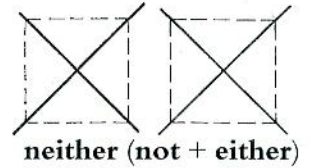
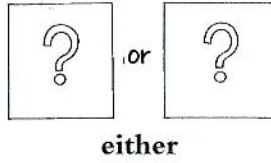
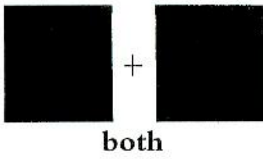


both either neither

A

We use **both/either/neither** to talk about *two* things or people:



- Rosemary has two children. **Both** are married. (**Both** = the two children)
- Would you like tea or coffee? You can have **either**. (= tea *or* coffee)
- A: Do you want to go to the cinema or the theatre?
B: **Neither**. I want to stay at home. (**Neither** = *not* the cinema *or* the theatre)

Compare **either** and **neither**:

- 'Would you like **tea or coffee**?' { 'Either. I don't mind.' (= tea *or* coffee)
'I don't want **either**.' (= *not* 'I don't want neither')
'Neither.' (= *not* tea *or* coffee)

B

both/either/neither + *noun*

both	+ <i>plural</i> :	both windows/books/children <i>etc.</i>
either neither	+ <i>singular</i> :	either neither } window/book/child <i>etc.</i>

- Last year I went to Paris and Rome. I liked **both cities** very much.
- First I worked in an office, and later in a shop. **Neither job** was very interesting.
- There are two ways from here to the station. You can go **either way**.

C

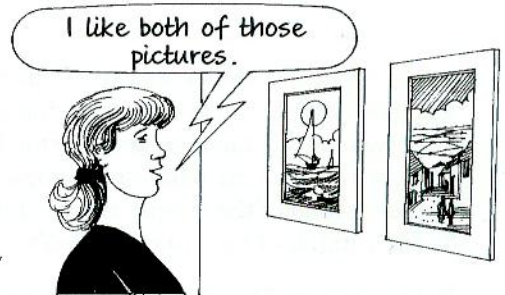
both of ... / either of ... / neither of ...

both	of	the ...
either		these / those ...
neither		my / your / Ann's ... <i>etc.</i>

- **Neither of my parents** is English.
- I haven't read **either of these books**.

You can say **both (of) the ... / both (of) those ... / both (of) my ... etc.** (*with or without of*):

- I like **both of those pictures**. *or* I like **both those pictures**.
- **Both of Ann's sisters** are married. *or* **Both Ann's sisters** are married.



D

both of them / neither of us etc.

both	of	them
either		us
neither		you

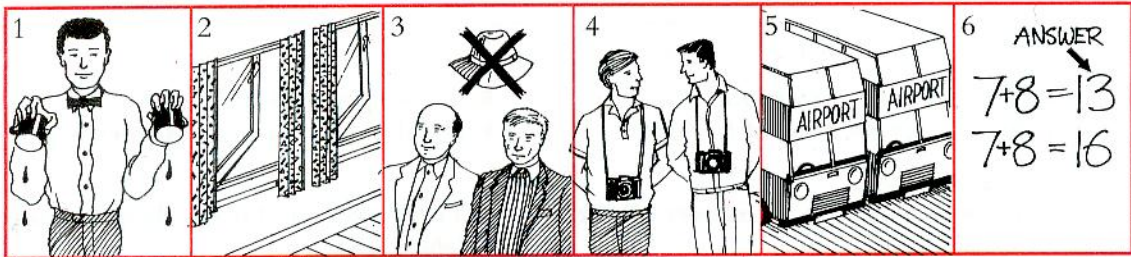
- Ann has got two sisters. **Both of them are** married.
- Tom and I didn't eat anything. **Neither of us was** hungry.
- Who are those two people? I don't know **either of them**.

EXERCISES

81.1 Put in **both/either/neither**. Use **of** where necessary.



- 1 Last year I went to Paris and Rome. I liked both cities very much.
- 2 There were two pictures on the wall. I didn't like either of them.
- 3 It was a good football match. teams played well.
- 4 It wasn't a good football match. team played well.
- 5 'Is your friend English or American?' '.....'. She's Australian.'
- 6 We went away for two days but the weather wasn't good. It rained on days.
- 7 A: I bought two newspapers. Which one do you want?
B: It doesn't matter which one.
- 8 I invited Diana and Mike to the party but them came.
- 9 'Do you go to work by car or by bus?' '.....'. I always walk.'
- 10 'Which jacket do you prefer, this one or that one?' 'I don't like them.'
- 11 'Do you work or are you a student?' '.....'. I've got a job and I study too.'
- 12 Paula and I didn't know the time because us had a watch.
- 13 Ann has got two sisters and a brother. sisters are married.
- 14 Ann has got two sisters and a brother. I've met her brother but I haven't met her sisters.

