... the town I grew up in or ... the town **that I grew up in**)
- I would like to live in **a place where there is plenty of sunshine**.

**D We say:**

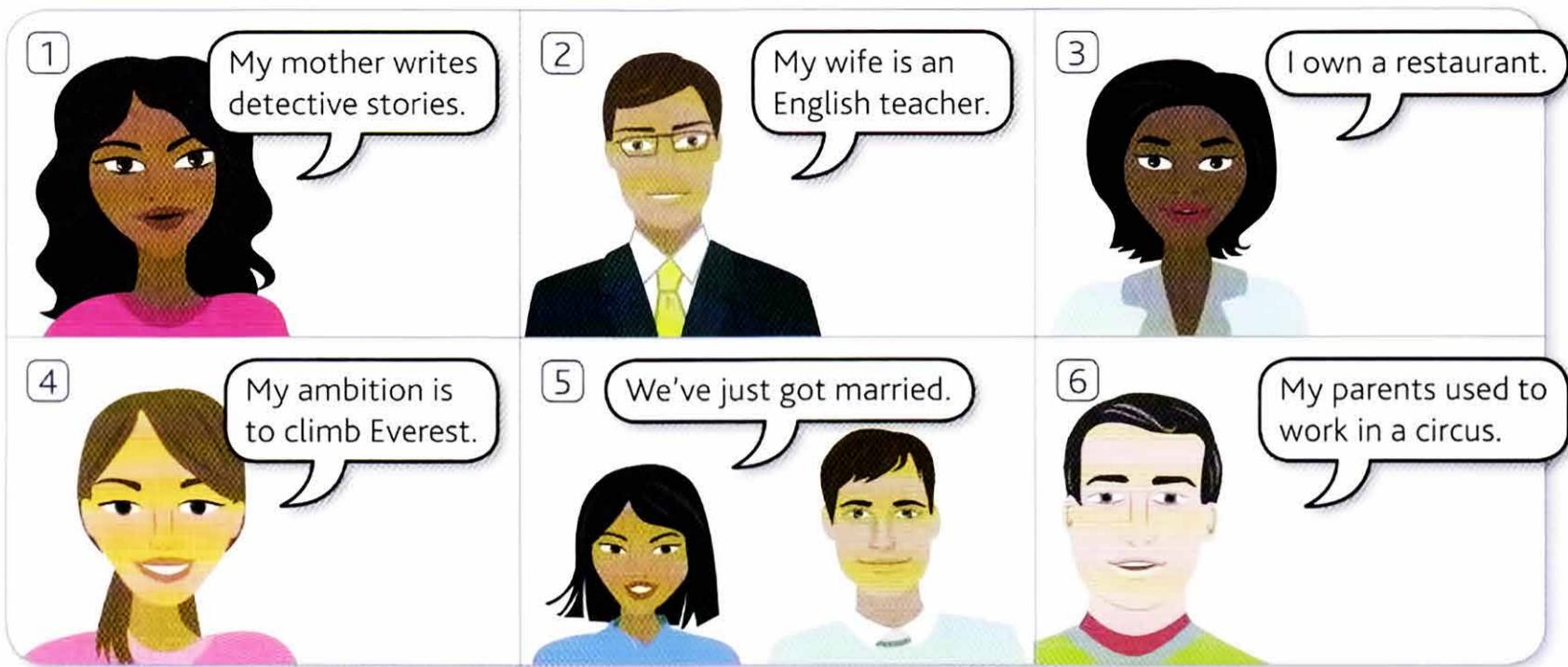
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>the day / the year / the time</b> etc. | { something happens or<br><b>that</b> something happens |
|---|---|
- I can't meet you on Friday. That's **the day (that) I'm going away**.
  - The last time (that) I saw Anna**, she looked great.
  - I haven't seen Jack and Helen since **the year (that) they got married**.

**E We say:**

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| <b>the reason</b> | { something happens or<br><b>that/why</b> something happens |
|-------------------|---|
- The reason I'm phoning** is to ask your advice.  
(or The reason that I'm phoning / The reason **why** I'm phoning)

# Exercises

## 94.1 You met these people at a party:



The next day you tell a friend about these people. Complete the sentences using **who** or **whose**.

- 1 I met somebody ... whose mother writes detective stories
- 2 I met a man .....
- 3 I met a woman .....
- 4 I met somebody .....
- 5 I met a couple .....
- 6 I met somebody .....

## 94.2 Read the situations and complete the sentences using **where**.

- 1 You grew up in a small town. You went back there recently. You tell someone this.  
I recently went back to ... the small town where I grew up .....
- 2 You're thirsty and you want a drink. You ask a friend where you can get some water.  
Is there a shop near here .....
- 3 You work in a factory. The factory is going to close down next month. You tell a friend.  
The ..... is going to close down next month.
- 4 Sue is staying at a hotel. You want to know the name of the hotel. You ask a friend.  
Do you know the name of ..... ?
- 5 You play football in a park on Sundays. You show a friend the park. You say:  
This is the ..... on Sundays.

## 94.3 Complete each sentence using **who/whom/whose/where**.

- 1 What's the name of the man ... whose ... car you borrowed?
- 2 A cemetery is a place ..... people are buried.
- 3 A pacifist is a person ..... believes that all wars are wrong.
- 4 An orphan is a child ..... parents are dead.
- 5 What was the name of the person to ..... you spoke on the phone?
- 6 The place ..... we spent our holidays was really beautiful.
- 7 This school is only for children ..... first language is not English.
- 8 The woman with ..... he fell in love left him after a month.

## 94.4 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences. They are like the examples in Sections D and E.

- 1 I can't meet you on Friday. That's the day ... I'm going away .....
- 2 The reason ..... was that the salary was too low.
- 3 I'll never forget the time .....
- 4 Do you remember the day .....
- 5 The reason ..... is that they don't need one.
- 6 ..... was the year .....