

EXERCISES

1 Join a sentence from Box A with one from Box B to make one sentence. Use an **-ing** clause.

- A**
- 1 Carol was in the bar.
 - 2 Emma was sitting in an armchair.
 - 3 Sue got home late.
 - 4 Sarah went out.
 - 5 Linda was in London for two years.
 - 6 Mary walked round the town.

- B**
- 1 She was feeling very tired.
 - 2 She looked at the sights and took photographs.
 - 3 She said she would be back in an hour.
 - 4 She was reading a book.
 - 5 ~~She was having a drink.~~
 - 6 She worked as a tourist guide.

1 Carol was in the bar having a drink.

2 Emma was sitting

3 Sue

4

5

6

2 Make one sentence from two using an **-ing** clause.

1 Jim was playing tennis. He hurt his arm. Jim hurt his arm playing tennis.

2 I was watching television. I fell asleep. I

3 The man slipped. He was getting off a bus. The man

4 I was walking home in the rain. I got wet. I

5 Margaret was driving to work yesterday. She had an accident.

6 Two firemen were overcome by smoke. They were trying to put out the fire.

3 Make sentences beginning **Having...**

1 She finished her work. Then she went home. Having finished her work, she went home.

2 We bought our tickets. Then we went into the theatre.

3 They continued their journey after they'd had dinner.

4 After Lucy had done all her shopping, she went for a cup of coffee.

4 Make sentences beginning **-ing** or **Not -ing** (like those in Section D). Sometimes you need to begin with **Having** (done something).

1 I felt tired. So I went to bed early. Feeling tired, I went to bed early.

2 I thought they might be hungry. So I offered them something to eat.

3 She is a foreigner. So she needs a visa to stay in this country.

4 I didn't know his address. So I wasn't able to contact him.

5 Sarah has travelled a lot. So she knows a lot about other countries.

6 The man wasn't able to understand English. So he didn't know what I wanted.

7 We had spent nearly all our money. So we couldn't afford to stay in a hotel.

Countable and uncountable nouns (1)

A

A noun can be *countable* or *uncountable*. Compare:

Countable

- I eat a **banana** every day.
- I like **bananas**.

Banana is a *countable* noun.

A countable noun can be singular (**banana**) or plural (**bananas**).

Countable nouns are things we can count. So we can say 'one banana', 'two bananas' etc.



Examples of nouns usually countable:

- There's a **beach** near here.
- Ann was singing a **song**.
- Have you got a **ten-pound note**?
- It wasn't your fault. It was an **accident**.
- There are no **batteries** in the radio.
- We haven't got enough **cups**.

Uncountable

- I eat **rice** every day.
- I like **rice**.

Rice is an *uncountable* noun.

An uncountable noun has only one form (**rice**).

Uncountable nouns are things we cannot count. We cannot say 'one rice', 'two rices' etc.



Examples of nouns usually uncountable:

- There's **sand** in my shoes.
- Ann was listening to (some) **music**.
- Have you got any **money**?
- It wasn't your fault. It was bad **luck**.
- There is no **electricity** in this house.
- We haven't got enough **water**.

B

You can use *a/an* with singular countable nouns:

a **beach** a **student** an **umbrella**

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

- I want a **banana**. (*not* 'I want banana')
- There's been an **accident**. (*not* 'There's been accident')

You can use *plural* countable nouns alone:

- I like **bananas**. (= bananas in general)
- **Accidents** can be prevented.

See also Unit 74.

You cannot normally use *a/an* with uncountable nouns. We do not say 'a sand' or 'a music'. But you can often use *a...of*:

a **bowl of rice** a **drop of water**
a **piece of music** a **game of tennis** etc.

You can use uncountable nouns alone (without *the/my/some* etc.):

- I eat **rice** every day.
- There's **blood** on your shirt.
- Can you hear **music**?

See also Unit 74.

C

You can use *some* and *any* with *plural* countable nouns:

- We sang **some** songs.
- Did you buy **any** apples?

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

- We didn't take **many** photographs.
- I have a **few** jobs to do.

You can use *some* and *any* with uncountable nouns:

- We listened to **some** music.
- Did you buy **any** apple juice?

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

- We didn't do **much** shopping.
- I have a **little** work to do.

EXERCISES

1 Some of these sentences need **a/an**. Correct the sentences which are wrong. If the sentence is already correct, put 'RIGHT'.

- 1 Jim goes everywhere by bike. He hasn't got car. ...**a car**...
- 2 Ann was listening to music when I arrived. ...**RIGHT**...
- 3 We went to very nice restaurant last weekend.
- 4 I clean my teeth with toothpaste.
- 5 I use toothbrush to clean my teeth.
- 6 Can you tell me if there's bank near here?
- 7 My brother works for insurance company in London.
- 8 I don't like violence.
- 9 Can you smell paint?
- 10 We need petrol. I hope we come to petrol station soon.
- 11 I wonder if you can help me. I have problem.
- 12 John has got interview for job tomorrow.
- 13 Liz doesn't usually wear jewellery but yesterday she was wearing necklace.
- 14 I think volleyball is very good game.

2 Complete the sentences using one of the following words. Use **a/an** where necessary.

~~accident~~ biscuit blood coat decision electricity key letter moment
~~music~~ question sugar

- 1 It wasn't your fault. It was ...**an accident**...
- 2 Listen! Can you hear ...**music**?
- 3 I couldn't get into the house because I didn't have
- 4 It's very warm today. Why are you wearing?
- 5 Do you take in your coffee?
- 6 Are you hungry? Would you like with your coffee?
- 7 Our lives would be very difficult without
- 8 I didn't phone them. I wrote instead.
- 9 The heart pumps through the body.
- 10 Excuse me, but can I ask you?
- 11 I'm not ready yet. Can you wait, please?
- 12 We can't delay much longer. We have to make soon.

3 Complete the sentences using one of the following words. Sometimes the word needs to be plural (-s). Use **a/an** if necessary.

~~air~~ country day friend meat letter patience people
~~photograph~~ queue space umbrella

- 1 I had my camera but I didn't take many ...**photographs**...
- 2 There are seven in a week.
- 3 A vegetarian is a person who doesn't eat
- 4 Outside the cinema there was of people waiting to see the film.
- 5 I'm not very good at writing
- 6 Last night I went out with some of mine.
- 7 There were very few in the shops today. They were almost empty.
- 8 I'm going out for a walk. I need some fresh
- 9 George always wants things quickly. He's got no
- 10 It's raining. Have you got I could borrow?
- 11 Jane travels a lot. She has been to many
- 12 Our flat is very small. We haven't got much

Countable and uncountable nouns (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 particular 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 is **a spare room**. (= a room in a house)
- I had some interesting **experiences** while I was away. (= things that happened to me)
- Enjoy your holiday. Have **a good time**!

Uncountable

- I can't work here. There's **too much noise**. (*not* 'too many noises')
- 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 haven't got **time**.

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

- I don't drink **coffee** very often.

