

## Quantifiers

We use quantifiers when we want to give someone information about the number of something: how much or how many.

Sometimes we use a **quantifier** in the place of a **determiner**:

- **Most** children start school at the age of five.
- We ate **some** bread and butter.
- We saw **lots of** birds.

We use these quantifiers with **both countable and uncountable** nouns

all	Any	Enough	less	a lot of	lots of
more	most	No	none of	some	---

and some more **colloquial forms** :

plenty of	heaps of	a load of	loads of	tons of	etc.
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Some quantifiers can be used only with count nouns :

both	each	every	Either	(a) few	fewer	neither	several
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and some more colloquial forms :

a couple of	hundreds of	thousands of	etc.
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Some quantifiers can be used only with uncountable nouns:

a little	(not) much	a bit of
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And, particularly with abstract nouns such as time, money, trouble, etc., we often use:

a great deal of	a good deal of
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## Quantifiers-Each & Every

We use **every** or **each** with a singular noun to mean **all**

There was a party in <b>every street</b> .	=	There were parties in all streets
<b>Each child</b> was given a prize.	=	All children were given a prize.

We often use **every** to talk about times like days, weeks, and years:

Examples- We visit our daughter **every Christmas/year/month**

The determiners **each** and **every** have similar but not always identical meanings. 'Each' is used when there are two objects; here 'every' is not used.

For example- The twins love each other.

1. In case there are more than two objects, either of the two may be used.
  - There is a bathroom in each/every room.
2. 'Each' can be used as a pronoun, but 'every' cannot.

Note the difference between the following sentences:

- The students were waiting for the question sheets in the examination.  
Each student was in a state of great nervousness. (or you may write)  
Every student/Every one of them was in a state of great nervousness.

<b>each</b> = every one separately	<b>every</b> = each (or) all
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Sometimes, **each** and **every** has the same meaning but not always.

- Prices go up **each** year. / Prices go up **every** year.

## quantifiers

3. **each** expresses the idea of "one by one". It emphasizes individuality.

**every** is half-way between each and all. It sees things or people as singular, but in a group or in general.

Examples-:

- **Every** soldier saluted when the president arrived.
- The president gave **each** soldier a medal.

4. **each** can be followed by "of":

- The president spoke to **each of** the soldiers and gave a medal to **each of** them.

5. **every** is used to refer repeated regular events as in the following cases:

- There is a plane to Bangkok **every** day.
- The bus leaves **every** hour.
- 'I get a health check-up done **every** six months.

## Quantifiers-Either & Neither

Note that, if we are talking about **two** people or things we use quantifiers **both** (*all two*), **either** (*any one of two*), and **neither** (*no one of two*)

Two supermarkets	Neither of supermarkets was open.
	I don't think either of the supermarkets was open.
More than two Supermarkets	None of the supermarkets were open
	I don't think any of the supermarkets were open.
*Nouns with <b>either</b> and <b>neither</b> have a <b>singular</b> verb.	

either / neither are used in different ways as under.

As Determiners. Examples-

- The house has a door at either end.
- Neither journalist could finish their articles, there wasn't enough time.

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### As Pronouns

When they act as pronouns

- **either means ‘one or the other’. This pronoun refers to persons or things taken one at a time.**
- **while neither indicates ‘not one or the other’**
- Either of you can go to the movie. (means the only one can go to the a movie)
- Neither of the reports are true.
- Both these roads go to Rome, you can go either way.
- Neither of my arms is strong enough to lift that suitcase.

### As Conjunction

In all the cases in which we find “either” and “neither” as conjunctions, we also find them combined with “or” and “nor”.

Either or – They are used together to offer a choice between two things

- You can either call me at home or at office.
- Either mum or dad will come to pick you up.

neither nor–When they’re paired up they negate both parts of a statement.

- Neither the blue one nor the red is available in size 4.
- I will neither call you nor send you a message before midnight.