81.2 Complete the sentences for the pictures. Use **Both ...** and **Neither ...**.



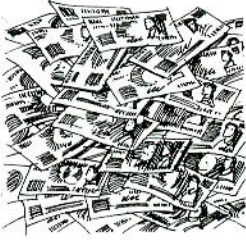
- 1 Both cups are empty.
- 2 are open.
- 3 wearing a hat.
- 4 cameras.
- 5 to the airport.
- 6 right.

81.3 A man and a woman answered some questions. Their answers were the same. Write sentences with **Both/Neither of them ...**

			
1 Are you married?	No	No	1 <u>Neither of them is married.</u>
2 How old are you?	21	21	2 <u>Both of them are 21.</u>
3 Are you a student?	Yes	Yes	3 students.
4 Have you got a car?	No	No	4 a car.
5 Where do you live?	London	London	5
6 Do you like cooking?	Yes	Yes	6
7 Can you play the piano?	No	No	7
8 Do you read newspapers?	Yes	Yes	8
9 Are you interested in sport?	No	No	9

a lot much many

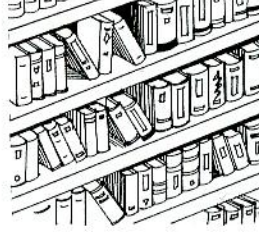
A



a lot of money



not much money



a lot of books



not many books

We use **much** + *uncountable noun*:
much food / **much money** etc.:

- Did you buy **much food**?
- We haven't got **much luggage**.
- How **much money** do you want?
- A: Have you got any **money**?
B: I've got some but **not much**.

We use **many** + *plural noun*:
many books / **many people** etc.:

- Did you buy **many books**?
- We don't know **many people**.
- How **many photographs** did you take?
- A: Did you take any **photographs**?
B: I took some but **not many**.

We use **a lot of** + *all types of noun*:

- We bought **a lot of food**.
- Paula hasn't got **a lot of free time**.

- We bought **a lot of books**.
- Did they ask you **a lot of questions**?

Note that we say:

- There **is** a lot of **food/money/water** ...
(*singular verb*)

- There **are** a lot of **trees/shops/people** ...
(*plural verb*)
- A lot of **people speak** English. (*not 'speaks'*)

B

We use **much** in questions and negative sentences, but *not usually* in positive sentences:

- Do you drink **much coffee** / **a lot of coffee**?
- I don't drink **much coffee** / **a lot of coffee**.

but ● I drink **a lot of coffee**. (*not* 'I drink much coffee.')

- 'Do you drink **much coffee**?' 'Yes, **a lot**.' (*not* 'much')

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

- Have you got **many friends** / **a lot of friends**?
- We haven't got **many friends** / **a lot of friends**.
- We've got **many friends** / **a lot of friends**.

C

much and **a lot** *without* a noun

- Diane spoke to me but she didn't say **much**.
- 'Do you watch TV **much**?' 'No, **not much**.' (= not often)
- We like films, so we go to the cinema **a lot**. (*not* 'much' – See section B)
- I don't like him very **much**.

EXERCISES

82.1 Put in **much** or **many**.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Did you buy <u>much</u> food? | 5 Did students fail the examination? |
| 2 There aren't hotels in this town. | 6 Paula hasn't got money. |
| 3 We haven't got petrol. | 7 I wasn't very hungry. I didn't eat |
| 4 Were there people on the train? | 8 I haven't seen George for years. |

Put in **How much** or **How many**.

- 9 people are coming to the party?
 10 milk do you want in your coffee?
 11 bread did you buy?
 12 players are there in a football team?