But they can be countable when you are thinking of **a cup** / **a glass** etc. So you can say:

- (*in a restaurant*) **Two coffees** and **an orange juice**, please.

C There are some nouns that are usually uncountable in English but often countable in other languages. For example:

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

These nouns are usually *uncountable*, so:

i) you cannot use **a/an** with them (you cannot say 'a bread', 'an advice' etc.) and

ii) they are not normally plural (we do not say 'breads', 'advices' etc.):

- 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')
- Where are you going to put all your **furniture**? (*not* 'furnitures')

News is uncountable, not plural:

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

Travel (*noun*) means 'travelling in general'. You cannot say 'a travel' to mean **a journey** or **a trip**:

- We had **a very good 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.
- It was **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 luggage**. (*not* 'luggages')
- **This furniture** is mine.
- It was **good advice**.

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 write some letters but I haven't got a paper / any paper to write on.
- 3 a I thought there was somebody in the house because there was light / a light on inside.
b Light / A light comes from the sun.
- 4 a I was in a hurry this morning. I didn't have time / a time for breakfast.
b 'Did you enjoy your holiday?' 'Yes, we had wonderful time / a wonderful time.'
- 5 Sue was very helpful. She gave us some very useful advice / advices.
- 6 We had very good weather / a very good weather while we were on holiday.
- 7 We were very unfortunate. We had bad luck / a bad luck.
- 8 It's very difficult to find a work / job at the moment.
- 9 Our travel / journey from London to Istanbul by train was very tiring.
- 10 When the fire alarm rang, there was total chaos / a total chaos.
- 11 I had to buy a / some bread because I wanted to make some sandwiches.
- 12 Bad news don't / doesn't make people happy.
- 13 Your hair is / Your hairs are too long. You should have it / them cut.
- 14 Nobody was hurt in the accident but the damage / the damages to the car was / were quite bad.

Complete the sentences using these words. Sometimes you need the plural (-s).

chair experience experience furniture hair information
job luggage 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 George is unemployed. He's looking for a
- 8 George is unemployed. He's looking for
- 9 If you want to leave work early, you have to ask for
- 10 I don't think Ann will get the job. She hasn't got enough
- 11 Rita has done many interesting things. She should write a book about her

What do you say in these situations? Complete the sentences using one of the words from Section C.

- 1 Your friends have just arrived at the station. You can't see any suitcases or bags. You ask them: Have ...you got 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 at school. You want your teacher to advise you about which examinations to take. You say: Can you give me
- 4 You want to watch the news on TV but you don't know what time it is on. You ask your friend: What time
- 5 You are standing at the top of a mountain. You can see a very long way. It's lovely. You say: It, isn't it?
- 6 You look out of the window. The weather is horrible: cold, wet and windy. You say to your friend: 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

B

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

- Goodbye! 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.

C

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

- A dog is an animal.
- I'm an optimist.
- Tim's father is a doctor.
- Are you a good driver?
- Jill is a really nice person.
- What a lovely dress!

We say that somebody has a long nose / a nice face / a strong heart etc.:

- Jack has got a long nose. (*not* 'the long nose')

In sentences like these, we use plural nouns alone (*not* with 'some'):

- Dogs are animals.
- Most of my friends are students.
- Jill's parents are really nice people.
- What awful shoes!
- Jack has got blue eyes. (*not* '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?

D

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

- I've seen some good films recently. (*not* 'I've seen good films')
- 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 also Unit 74):

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

Sometimes you can make sentences with or without **some** (with no difference in meaning):

- There are (some) eggs in the fridge if you're hungry.

ii) **Some** = some *but not all*

- Some children learn very quickly. (but not all children)
- Some police officers in Britain carry guns, but most of them don't.

EXERCISES

What are these things? Try and find out if you don't know.

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

Who were these people?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 11 Beethoven? ...He was a composer. | 15 Marilyn Monroe? |
| 12 Shakespeare? | 16 Elvis Presley? John Lennon? |
| 13 Albert Einstein? | 17 Van Gogh? Renoir? Gauguin? |
| 14 Washington? Lincoln? John Kennedy? | |

Read about what these people do and say what their jobs are. Choose one of these jobs:

driving instructor interpreter journalist ~~nurse~~ pilot plumber
travel agent waiter

- Stella looks after patients in hospital. ...She's a nurse.
- George works in a restaurant. He brings the food to the tables. He
- Mary arranges people's holidays for them. She
- Ron works for an airline. He flies aeroplanes.
- Linda teaches people how to drive.
- Dave fits and repairs water pipes.
- Jenny writes articles for a newspaper.
- John translates what people are saying from one language into another, so that they can understand each other.



Put in a/an or some where necessary. If no word is necessary, leave the space empty (-).

- I've seen some good films recently.
- What's wrong with you? Have you got a headache?
- I know a lot of people. Most of them are — students.
- When I was — child, I used to be very shy.
- Would you like to be — actor?
- Do you collect — stamps?
- What — beautiful garden!
- birds, for example the penguin, cannot fly.
- I've been walking for three hours. I've got — sore feet.
- I don't feel very well this morning. I've got — sore throat.
- It's a pity we haven't got — camera. I'd like to take — photograph of that house.
- Those are — nice shoes. Where did you get them?
- I'm going shopping. I want to buy — new shoes.
- You need — visa to visit — countries, but not all of them.
- Jane is — teacher. Her parents were — teachers too.
- Do you enjoy going to — concerts?
- When we got to the city centre, — shops were still open but most of them were closed.
- I don't believe him. He's — liar. He's always telling — lies.

A/an and the

Study this example:

I had a sandwich and an apple for lunch.	John says 'a sandwich', 'an apple' because this is the first time he talks about them.
The sandwich wasn't very good but the apple was nice.	John now says 'the sandwich', 'the apple' because Karen knows which sandwich and which apple he means – <i>the</i> sandwich and <i>the</i> apple he had for lunch.

JOHN
KAREN

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 had our evening meal at the hotel and sometimes we went to a restaurant.

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

- Tom sat down on a chair. (perhaps one of many chairs in the room)
- but* Tom sat down on **the** chair **nearest the** door. (a particular chair)
- Ann is looking for a job. (not a particular job)
- but* Did Ann get **the** job **she** applied for? (a particular job)
- Have you got a car? (not a particular car)
- but* I cleaned **the** car yesterday. (= my car)

For a see also Units 70 and 72A.

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)
- I'd like to speak to **the** manager, please. (= the manager of this shop etc.)

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

- I must go to **the bank** to get some money and then I'm going to **the post office** to get some stamps. (The speaker is usually thinking of a particular bank or post office.)

Also: **the doctor**, **the dentist**:

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

Compare a:

- Is there a **bank** near here?
- My sister is a **dentist**.

Don't forget **the**:

- Susan works in **the** city centre. (*not* 'in city centre')
- My brother is in **the** army. (*not* 'in army')

We say 'once a week / three times a day / £1.20 a kilo' etc.:

- 'How often do you go to the cinema?' 'About once a **month**.'
- 'How much are those potatoes?' '£1.20 a **kilo**.'
- She works eight hours a **day**, six days a week.

