

5 all, each, every, both, neither, either, some, any, no, none

46 all, each, every, everyone, everybody, everything (for all and each, see also 48)

A all compared to every

Technically, all means a number of people or things considered as a group while every means a number of people or things considered individually. But in practice every and its compounds are often used when we are thinking of a group.

B **each** (adjective and pronoun) and **every** (adjective)

each means a number of persons or things considered individually. **every** can have this meaning but with every there is less emphasis on the individual.

Every man had a weapon means 'All the men had weapons', and implies that the speaker counted the men and the weapons and found that he had the same number of each. Each man had a weapon implies that the speaker went to each man in turn and checked that he had a weapon.

each is a pronoun and adjective: Each (man) knows what to do.

every is an adjective only: Every man knows . . .

each can be used of two or more persons or things, and is normally used of small numbers, every is not normally used of very small numbers.

Both take a singular verb. The possessive adjective is his/her/its.

(For the reciprocal pronoun each other, see 53 C, 70 B.)

C **everyone/everybody** and **everything** (pronouns)

everyone/everybody + singular verb is normally preferred to all (the) people + plural verb, i.e. we say Everyone is ready instead of All the people are ready. There is no difference between everyone and everybody.

everything is similarly preferred to all (the) things, i.e. we say Everything has been wasted instead of All the things have been wasted. The expressions all (the) people, all (the) things are possible when followed by a phrase or clause:

All the people in the room clapped.

I got all the things you asked/or. Otherwise they are rarely used.

(For pronouns and possessive adjectives with everyone/everybody, see 51 C, 69.)

47 both

both means 'one and the other'. It takes a plural verb.

both can be used alone or followed by a noun:

Both (doors) were open

or by (of) + **the/these/those** or possessives:

both (of) the wheels both (of) your wheels

or by of + us/you/them:

Both of us knew him.

A personal pronoun + both is also possible:

We both knew him. (See 48.)

both . . . and . . . can be used to emphasize a combination of two adjectives, nouns, verbs etc.:

It was both cold and wet.

He is both an actor and a director.

He both acts and directs.

48 all/both/each + of and alternative constructions

A **all** (pronoun) can be followed by **of + the/this/these/that/those/** possessives and proper nouns.

both (pronoun) + of can be used similarly but with plural forms only. The of here is often omitted especially with **all** + a singular noun/pronoun -

all the town all (of) Tom's boys

all his life both (of) the towns

all (of) these both (of) his parents

B With **all/both** + of + personal pronoun the of cannot be omitted:

all of it *both of them*

But there is an alternative construction, personal pronoun + **all/both**:

all of it is replaceable by *it* all.

all of us = we all (subject), us all (object).

all of you is replaceable by *you* all.

all of them = they all (subject), them all (object).

Similarly:

both of us = we both or us both

both of you = you both

both of them = they both or them both

All of them were broken = They were all broken.

All/Both of us went = We all/both went.

We ate all/both the cakes.

We ate all/both of them.

We ate them all/both.

C When one of these pronoun + all/both combinations is the subject of a compound tense the auxiliary verb usually precedes all/both:

We are all waiting. You must both help me.

be is also placed before all/both except when it is used in short answers etc.:

We are all/both ready but

Who is ready? ~ We at! are/We both are. Other auxiliaries used alone and simple tenses of ordinary verbs follow

all/both:

You all have maps. They both knew where to go.

D each, like both, can be followed by of + these/those etc. (plural forms only). The of here cannot be omitted:

each of the boys each of these each of us/you/them can, however, be replaced by pronoun + each;

each of you = you each

each of us = we each (subject), us each (indirect object)

each of them = they each (subject), them each (indirect object)

We each sent in a report.

They gave us each a form to fill in. Note that each of us/you/them is singular:

Each of us has a map. But we/you/they each is plural:

We each have a map.

Verbs used with we/you/they each follow the patterns given in C above for all and both:

They have each been questioned.

49 neither, either

A 1 neither means 'not one and not the other'. It takes an affirmative singular verb. It can be used by itself or followed by a noun or by of -+ the/these/those/possessives or personal pronouns:

(a) I tried both keys but neither (of them) worked.

(b) Neither of them knew the way/Neither boy knew . . .

(c) I've read neither of these (books).