82.2 Complete the sentences. Use **much** or **many** with one of these words:

books countries luggage people time times

- 1 I don't read very much. I haven't got many books .
 2 Quick! We must hurry. We haven't got
 3 Do you travel a lot? Have you been to ?
 4 Tina hasn't lived here very long, so she doesn't know
 5 'Have you got ?' 'No, only this bag.'
 6 I know Paris very well. I've been there

82.3 Complete the sentences with **a lot of** + one of these:

accidents books fun interesting things traffic

- 1 I like reading. I have a lot of books .
 2 We enjoyed our visit to the museum. We saw
 3 This road is very dangerous. There are
 4 We enjoyed our holiday. We had
 5 It took me a long time to drive here. There was

82.4 In some of these sentences **much** is not natural. Change the sentences or write *OK*.



- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1 Do you drink <u>much</u> coffee? | <u>OK</u> |
| 2 I drink <u>much</u> tea. | <u>a lot of tea</u> |
| 3 It was a cold winter. We had <u>much</u> snow. | |
| 4 There wasn't <u>much</u> snow last winter. | |
| 5 It costs <u>much</u> money to travel around the world. | |
| 6 We had a cheap holiday. It didn't cost <u>much</u> . | |
| 7 Do you know <u>much</u> about computers? | |
| 8 'Have you got any luggage?' 'Yes, <u>much</u> .' | |

82.5 Write sentences about these people. Use **much** and **a lot**.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Jim loves films. (go to the cinema) | <u>He goes to the cinema a lot.</u> |
| 2 Linda thinks TV is boring. (watch TV) | <u>She doesn't watch TV much.</u> |
| 3 Tina is a good tennis player. (play tennis) | She |
| 4 Martin doesn't like driving. (use his car) | He |
| 5 Paul spends most of the time at home. (go out) | |
| 6 Sue has been all over the world. (travel) | |

(a) little (a) few

A

	
<p>a little water</p> <p>(a) little + <i>uncountable noun</i>:</p> <p>(a) little water (a) little money (a) little time (a) little soup</p>	<p>a few books</p> <p>(a) few + <i>plural noun</i>:</p> <p>(a) few books (a) few questions (a) few people (a) few days</p>


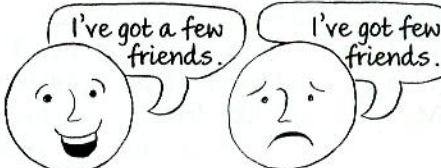
B

<p>a little = some but not much:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She didn't eat anything but she drank a little water. • I speak a little Spanish. (= some Spanish but not much) • A: Can you speak Spanish? B: A little. 	<p>a few = some but not many:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Last night I wrote a few letters. • We're going away for a few days. • I speak a few words of Spanish. • A: Are there any shops in the village? B: Yes, a few.
---	--

C

<p>a little (<i>without a</i>) = nearly no ... or nearly nothing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was little food in the fridge. It was nearly empty. <p>You can say very little:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dan is very thin because he eats very little. (= nearly nothing) 	<p>a few (<i>without a</i>) = nearly no ... :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were few people in the park. It was nearly empty. <p>You can say very few:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Your English is very correct. You make very few mistakes.
---	---

D

<p>little and a little:</p> <p>a little is a <i>positive</i> idea:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They have a little money, so they're not poor. (= they have some money) <p>a little is a <i>negative</i> idea:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They have little money. They are very poor. (= nearly no money) <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	<p>few and a few:</p> <p>a few is a <i>positive</i> idea:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I've got a few friends, so I'm not lonely. (= I've got some friends) <p>a few is a <i>negative</i> idea:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm sad and I'm lonely. I've got few friends. (= nearly no friends) <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>
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EXERCISES

83.1 Answer the questions with a little or a few.

- 1 'Have you got any money?' 'Yes, a little.'
- 2 'Have you got any envelopes?' 'Yes,'
- 3 'Do you want sugar in your coffee?' 'Yes,, please.'
- 4 'Did you take any photographs when you were on holiday?' 'Yes,'
- 5 'Does your friend speak English?' 'Yes,'
- 6 'Are there any factories in this town?' 'Yes,'

83.2 Put in a little or a few + one of these words:

air chairs days friends letters milk Russian times

- 1 Last night I wrote a few letters to my family and friends.
- 2 Can I have in my coffee, please?
- 3 'When did Julia go away?' '..... ago.'
- 4 'Do you speak any foreign languages?' 'I can speak
- 5 'Are you going out alone?' 'No, I'm going with
- 6 'Have you ever been to Rome?' 'Yes,
- 7 There wasn't much furniture in the room – just a table and
- 8 I'm going out for a walk. I need fresh