EXERCISES

71.1 Put in a/an or the.

- 1 This morning I bought ...a... newspaper and magazine. newspaper is in my bag but I don't know 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.

71.2 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 pity 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 most expensive 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 plane 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 George has a part-time job. He works three mornings week.

71.3 Put in a/an or the in these sentences where necessary.

- 1 Would you like an apple? ...an 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've got 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 had to sit on floor.
- 9 Have you finished with book I lent you?
- 10 My sister has just got job in bank in Manchester.
- 11 We live in small flat near city centre.
- 12 There's small supermarket at end of street I live in.

71.4 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 much does it cost to hire a car in your country? About £30 a day...
- 3 How often do you go away on holiday?
- 4 What's the 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)?

EXERCISES

12.1 Put in the or a/an where necessary. If no word is necessary, leave the space empty (-).

- 1 A: Where did you have lunch? B: We went to restaurant.
- 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: Do you often listen to radio? B: No. In fact I haven't got radio.
- 5 A: Would you like to travel in space? B: Yes, I'd love to go to moon.
- 6 A: Do you go to cinema very often?
B: No, not very often. But I watch a lot of films on television.
- 7 A: It was nice day yesterday, wasn't it?
B: Yes, it was beautiful. We went for a walk by sea.
- 8 A: What did you have for breakfast this morning?
B: Nothing. I never eat breakfast.
- 9 A: Can you tell me where Room 25 is, please?
B: It's on second floor.
- 10 A: We spent all our money because we stayed at most expensive hotel in town.
B: Why didn't you stay at cheaper hotel?

12.2 Put in the where necessary. If you don't need the, leave the space empty (-).

- 1 I haven't been to the cinema for ages.
- 2 I lay down on ground and looked up at sky.
- 3 Sheila spends most of her free time watching television.
- 4 television was on but nobody was watching it.
- 5 Have you had dinner yet?
- 6 Mary and I arrived at same time.
- 7 You'll find information you need at top of page 15.

12.3 Put in the or a/an where necessary. If the sentence is already correct, put 'RIGHT'. (If necessary, see Unit 71 for a/an and the.)

- 1 Sun is star. ~~The sun is a star.~~
- 2 Tim lives in small village in country.
- 3 Moon goes round earth every 27 days.
- 4 What is highest mountain in world?
- 5 I'm fed up with doing same thing every day.
- 6 It was very hot day. It was hottest day of year.
- 7 I don't usually have lunch but I always eat good breakfast.
- 8 If you live in foreign country, you should try and learn language.
- 9 We missed our train because we were waiting on wrong platform. We were on Platform 3 instead of Platform 8.

12.4 Complete the sentences using one of the following. Use the if necessary.

breakfast cinema dinner gate Gate 21 Question 8 sea

- 1 I didn't have time for breakfast this morning because I was in a hurry.
- 2 'I'm going to this evening.' 'Are you? What film are you going to see?'
- 3 There was no wind, so was very calm.
- 4 'Are you going out this evening?' 'Yes, after'
- 5 The examination paper wasn't too difficult but I couldn't answer
- 6 Oh, is open. I must have forgotten to shut it.
- 7 (airport announcement) 'Flight BA123 to Vienna is now boarding at'

The (2) (School / the school)

A

Compare school and the school:

ALISON



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

We say a child goes to **school** or is at **school** (as a pupil). We are not necessarily thinking of a particular school. We are thinking of **school** as a general idea.



Today Alison'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.

Alison's mother is not a pupil. She is not 'at school', she doesn't 'go to school'. But if she wants to see Alison's teacher, she goes to **the school** (= Alison's school, a particular school).

B

We use **prison**, **hospital**, **university**, 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 particular prison.)
- Jack had an accident last week. He was taken to **hospital**. He's still in **hospital** now. (as a patient)
- When I leave **school**, I want to go to **university**.
- Mrs Kelly goes to **church** every Sunday. (to a religious service)

- Ken went to **the prison** to visit his brother. (He went as a visitor, not as a prisoner.)
- Jill has gone to **the hospital** to visit Jack. She's at **the hospital** now. (as a visitor)
- Excuse me, where is **the university**, please? (= the university buildings)
- The workmen went to **the church** to repair the roof. (not for a religious service)

With most other places, you need **the**. For example, **the cinema**, **the bank**, **the station**. See Units 71C and 72D.

C

Bed work home

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

- It's time to go to **bed** now.
- This morning I had breakfast **in bed**.
- but* • I sat down on **the bed**. (a particular piece of furniture)

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

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

'go **home** / come **home** / arrive **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 is a seaman. He spends most of his life at **sea**.
- but* • I'd like to live near **the sea**.
- It can be dangerous to swim in **the sea**.

The → **UNITS 71-72, 74-77** Prepositions ('at school / in hospital' etc.) → **UNITS 122-124**

American English → **APPENDIX 7**

EXERCISES

- 11.1 Complete the sentences using a preposition (to/at/in etc.) + one of the following words:
 bed home hospital prison school university work
 You can use the words more than once.

- 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
- 3 Mark didn't go out last night. He stayed
- 4 I'll have to hurry. I don't want to be late
- 5 There is a lot of traffic in the morning when everybody is going
- 6 Cathy's mother has just had an operation. She is still
- 7 When Julia leaves school, she wants to study economics
- 8 Bill never gets up before 9 o'clock. It's 8.30 now, so he is still
- 9 If you commit a serious crime, you could be sent

- 11.2 Complete the sentences with the word given (school etc.). Use the where necessary.

- 1 (school)
 - a Every term parents are invited to the school to meet the teachers.
 - b Why aren't your children at school today? Are they ill?
 - c When he was younger, Ted hated
 - d What time does start in the mornings in your country?
 - e A: How do your children get home from? By bus?
 B: No, they walk. isn't very far.
 - f What sort of job does Jenny want to do when she leaves
 - g There were some people waiting outside to meet their children.
- 2 (university)
 - a In your country, do many people go to
 - b If you want to get a degree, you normally have to study at
 - c This is only a small town but is the biggest in the country.
- 3 (hospital)
 - a Nora works as a cleaner at
 - b When Ann was ill, we all went to to visit her.
 - c My brother has always been very healthy. He's never been in
 - d Peter was injured in an accident and was kept in for a few days.
- 4 (church)
 - a John's mother is a regular churchgoer. She goes to every Sunday.
 - b John himself doesn't go to
 - c John went to to take some photographs of the building.
- 5 (prison)
 - a In many places people are in because of their political opinions.
 - b The other day the fire brigade were called to to put out a fire.
 - c The judge decided to fine the man £500 instead of sending him to
- 6 (home/work/bed)
 - a I like to read in before I go to sleep.
 - b It's nice to travel around but there's no place like!
 - c Shall we meet after tomorrow evening?
 - d If I'm feeling tired, I go to early.
 - e What time do you usually start in the morning?
 - f The economic situation is very bad. Many people are out of
- 7 (sea)
 - a There's a nice view from the window. You can see
 - b It was a long voyage. We were at for four weeks.
 - c I love swimming in

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 particular group of dogs)
- **Doctors** are paid more than **teachers**.
- Do you collect **stamps**?
- **Crime** is a problem in most big cities. (*not* 'the crime')
- Life has changed a lot in the last 30 years. (*not* 'the life')
- Do you often listen to **classical music**? (*not* 'the classical music')
- Do you like **Chinese food** / **French cheese** / **Swiss chocolate**?
- My favourite sport is **football/skiing/athletics**. (*not* 'the football / the skiing' etc.)
- My favourite subject at school was **history/physics/English**.