2 either means 'any one of two'. It takes a singular verb and, like neither, can be used by itself or followed by a noun/pronoun or by of + the/these/those etc.

3 either + negative verb can replace neither + affirmative except when neither is the subject of a verb. So either could not be used in (a) or (b) above but could in (c):

I haven't read either of these (books). Though either cannot be the subject of a negative verb, it can be subject or object of an affirmative or interrogative verb:

Either (of these) would do.

Would you like either of these?

4 Pronouns and possessive adjectives with neither/either used of people should technically be he/him, she/her and his/her, but in

colloquial English the plural forms are generally used:

Neither of them knows the way, do they? Neither of them had brought their passports.

B neither . . . nor, either ... or

neither . . . nor + affirmative verb is an emphatic way of combining two negatives:

(a) Neither threats nor arguments had any affect on him.
 (b) They said the room was large and bright but it was neither large nor bright.
 (c) He neither wrote nor phoned.
 either ... or + negative verb can replace neither . . . nor except when neither . . . nor is the subject of a verb, as in (a) above. So:
 (b) . . . but it wasn 't either large or bright and
 (c) He didn 't either write or phone.
 either ... or cannot be the subject of a negative verb but can be the subject or object of affirmative or interrogative verbs and is used in this way to express alternatives emphatically:
 You can have either soup or fruit juice, (not both)
 You frusi either go at once or wait fill tomorrow.
 It's urgent, so could, you either phone or telex?
 (For either used in additions to remarks, see 112. For neither/nor followed by inversion, see 45,112.)

50 **some, any, no and none** (adjectives and pronouns)

A1 **some** and **any** mean 'a certain number or amount'. They are used with ;^' or instead of plural or uncountable nouns. (For **some/any** with singular nouns, see C below.)

some is a possible plural form of **a/an** and **one**:

Have a biscuit/some biscuits. I ate a date/some dates.

some, any and **none** can be used with of + **the/this/these/those/** possessives/personal pronouns:

Some of the staff can speak Japanese.

Did any of your photos come out well?

2 **some** is used:

With affirmative verbs:

They bought some honey.

In questions where the answer 'yes' is expected:

Did some of you sleep on the floor? (I expect so.)

In offers and requests:

Would you like some wine?

Could you do some typing for me?

(See also C.)

any is used:

With negative verbs:

haven't any matches.

With **hardly, barely, scarcely** (which are almost negatives):

/ have hardly any spare time. With without when without any . . . = with no . . . :

He crossed the/rentier without any difficulty/with no difficulty. With questions except the types noted above:

Have you got any money?

Did he catch any fish? After if/whether and in expressions of doubt:

I/you need any more money, please let me know.

! don't think there is any petrol in the tank. (See also C.)

B **no** (adjective) and **none** (pronoun)

no and **none** can be used with affirmative verbs to express a negative:

/ have no apples. I had some last year but I have none this year. no + noun can be the subject of a sentence:

No work was done.

No letterfs) arrived. none as the subject is possible but not very usual:

We expected letters, but none came. none + of, however, is quite usual as subject:

None of the tourists wanted to climb the mountain.

C **some** or **any** used with singular, countable nouns

some here usually means 'an unspecified or unknown':

Some idiot parked his car outside my garage. or other can be added to emphasize that the speaker isn't very

interested:

He doesn't believe in conventional medicine; he has some remedy or

other of his own. any can mean 'practically every', 'no particular (one)':

Any book about riding will tell you how to saddle a horse. Any dictionary will give you the meaning of these words.

51 someone, somebody, something, anyone, anybody, anything, no one, nobody, nothing

A Compounds with some, any and no follow the above rules:
Someone wants to speak So you on the phone. Someone/Somebody gave me a ticket/or the pop concert. ~ No one/Nobody has ever given me a free ticket for anything. Do you want anything from the chemist? Would anyone/anybody like a drink? Note also:
/ drink anything = / don't mind what I drink. Anyone will tell you where the house is. (See 50 C.)

someone, somebody, anyone, anybody, no one, nobody can be possessive:

Someone's passport has been stolen. Is this somebody's/anybody's seat? I don't want to waste anyone's time.