83.3 Complete the sentences. Use very little or very few + one of these words:

coffee hotels mistakes people rain time work

- 1 Your English is very good. You make very few mistakes.
- 2 I drink I don't like it.
- 3 The weather here is very dry in summer. There is
- 4 It's difficult to find a place to stay in this town. There are
- 5 We must hurry. We've got
- 6 The town is very quiet at night. go out.
- 7 Some people in the office are very lazy. They do

83.4 Put in little / a little / few / a few.

- 1 There was little food in the fridge. It was nearly empty.
- 2 'When did Sarah go out?' '..... minutes ago.'
- 3 I can't decide now. I need time to think about it.
- 4 There was traffic, so we arrived earlier than we expected.
- 5 The bus service isn't very good at night – there are buses after 9 o'clock.
- 6 'Would you like some soup?' 'Yes,, please.'
- 7 I'd like to practise my English more but I have opportunity.

83.5 Right or wrong? Correct the sentences where necessary. Write OK if the sentence is correct.

- 1 We're going away (for few days) next week. for a few days
- 2 Everybody needs little luck.
- 3 I can't talk to you now – I've got few things to do.
- 4 I eat very little meat – I don't like it very much.
- 5 Excuse me, can I ask you few questions?
- 6 There were little people on the bus – it was nearly empty.

old/nice/interesting etc. (adjectives)

A adjective + noun (nice day / blue eyes etc.)

<i>adjective + noun</i>	
	It's a nice day today.
Laura has got brown	eyes .
There's a very old	bridge in this village.
Do you like Italian	food ?
I don't speak any foreign	languages .
There are some beautiful yellow	flowers in the garden.

The adjective is *before* the noun:

- They live in a **modern house**. (*not* 'a house modern')
- Have you met any **famous people**? (*not* 'people famous')

The ending of an adjective is always the same:

a **different place** **different places** (*not* 'differents')

B be (am/is/was etc.) + adjective

- The weather **is nice** today.
- These flowers **are** very **beautiful**.
- **Are** you **cold**? Shall I close the window?
- I'm **hungry**. Can I have something to eat?
- The film **wasn't** very **good**. It **was boring**.
- Please **be quiet**. I'm reading.



C look/feel/smell/taste/sound + adjective



- 'You **look** tired.' 'Yes, I **feel** tired.'
- George told me about his new job. It **sounds** very **interesting**.
- Don't cook that meat. It doesn't **smell** good.

Compare:

He	is	
	feels	tired.
	looks	

They	are	
	look	American.
	sound	

It	is	
	smells	good.
	tastes	

EXERCISES

84.1 Put the words in the right order.

- (new / live in / house / they / a) They live in a new house.
- (like / jacket / I / that / green) I
- (music / like / do / classical / you?) Do ?
- (had / wonderful / a / I / holiday)
- (went to / restaurant / a / Chinese / we)







84.2 The words in the box are adjectives (**black/foreign** etc.) or nouns (**air/job** etc.). Use an adjective and a noun to complete each sentence.

air	clouds	foreign	holiday	job	languages	sharp
black	dangerous	fresh	hot	knife	long	water

- Do you speak any foreign languages ..?
- Look at those It's going to rain.
- Sue works very hard and she's very tired. She needs a
- I want to have a bath but there's no
- Can you open the window? We need some
- I need a to cut these onions.
- Fire-fighting is a

84.3 Write sentences for the pictures. Choose from Box A and Box B.

A	feel(s)	look(s)	sound(s)	+ B	happy	ill	nice
	look(s)	smell(s)	taste(s)		horrible	new	surprised

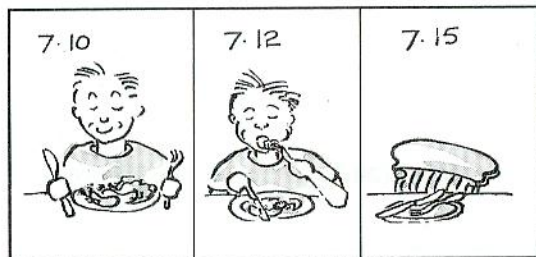
<p>1 You <u>sound happy</u>.....</p> 	<p>2 It</p> 	<p>3 I</p> 
<p>4 You</p> 	<p>5 They</p> 	<p>6 It</p> 