We say 'most people / most books / most cars' etc. (*not* 'the most...' – see also Unit 87A).

- **Most people** like George. (*not* 'the most people')

B

We use **the** when we mean particular things or people. Compare:

In general (without 'the')

- **Children** learn a lot from playing.
(= children in general)

but

Particular people or things (with the)

- We took **the children** to the zoo.
(= a particular group, perhaps the speaker's own 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)
- Do **the English people** you know work hard? (= only the English people you know, not English people in general)

but

but

but

but

C

The difference between 'something in general' and 'something in particular' is not always very clear. Compare these sentences:

In general (without 'the')

- I like working with **people**.
(= people in general)
- I like working with **people who are lively**. (not all people, but 'people who are lively' 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)

Particular people or things (with the)

- I like **the people** I work with. (= a particular group of people)
- Did you like the coffee we had after our meal last night? (= particular coffee)

EXERCISES

4.1 In this exercise you have to write whether you like or dislike these things:

boxing	cats	fast food restaurants	football	hot weather
mathematics	opera	small children	rock music	zoos

Choose FOUR of these things and begin your sentences 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

4.2 Complete the sentences using one of the following. Use **the** where necessary.

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

1 My favourite sport is basketball.

2 The information we were given wasn't correct.

3 Many people are afraid of

4 A vegetarian is somebody who doesn't eat

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

6 Do you know who live next door?

7 is the study of the past.

8 George always tells the truth. He never tells

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

4.3 Choose the correct form, with or without the.

1 I'm afraid of dogs / the dogs. ('dogs' is correct)

2 Can you pass salt / the salt, please? ('the salt' is correct)

3 Apples / The apples are good for you.

4 Look at apples / the apples on that tree! They're very big.

5 Women / The women live longer than men / the men.

6 I don't drink tea / the tea. I don't like it.

7 We had a very nice meal. Vegetables / The vegetables were especially good.

8 Life / The life is strange sometimes. Some very strange things happen.

9 I like skiing / the skiing but I'm not very good at it.

10 Who are people / the people in this photograph?

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 beds / the beds are very uncomfortable.

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 One of our biggest social problems is unemployment / the unemployment.

17 Ron and Brenda got married but marriage / the marriage didn't last very long.

18 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 (= money) of the United States.

In these examples, the... does not mean one particular thing. The giraffe = one particular type of animal, *not* one particular giraffe. We use **the** (+ a singular countable noun) 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:

- I'd like to have a guitar.
- We saw a giraffe at the zoo.

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, especially:

the young	the old	the elderly	
the rich	the poor	the unemployed	the homeless
the sick	the disabled	the injured	the dead

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

- Do you think the rich should pay more taxes to help the poor?
- The homeless need more help from the government.

These expressions are always *plural* in meaning. You cannot say 'a young' or 'an unemployed'. You must say 'a young man', 'an unemployed woman' etc.

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

C

The + nationality

You can use **the** with some nationality adjectives to mean 'the people of that country'. For example:

- The French are famous for their food. (= the people of France)
- Why do the English think they are so wonderful? (= the people of England)

In the same way you can say:

the Spanish	the Dutch	the British	the Irish	the Welsh
-------------	-----------	-------------	-----------	-----------

Note that the French / the English etc. are plural in meaning. You cannot say 'a French / an English'. You have to say 'a Frenchman / an Englishwoman' etc.

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

- The Chinese invented printing.

These words can also be singular (a Japanese, a Sudanese).

Also: the Swiss / a Swiss (plural or singular)

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

an Italian	a Mexican	a Scot	a Turk
(the) Italians	(the) Mexicans	(the) Scots	(the) Turks

EXERCISES

5.1 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	robin

3	inventions
telephone	wheel
telescope	laser
helicopter	typewriter

4	currencies
dollar	lira
escudo	rupee
peseta	yen

- 1 a Which of the animals is tallest? the giraffe
- 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 is especially important for astronomy?
- 4 a What is the currency of India?
- b What is the currency of Portugal?
- c What is the currency of your country?

5.2 Put in the or a where necessary. If the sentence is already complete leave an empty space (-).

- 1 When was the telephone invented?
- 2 Can you play musical instrument?
- 3 Jill 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 When was paper first made?
- 9 computer has changed the way we live.

5.3 Complete these sentences using the + one of these adjectives:

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 Julia 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

5.4 What do you call the people of these countries?

	one person (a/an...)	the people in general
1 Canada?	<u>a Canadian</u>	<u>the Canadians</u>
2 Germany?
3 France?
4 Russia?
5 China?
6 Brazil?
7 England?
8 and your country?

Names with and without **the** (1)

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

<i>continents</i>	Africa (<i>not</i> 'the Africa'), Europe, South America
<i>countries</i>	France (<i>not</i> 'the France'), Japan, Switzerland
<i>states, regions etc.</i>	Texas, Cornwall, Tuscany, Central Europe
<i>islands</i>	Corsica, Sicily, Bermuda
<i>cities, towns etc.</i>	Cairo, New York, Madrid
<i>mountains</i>	Everest, Etna, Kilimanjaro



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

the United States of America (**the** USA) **the** United Kingdom (**the** UK)
the Dominican Republic

Compare:

- We visited Canada and the United States.

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

Mr Johnson / Doctor Johnson / Captain Johnson / President Johnson etc. (*not* 'the...')
 Uncle Robert / Aunt Jane / Saint Catherine / Princess Anne etc. (*not* 'the...')

Compare:

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

We use **mount** (= mountain) and **lake** in the same way (without 'the'):

Mount Everest (*not* 'the...') **Mount** Etna **Lake** Superior **Lake** Constance

- They live near **the lake**. *but* They live near **Lake** Constance. (*without* 'the')

C We use **the** with the names of oceans, seas, rivers and canals (see also Unit 77B):

the Atlantic (Ocean)	the Mediterranean (Sea)	the Red Sea
the Indian Ocean	the Channel (between France and Britain)	the Suez Canal
the (River) Amazon	the (River) Thames	the Nile
		the Rhine

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

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

- The highest mountain in **the Alps** is Mont Blanc. (*not* 'the Mont Blanc')

E North/northern etc.