C Pronouns and possessive adjectives with someone, somebody, anyone, anybody, no one, nobody, everyone, everybody

These expressions have a singular meaning and take a singular verb so personal pronouns and possessive adjectives should logically be he/she, him/her, his/her. However in colloquial English plural forms are more common:

Has anyone left their luggage on the train?

No one saw Tom go out, did they? But with something, anything, nothing we still use it:

Something went wrong, didn't it?

else placed after someone/anybody/nothing etc.

someone/somebody/something, anyone/anybody/anything, no one/nobody/nothing, everyone/everybody/everything and the adverbs somewhere, anywhere, nowhere, everywhere can

be followed by else:

some one else/somebody else = some other person

anyone else/anybody else = any other person

no one else/nobody else = no other person

everyone else/everybody else = every other person

something else = some other thing

I'm afraid I can't help you. You'll have to ask someone else. ~

There isn't anyone else/There's no one else to ask.

else used with adverbs:

somewhere else = in/at/to some other place

anywhere else = in/at/to any other place

nowhere else = in/at/to no other place

Are you going anywhere else?

someone/somebody, anyone/anybody, no one/nobody + else can

be possessive:

took someone else's coat.

Was anyone else's luggage opened?

No one else's luggage was opened.

53 another, other, others with one and some

A **another, other, others**

	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Pronoun</u>
Singular	another	another
Plural	other	others

Have you met Bill's sisters? ~ I've met one. I didn't know he had another (sister). ~ Oh, he has two others/two other sisters.

- B **one . . . another/other(s), some . . . other(s)**
One student suggested a play, another (student/other students/others wanted a concert.
Some tourists/Some of the tourists went on the beach; others explored the town.
- C **one another and each other**
Tom and Ann looked at each other = Tom looked at Ann and Ann looked at Tom.
 Both one another and each other can be used of two or more. but each other is frequently preferred when there are more than two.

6 Interrogatives: **wh-? words and how?**

54 Interrogative adjectives and pronouns

For persons: subject *who* (pronoun)
 Object *whom, who* (pronoun)
 Possessive *whose* (pronoun and adjective)
 For things: subject/object *what* (pronoun and adjective)
 For persons or things when the choice is restricted:
 subject/object *which* (pronoun and adjective)
 The same form is used for singular and plural.
what can also be used for persons (see 58 D).

55 Affirmative verb after **who, whose** etc. used as subjects

who, whose, which, what when used as subjects are normally followed by an affirmative, not an interrogative, verb:
 Who pays the bills? (affirmative verb)
 Whose/Which horse won? (affirmative verb)
What happened?/What went wrong? (affirmative verb; possible answers: *We missed the train/had an accident.*)
 But with **who, whose** etc. + be + noun or personal/distributive pronoun, an interrogative verb is used:
Who are you? Whose is this? What is that noise?
 With **who, whose** etc. used as objects of a verb or preposition an interrogative verb is, of course, necessary.

56 Examples of the use of **who, whom, whose, which** and **what**

- A **who, whom, whose**
who as subject:
Who keeps the keys? (affirmative verb)
Who took my gun? (affirmative verb)
Who are these boys? (interrogative verb)
who, whom as objects of a verb:
 Normal English: *Who did you see?*
 Very formal English: *Whom did the committee appoint?*
whose as subject:
Whose car broke down? (affirmative verb)
Whose (books) are these? (interrogative verb)
whose as object of a verb:
Whose umbrella did you borrow?
- B **which**
which as subject:
Which pigeon arrived first? (affirmative verb)
Which of them is the eldest? (affirmative verb) **which** as object of a verb:
Which hand do you use? Which of these dates would you prefer?
- C **what**

what as subject:

What caused the explosion? (affirmative verb)

What kind of tree is that? (interrogative verb)

what as object of a verb:

What paper do you read? What did they eat?

57 **who, whom, which** and **what** as objects of prepositions

A **who, whom**

In formal English we use preposition + **whom**:

With whom did you go? To whom were you speaking?

But in ordinary English we usually move the preposition to the end of the sentence. The

whom then normally changes to **who**:

Who did you go with? Who were you speaking to?

B **which, what**

In formal English we use preposition + which/what:

To which address did you send it?

On what do you base your theory?

In informal English we move the preposition to the end of the sentence:

Which address did you send it to?

What do you base your theory on?

58 Uses of **what**

A **what** is a general interrogative used for things:

What bird is that? What makes that noise?