84.4 A and B don't agree. Complete B's sentences. Use the word in brackets (...).

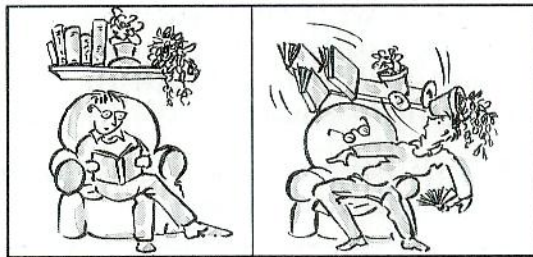
<p>A</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> You look tired. This is a new coat. I'm American. You look cold. These bags are heavy. That soup looks good. 	<p>B</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Do I? I <u>don't feel tired</u>..... (feel) Is it? It (look) Are you? You (sound) Do I? I (feel) Are they? They (look) Does it? It (taste)
--	--

quickly/badly/suddenly etc. (adverbs)

A



He ate his dinner very **quickly**.



Suddenly the shelf fell down.

Quickly and **suddenly** are adverbs.

adjective + -ly → adverb:

<i>adjective</i>	quick	bad	sudden	careful	heavy	
<i>adverb</i>	quickly	badly	suddenly	carefully	heavily	<i>etc.</i>

Spelling (⇒ Appendix 5): easy → **easily** heavy → **heavily**

B

Adverbs tell you *how* something happens or *how* somebody does something:

- The train **stopped suddenly**.
- I **opened** the door **slowly**.
- Please **listen carefully**.
- I **understand** you **perfectly**.



It's **raining heavily**.

Compare:

adjective (⇒ Unit 84)

- Sue **is** very **quiet**.
- **Be careful!**
- It was a **bad game**.
- I **feel nervous**. (= I am nervous)

adverb

- Sue **speaks** very **quietly**. (*not* 'speaks very quiet')
- **Listen carefully!** (*not* 'listen careful')
- Our team **played badly**. (*not* 'played bad')
- I **waited nervously**.

C

hard fast late early These words are adjectives *and* adverbs:

- Sue's job **is** very **hard**.
- Ben **is** a **fast runner**.
- The bus **was late/early**.

- Sue **works** very **hard**. (*not* 'hardly')
- Ben can **run fast**.
- I **went** to bed **late/early**.

D

good (*adjective*) → **well** (*adverb*)

- Your English **is** very **good**.
- It was a **good game**.

- You **speak** English very **well**. (*not* 'very good')
- Our team **played well**.

But **well** is also an *adjective* (= not ill, in good health):

- 'How are you?' 'I'm very **well**, thank you. And you?'

EXERCISES

85.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with one of these adverbs:

angrily badly dangerously fast heavily quietly



- 1 It's raining heavily.
- 2 He sings very
- 3 They came in
- 4 She shouted at me
- 5 She can run very
- 6 He was driving

85.2 Choose a verb (Box A) + an adverb (Box B) to complete the sentences.

A come know sleep win explain listen think work	+ B	carefully clearly hard well carefully easily quickly well
--	------------	--

- 1 I'm going to tell you something very important, so please listen carefully .
- 2 Ann! I need your help. !
- 3 They At the end of the day they're always tired.
- 4 I'm tired this morning. I didn't last night.
- 5 You're a much better tennis player than me. When we play, you always
- 6 before you answer the question.
- 7 I've met Alice a few times but I don't her very
- 8 Our teacher isn't very good. Sometimes he doesn't things very

85.3 Which is right?

- 1 Don't eat so quick/quickly. It's not good for you. quickly is right
- 2 Why are you angry/angrily? I haven't done anything.
- 3 Can you speak slow/slowly, please?
- 4 Come on, Dave! Why are you always so slow/slowly?
- 5 Bill is a very careful/carefully driver.
- 6 Jane is studying hard/hardly for her examinations.
- 7 'Where's Diane?' 'She was here but she left sudden/suddenly.'
- 8 Please be quiet/quietly. I'm studying.
- 9 Some companies pay their workers very bad/badly.
- 10 Those oranges look nice/nicely. Can I have one?

85.4 Put in **good** or **well**.

- 1 Your English is very good . You speak English very well .
- 2 Jackie did very in her exams.
- 3 The party was very I enjoyed it very much.
- 4 Martin has a difficult job but he does it
- 5 How are your parents? Are they
- 6 Did you have a holiday? Was the weather