We say: **the north** (of France) *but* **northern** France (*without* 'the')
the south-east (of Spain) *but* **south-eastern** Spain

Compare:

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

Also: **the** Middle East **the** Far East

You can also use **north/south** etc. + a place name (*without* 'the'):

North America **West Africa** **South-East Spain**

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

EXERCISES

1 Put in the *where* necessary. Leave a space (–) if the sentence is already complete.

- Who is Doctor Johnson? (*The sentence is complete without the.*)
- I was ill, so I went to see doctor.
- President is the most powerful person in United States.
- President Kennedy was assassinated in 1963.
- Do you know Wilsons? They're a very nice couple.
- Do you know Professor Brown's phone number?

2 Some of these sentences are correct, but some need **the** (perhaps more than once). Correct the sentences where necessary. Put 'RIGHT' if the sentence is already correct.

- Everest was first climbed in 1953. ...RIGHT...
- Milan is in north of Italy. ...**the north of Italy**...
- Africa is much larger than Europe.
- Last year I visited Mexico and United States.
- South of England is warmer than north.
- Portugal is in western Europe.
- France and Britain are separated by Channel.
- Jim has travelled a lot in Middle East.
- Chicago is on Lake Michigan.
- The highest mountain in Africa is Kilimanjaro (5,895 metres).
- Next year we are going skiing in Swiss Alps.
- United Kingdom consists of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- Seychelles are a group of islands in Indian Ocean.
- River Volga flows into Caspian Sea.

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		

- What do you have to cross to travel from Europe to America? ...**The Atlantic**...
- Where is Argentina?
- Which is the longest river in Africa?
- Of which country is Stockholm the capital?
- Of which country is Washington the capital?
- What is the name of the mountain range in the west of North America?
- What is the name of the sea between Africa and Europe?
- Which is the smallest continent in the world?
- What is the name of the ocean between America and Asia?
- What is the name of the ocean between Africa and Australia?
- Which river flows through London?
- Which river flows through Vienna, Budapest and Belgrade?
- Of which country is Bangkok the capital?
- What joins the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans?
- 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 streets/roads/squares/parks etc.:

Union Street (<i>not</i> 'the...')	Fifth Avenue	Piccadilly Circus	Hyde Park
Blackrock Road	Broadway	Times Square	Waterloo Bridge

Many names (especially names of important buildings and institutions) are two words:

Kennedy Airport Cambridge University

The first word is usually the name of a person ('Kennedy') or a place ('Cambridge'). We do not usually use 'the' with names like these. Some more examples:

Victoria Station (<i>not</i> 'the...')	Edinburgh Castle	London Zoo
Westminster Abbey	Buckingham Palace	Canterbury Cathedral

But we say 'the White House', 'the Royal Palace', because 'white' and 'royal' are not names like 'Kennedy' and 'Cambridge'. This is only a general rule and there are exceptions.

B

Most other names (of places, buildings etc.) have names with the:

adjective or
the + *name etc.* + *noun*

the	Hilton	Hotel
	National	Theatre
	Sahara	Desert
	Atlantic	Ocean

These places usually have names with **the**:

<i>hotels/restaurants/pubs</i>	the Station Hotel, the Bombay Restaurant, the Red Lion (pub)
<i>theatres/cinemas</i>	the Palace Theatre, the Odeon Cinema
<i>museums/galleries</i>	the British Museum, the Tate Gallery
<i>other buildings</i>	the Empire State Building, the Festival Hall, the White House
<i>oceans/seas/canals</i>	the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, the Suez Canal

also:

<i>newspapers</i>	the Washington Post, the Financial Times
<i>organisations</i> (but see also Section D)	the European Union, the BBC (= the British Broadcasting Corporation)

Sometimes we leave out the noun: **the** Hilton (Hotel), **the** Sahara (Desert)Sometimes the name is only **the** + *noun*: **the** Vatican (*in Rome*), **the** Sun (*British newspaper*)Names with ...of... usually have **the**. For example:

the Bank of England	the Tower of London	the Museum of Modern Art
the Houses of Parliament	the Great Wall of China	the Tropic of Capricorn
the Gulf of Mexico	the University of London (<i>but the London University</i>)	

C

Many shops, restaurants, hotels, banks etc. are named after the people who started them. These names end in -'s or -s. We do *not* use 'the' with these names:Lloyds Bank (*not* the Lloyds Bank) McDonalds Jack's Guest House Harrods (shop)

Churches are often named after saints:

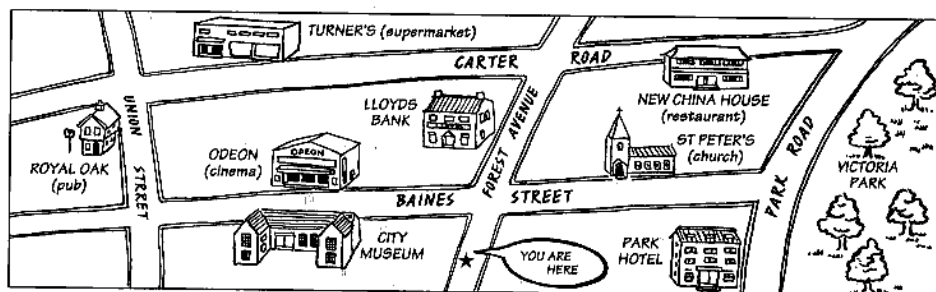
St John's Church (*not* the St John's Church) St Paul's Cathedral

D

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

Fiat (*not* the Fiat) Sony Kodak British Airways IBM

Use the map to answer the questions in the way shown. Write the name of the place and the street it is in. On maps we do not normally use the. In your sentences, use the if necessary.



YOU

- 1 Is there a cinema near here?
- 2 Is there a supermarket near here?
- 3 Is there a hotel near here?
- 4 Is there a church near here?
- 5 Is there a pub near here?
- 6 Is there a museum near here?
- 7 Is there a bank near here?
- 8 Is there a park near here?
- 9 Is there a restaurant near here?

Yes, the Odeon in Baines Street.

- Yes, in
- Yes, in
- Yes, in
- Yes, in
- Yes, in
- Yes, in
- Yes, at the end of
- Yes, in

- 2 Where are these streets and buildings? Choose from the box to complete the sentences. Use the where necessary.

Acropolis	Broadway	Buckingham Palace	Eiffel Tower
Vatican	White House	St Mark's Cathedral	Trafalgar Square

- 1 Trafalgar Square is in London.
- 2 is in Paris.
- 3 is in Rome.
- 4 is in London.
- 5 is in New York.
- 6 is in Washington.
- 7 is in Athens.
- 8 is in Venice.


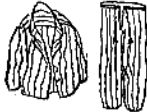



- 3 Choose the correct form, with or without the.