What country do you come from? What did he say?

B **what... for? means 'why?':**

What did you do that for? = Why did you do that?

C **what + be ... like?** is a request for a description and can be used for things or people:

What was the exam like? ~ It was very difficult.

What was the weather like? - It was very windy.

What's the food like in your hostel? - It's quite good.

Used of people it may concern either appearance or character:

He's short and fat and wears glasses.

He's a very talkative, friendly man.

what does he/she/it look like? concerns appearance only, and can also mean 'What does he/she/it resemble?':

What does she look like? - She is tall and glamorous. She looks like a film star.

What does it look like? ~ It's black and shiny. It looks like coal.

D **what is he?** means 'What is his profession?':

What is his/other? ~ He is a tailor.

what (adjective) used for persons is not common: *What students are you talking about?* is possible, but *Which students ... ?* would be much more usual.

E **what** and **how** in questions about measurements

We can use **what + age/depth/height/length/width** but in conversation it would be more usual to say **how old/deep/high/tall/long/wide?**

what size/weight? is usual when an exact answer is required, though **how big/heavy?** is also possible.

What age are you?/What is your age/How old are you?

What height is he?/What is his height?/How tall is he?

What is the weight of the parcel?/How heavy is it?

What size do you take in shoes?

59 **which** compared with **who** and **what**

A Examples of **which** and **what** used for things:

What will you have to drink?
There's gin, whisky and sherry: which will you have?
What does it cost to get to Scotland? — It depends on how you go. ~ Which (way) is the cheapest or Which is the cheapest (way)?
I've seen the play and the film. ~ What did you think of them?
Which (of them) did you like best?

Examples of **which** and **who** used for people;

Who do you want to speak to? ~ I want to speak to Mr Smith. ~
We have two Smiths here. Which (a/them) do you want?

Which (pronoun) of people is not used alone as subject of a verb:

Which of you knows the formula? ('of you' is essential.)
Who knows the formula? would also be possible.

which (adjective) can be used of people when there is only a very slight idea of restriction:

Which poet (of all the poets) do you like best?

what would be possible here and **would** be more logical, but **what** (adjective) for people is normally avoided.

60 Interrogative adverbs: **why, when, where, how**

A **why?** means 'for what reason?':

Why was he late? ~ He missed the bus.

B **when?** means 'at what time?':

When do you get up? ~ 7 a.m.

C **where?** means 'in what place?':

Where do you live? ~ In London.

D **how?** means 'in what way?':

How did you come? ~ I came by plane.

How do you start the engine? ~ You press this button.

how can also be used:

1 With adjectives (see 25 C):

*How strong are you? How important is this letter? (For **how + old/high** etc., see 58 E.)*

2 With **much** and **many**:

How much (money) do you want? How many (pictures) did you buy?

3 With adverbs;

How fast does he drive?

How often do you go abroad?

How badly was he hurt?

How soon can you come?

Note that *How is she?* is an enquiry about her health, but *What is she like?* is a request for a description. (See 58 C.)

Do not confuse *How are you?* with *How do you do?* When two people are introduced each says *How do you do?* This is a greeting rather than a question. (See 126.)

61 **ever** placed after **who, what, where, why, when, how**

Where ever have you been? I've been looking for you everywhere!

Who ever told you I'd lend you the money? I've no money at all!

ever here is not necessary in the sentence but is added to emphasise the speaker's surprise/astonishment/anger/irritation/dismay. It has the same meaning as *on earth/in the world*.

Such sentences are always spoken emphatically and the intonation will convey the speaker's emotion:

Why ever did you wash it in boiling water? (dismay)

Who ever are you? (The other person is presumably an intruder.)

Who ever left the door open? (What stupid person left it open?)

Where ever have you put my briefcase? (I can't find it anywhere.)

What ever are you doing in my car? (astonishment/annoyance)

When ever did you leave home? (You must have left very early.)

How ever did he escape unhurt? (The car was a complete wreck.)

Note also **why ever not?** and **what ever for?**:

You mustn't wear anything green. — Why ever not? (I can't understand the reason for this prohibition.)

Bring a knife to class tomorrow. ~ What ever for? (I can't understand what I need a knife for.)

(For **whoever**, **whatever** etc. written as one word, see 85.)