- 1 Have you ever been to British Museum / the British Museum. (the... is correct)
- 2 Hyde Park / The Hyde Park is a very large park in central London.
- 3 Another park in central London is St James's Park / the St James's Park.
- 4 Grand Hotel / The Grand Hotel is in Baker Street / the Baker Street.
- 5 We flew to New York from Gatwick Airport / the Gatwick Airport near London.
- 6 Frank is a student at Liverpool University / the Liverpool University.
- 7 If you're looking for a good clothes shop, I would recommend Harrison's / the Harrison's.
- 8 If you're looking for a good pub, I would recommend Ship Inn / the Ship Inn.
- 9 Statue of Liberty / The Statue of Liberty is at the entrance to New York harbour / the New York harbour.
- 10 You should go to Science Museum / the Science Museum. It's very interesting.
- 11 John works for IBM / the IBM now. He used to work for British Telecom / the British Telecom.
- 12 'Which cinema are you going to this evening?' 'Classic / The Classic.'
- 13 I'd like to go to China and see Great Wall / the Great Wall.
- 14 Which newspaper shall I buy - Independent / the Independent or Herald / the Herald?
- 15 This book is published by Cambridge University Press / the Cambridge University Press.

Singular and plural

A

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

 trousers (<i>two legs</i>) also jeans/tights/shorts/pants	 pyjamas (<i>top and bottom</i>)	 glasses (<i>or</i> spectacles)	 binoculars	 scissors
---	--	--	--	---

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

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

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** **gymnastics**
mathematics (*or* maths) **physics** **electronics** **economics** **politics**

- **Gymnastics** is my favourite sport.

News is not plural (see Unit 69C):

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

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

means	a means of transport	many means of transport
series	a television series	two television series
species	a species of bird	200 species of bird

C

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

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

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) **want** to increase taxes.
- **The staff** at the school (= they) **are** not happy with **their** new working conditions.

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

- **Scotland** **are** playing France next week (in a football match).
- **Shell** **have** increased the price of petrol.

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

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

- The police **have** arrested a friend of mine. (*not* 'The police has')
- Do you think the police **are** well-paid?

Note that a person in the police is 'a policeman / a policewoman / a police officer' (*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**.
- **Many people** don't have enough to eat. (*not* 'doesn't have')

E

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

- **Twenty 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...')
- **Six miles** is a long way to walk every day.

78.1 Complete the sentences using a word from Sections A or B. Sometimes you need a or some.

- 1 My eyes aren't very good. I need glasses....
- 2 This plant is a very rare species....
- 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 Ann is going to write of articles for her local newspaper.
- 8 There are a lot of American TV shown on British television.
- 9 While we were out walking, we saw 25 different of bird.

78.2 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. Each time the beginning of the word is given.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 calculate algebra equation | mathematics... |
| 2 government election minister | p..... |
| 3 finance trade industry | e..... |
| 4 running jumping throwing | a..... |
| 5 light heat gravity | ph..... |
| 6 exercises somersault parallel bars | gy..... |
| 7 computer silicon chip video games | el..... |

78.3 Choose the correct form of the verb, singular or plural. In one sentence 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 Fortunately the news wasn't/weren't as bad as we expected.
- 7 Where does/do your family live?
- 8 Three days isn't/aren't long enough for a good holiday.
- 9 I can't find my binoculars. Do you know where it is / they are?
- 10 Do you think the people is/are happy with the government?
- 11 Does/Do the police know how the accident happened?
- 12 I don't like very hot weather. Thirty degrees is/are too warm for me.

78.4 Most of these sentences are wrong. Correct them where necessary; put 'RIGHT' if the sentence is already correct.

- 1 The government want to increase taxes. ...RIGHT ('wants' is also correct)...
- 2 Susan was wearing a black jeans.
- 3 Brazil are playing Italy in a football match next Wednesday.
- 4 I like Martin and Jill. They're very nice persons.
- 5 I need more money than that. Ten pounds are not enough.
- 6 I'm going to buy a new pyjama.
- 7 The committee haven't made a decision yet.
- 8 Many people has given up smoking.
- 9 There was a police standing at the corner of the street.
- 10 Has the police arrived yet?
- 11 This scissors is not very sharp.

Noun + noun (a **tennis ball** / a **headache** etc.)

A

We often use two nouns together (*noun + noun*) to mean *one* thing/person/idea etc. For example:
 a **tennis ball** a **bank manager** a road accident 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 **road accident** = an **accident** that happens on the road
- income tax** = tax that you pay on your **income**
- the sea **temperature** = the **temperature** of the sea
- a **London doctor** = a **doctor** from London

So you can say:

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

Compare:

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

Often the first word ends in **-ing**. Usually these are things used for doing something. For example:

- a **washing machine** a **frying pan** a **swimming pool** a **dining room**

Sometimes there are more than two nouns together:

- I waited at the **hotel reception desk**. (= a 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 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 **stomach ache** **table tennis**

There are no clear rules for this. If you are not sure, it is usually better to write *two* words.

You can often put a hyphen (-) between the two words (but this is not usually necessary):

- a **dining-room** the **city-centre**

C

Note the difference between:

- a **wine glass** (perhaps empty) and a **glass of wine** (= a glass with wine in it)
- a **shopping bag** (perhaps 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** (*not* 'a three-hours journey')
- a **ten-pound note** (*not* 'pounds') two **14-year-old girls** (*not* 'years')
- a **four-week English course** (*not* 'weeks') a **three-page letter** (*not* 'pages')

So we say:

- It was a **three-hour journey**. *but* The journey took **three hours**.

For the structure 'I've got **three weeks'** holiday', see Unit 80E.

EXERCISES

What do we call these things and people? Use the structure noun + noun.

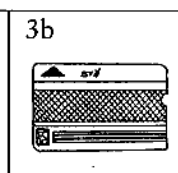
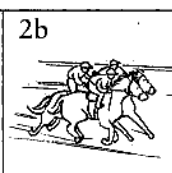
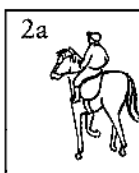
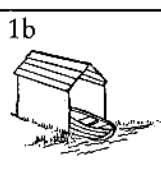
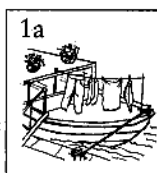
- 1 A ticket for a concert is ... a concert ticket
- 2 A magazine about computers is
- 3 Photographs taken on your holiday are your
- 4 Chocolate made with milk is
- 5 Somebody whose job is to inspect factories is
- 6 A hotel in central London is
- 7 The results of your examinations are your
- 8 The carpet in the dining room is
- 9 A scandal involving a football club is
- 10 A question that has two parts is
- 11 A girl who is seven years old is

Write the correct word for each picture. Each word has two parts and these are given above the pictures. In 1a for example, you must decide whether the word is **boathouse** or **houseboat**.

boat/house

horse/race

card/phone



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

~~accident~~ belt card credit editor forecast newspaper
number ~~road~~ room seat shop weather window

- 1 This can be caused by bad driving. ... A road accident
- 2 If you're staying at a hotel, you need to remember this. Your
- 3 You should wear this when you're in a car. A
- 4 You can sometimes use this to pay for things instead of cash. A
- 5 If you want to know if it's going to rain, you can read or listen to this. The
- 6 This person is a top journalist. A
- 7 You might stop to look in this when you're walking along a street. A

Complete the sentences using one of the following:

15 minute(s) 60 minute(s) two hour(s) five day(s) two year(s) 500 year(s)
six mile(s) 20 pound(s) five course(s) ~~ten page(s)~~ ~~450 page(s)~~

Sometimes you need the singular (day/page etc.) and sometimes the plural (days/pages etc.).

- 1 It's quite a long book. There are ... 450 pages
- 2 A few days ago I received a ... ten-page ... letter from Julia.
- 3 I didn't have any change. I only had a note.
- 4 At work in the morning I usually have a break for coffee.
- 5 There are in an hour.
- 6 It's only a flight from London to Madrid.
- 7 It was a big meal. There were
- 8 Mary has just started a new job. She's got a contract.
- 9 The oldest building in the city is the old castle.
- 10 I work a week. Saturday and Sunday are free.
- 11 We went for a walk in the country.

-s (the girl's name) and of... (the name of the book)

A

We normally use -s for people or animals (the girl's... / the horse's... etc.):

the girl's name the horse's tail Mr Evans's daughter
a woman's hat the manager's office Sarah's eyes

- Where is the manager's office? (not 'the office of the manager')
- What colour are Sarah's eyes? (not 'the eyes of Sarah')

Note that you can use -s without a following noun:

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

We do not always use -s for people. For example, we would use of... in this sentence:

- What is the name of the man who lent us the money? ('the man who lent us the money' is too long to be followed by -s)

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

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

the door of the garage (not 'the garage's door')
the name of the book the owner of the restaurant

Sometimes you can use the structure *noun + noun* (see Unit 79):

the garage door the restaurant owner

We normally use of (not *noun + noun*) with the beginning / end / top / bottom / front / back / middle / side etc. So we say:

the back of the car (not 'the car back')
the beginning of the month

C

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 new theatre the world's population Italy's largest city

D

After a *singular* noun we use -s:

my sister's room (= her room - one sister) Mr Carter's house

After a *plural* noun (sisters, friends etc.) we put ' (an *apostrophe*) after the s (s'):

my sisters' room (= their room - two or more sisters)
the Carters' 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)

Note that you can use -s after more than one noun:

Jack and Jill's wedding Mr and Mrs Carter's house

E

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

- Have you still got 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.
- Jill has got three weeks' holiday.
- I live near the station - it's only about ten minutes' walk.

Compare this structure with 'a three-hour journey', 'a ten-minute walk' etc. (see Unit 79D).

EXERCISES

80.1 Join the two (or three) nouns. Sometimes you have to use -'s or -s'; and sometimes you have to use ...of...

- 1 the owner / that car the owner of that car
- 2 the mother / Ann Ann's mother
- 3 the jacket / that man
- 4 the top / the page
- 5 the daughter / Charles
- 6 the cause / the problem
- 7 the newspaper / yesterday
- 8 the birthday / my father
- 9 the name / this street
- 10 the toys / the children
- 11 the new manager / the company
- 12 the result / the football match
- 13 the garden / our neighbours
- 14 the ground floor / the building
- 15 the children / Don and Mary
- 16 the economic policy / the government
- 17 the husband / Catherine
- 18 the husband / the woman talking to Mary
- 19 the car / the parents / Mike
- 20 the wedding / the friend / Helen

80.2 What is another way of saying these things? Use -'s.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1 a hat for a woman <u>a woman's hat</u> | 4 a school for girls |
| 2 a name for a boy | 5 a nest for a bird |
| 3 clothes for children | 6 a magazine for women |

80.3 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 Exports from Britain to the United States have fallen recently.
.....
- 5 Tourism is the main industry in the region.
.....

80.4 Use the information given to complete the sentences.

- 1 If I leave my house at 9 o'clock and drive to London, I arrive at about 12.
So it's about three hours' drive to London from my house. (drive)
- 2 If I leave my house at 8.55 and walk to the station, I get there at 9 o'clock.
So it's only from my house to the station. (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)

A friend of mine My own house On my own / by myself

A A friend of mine / a friend of Tom's etc.

We say 'a friend of **mine/yours/his/hers/ours/theirs**' (not 'a friend of me/you/him' etc.)

- 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')
- Michael had an argument with a **neighbour of his**.
- It was a **good idea of yours** to go swimming this afternoon.

In the same way we say 'a friend of Tom's', 'a friend of my sister's' etc.:

- It was a **good idea of Tom's** to go swimming.
- That woman over there is a **friend of my sister's**.

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

You cannot say 'an own...' ('an own house', 'an own car' etc.).

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

- I don't want to share a room with anybody. I want **my own room**.
- Vera and George would like to have **their own house**. (not 'an own house')
- It's a pity that the flat hasn't got **its own entrance**.
- 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 can't you use **your own**? (= your own car)

You can also use **...own...** to say that you do something yourself instead of somebody else doing it for you. For example:

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



C On my own / by myself

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

on	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{my / your} \\ \text{his / her / its} \\ \text{our / their} \end{array} \right\}$	own	=	by	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{myself / yourself (singular)} \\ \text{himself / herself / itself} \\ \text{ourselves / yourselves (plural) / themselves} \end{array} \right\}$
----	--	-----	---	----	---

- I like living **on my own / by myself**.
- Did you go on holiday **on your own / by yourself**?
- Jack was sitting **on his own / by himself** in a corner of the café.
- Learner drivers are not allowed to drive **on their own / by themselves**.

11.1 Write new sentences using the structure in Section A (a friend of mine etc.).

- 1 I am writing to one of my friends. I'm writing to a friend of mine.
- 2 We met one of your relations. We met a
- 3 Henry borrowed one of my books. Henry
- 4 Ann invited some of her friends to her flat. Ann
- 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.

11.2 Complete the sentences using my own / your own etc. + one of the following:
business ideas money private jet parliament ~~room~~ television

- 1 I don't want to share a room. I want my own room.
- 2 I don't watch television with the rest of the family. I've got in my room.
- 3 Sue doesn't need to borrow from me. She's got
- 4 Julia is fed up with working for other people. She wants to start
- 5 Henry is extremely rich. He's got
- 6 You can give him advice but he won't listen. He's got
- 7 The Isle of Man is an island off the coast of Britain. It is not completely independent but it has

11.3 Complete the sentences using my own / your own etc.

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

11.4 Complete the sentences using my own / your own etc. Choose one of these verbs:
bake ~~cut~~ make write

- 1 Brian never goes to the hairdresser. He usually cuts his own hair.
- 2 Mary doesn't often buy clothes. She usually
- 3 Paul is a singer. He sings songs written by other people but he also
- 4 We don't often buy bread from a bakery. We

11.5 Complete the sentences using on my own / by 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

Myself/yourself/themselves etc.

A

Study this example:

George cut **himself** when he was shaving this morning.

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

subject → George cut himself . ← object



The reflexive pronouns are:

singular: myself yourself (*one person*) himself/herself/itself
plural: ourselves yourselves (*more than one person*) themselves

- I don't want you to pay for me. I'll pay for **myself**. (*not 'I'll pay for me'*)
- Julia had a great holiday. **She** enjoyed **herself** very much.
- Do **you** sometimes talk to **yourself**? (*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** blame **ourselves**.

Note that we do *not* use **myself/yourself** etc. after 'bring/take something with...':

- It might rain. I'll take an umbrella **with me**. (*not 'with myself'*)

B

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

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

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

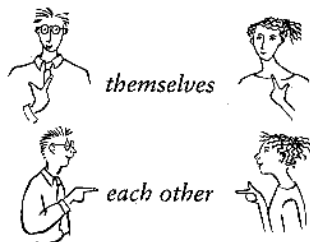
- He got up, **washed, shaved and dressed**. (*not 'washed himself' etc.*)

But we say 'I dried **myself**'.

C

Study the difference between **-selves** and **each other**:

- Tom and Ann stood in front of the mirror and looked at **themselves**. (= *Tom and Ann* looked at *Tom and Ann*)
- but* • Tom looked at Ann; Ann looked at Tom. They looked at **each other**.



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

- How long have you and Bill known **one another**? (*or ...known each other*)
- Sue and Ann don't like **each other**. (*or ...don't like one another*)

D

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

- 'Who repaired your bicycle for you?' 'Nobody. 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 it 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 liked the music.
- I don't think Sue will get the job. **Sue herself** doesn't think she'll get it. (*or Sue doesn't think she'll get it herself.*)

EXERCISES

- 82.1 Complete each sentence using *myself/yourself etc.* with one of these verbs (in the correct form):
 blame burn ~~eat~~ enjoy express hurt put
- George cut himself while he was shaving this morning.
 - Bill fell down some steps but fortunately he didn't badly.
 - It isn't her fault. She really shouldn't
 - Please try and understand how I feel. in my position.
 - They had a great time. They really
 - Be careful! That pan is very hot. Don't
 - 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.*

- Julia had a great holiday. She enjoyed herself.
- It's not my fault. You can't blame
- What I did was very wrong. I'm ashamed of
- We've got a problem. I hope you can help
- 'Can I take another biscuit?' 'Of course. Help!'
- Take some money with in case you need it.
- Don't worry about Tom and me. We can look after
- I gave them a key to our house so that they could let in.
- When they come to visit us, they always bring their dog with

- 82.3 Complete these sentences. Use *myself/yourself etc.* only where necessary. Use one of these verbs (in the correct form): concentrate defend dry feel meet relax ~~shave~~ wash

- Martin decided to grow a beard because he was fed up with shaving.
- I wasn't very well yesterday but I much better today.
- She climbed out of the swimming pool and with a towel.
- I tried to study but I just couldn't
- If somebody attacks you, you need to be able to
- I'm going out with Chris this evening. We're at the station at 7.30.
- You're always rushing around. Why don't you sit down and?
- There was no water, so we couldn't

- 82.4 Complete the sentences with *-selves* or *each other*.

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

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

- Who repaired the bicycle for you?
- Did Brian have his hair cut by a hairdresser?
- Do you want me to post that letter for you?
- Who told you that Linda was getting married?
- Can you phone John for me?

- Nobody. I repaired it myself.
- No, he cut
- No, I'll
- Linda
- Why can't you?

There... and it...

A There and it



There's a new restaurant in King Street.

Yes, I know. I went there last night. It's very good.

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

- **There's** a new restaurant in King Street. (*not* 'A new restaurant is in King Street')
- The journey took a long time. **There was** a lot of traffic. (*not* 'It was a lot of traffic')
- Things are much more expensive now. **There has been** a big rise in the cost of living.

It = a particular thing, place, fact, situation etc. (but see also Section C):

- We went to the new restaurant. **It's** very good. (*it* = the restaurant)
- 'Was the traffic bad?' 'Yes, **it** was terrible.' (*it* = the traffic)
- I wasn't expecting them to come. **It** (= that they came) was a complete surprise.

Compare:

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

Note that **there** also means 'to/at/in that place':

- The new restaurant is very good. I went **there** (= to the restaurant) last night.
- When we arrived at the party, there were already a lot of people **there** (= at the party).

B You can say **there will be**, **there must be**, **there used to be** etc.

- **Will there be** many people at the party?
- 'Is there a flight to Paris this evening?' '**There might be**. I'll phone the airport.'
- If people drove more carefully, **there wouldn't be** so many accidents.

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

- **There was** a light on. **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 main road. **It must be** very noisy.
- **There used to be** a cinema in King Street 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/certain/likely to be** something (see also Unit 64E):

- **There is sure to be** a flight to Paris this evening.

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

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

It is unusual to say 'To walk in the road is dangerous.' Normally we begin with **It**...:

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

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

- **It's** a long way from here to the airport.
- **It's** a long time since I last saw you.
- **It's** going to be a nice day.
- **It** was windy. (*but* 'There was a cold wind.')

EXERCISES

3.1 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).

- The journey took a long time. There was a lot of traffic.
- What's the new restaurant like? Is it good?
- '..... a bookshop near here?' 'Yes, one in Hill Street.'
- When we got to the cinema, a queue outside. a very long queue, so we decided not to wait.
- I couldn't see anything. completely dark.
- trouble at the club last night. They had to call the police.
- How far from Milan to Rome?
- Keith's birthday yesterday. We had a party.
- three years since I last went to the theatre.
- I wanted to visit the museum but enough time.
- '..... time to go?' 'Yes, nearly midnight.'
- A few days ago a storm. a lot of damage.
- a beautiful day yesterday. We had a picnic.
- anything on television, so I turned it off.
- an accident in King Street but very serious.

3.2 Read the first sentence and then write a sentence beginning There...

- The roads were busy today. There was a lot of traffic.
- This soup is very salty. There in the soup.
- The box was empty. in the box.
- The film was very violent.
- The shops were very crowded.
- I like this town - it's lively.

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

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

- If people drove more carefully, there would be fewer accidents.
- 'Have we got any eggs?' 'I'm not sure. some in the fridge.'
- I think everything will be OK. I don't think any problems.
- Look at the sky. a storm.
- 'Is there a school in the village?' 'Not now. one but it closed.'
- People drive too fast on this road. I think a speed limit.
- If people weren't aggressive, any wars.

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

- They live on a busy road. It must be a lot of noise. WRONG: There must be....
- Last winter it was very cold and it was a lot of snow.
- I wish it was warmer. I hate cold weather.
- It used to be a church here, but it was knocked down.
- It's a long way from my house to the nearest shop.
- Why was she so unfriendly? It must have been a reason.
- I don't know who will win but it's sure to be a good match.
- 'Where can we park the car?' 'Don't worry. It's sure to be a car park somewhere.'
- After the lecture it will be an opportunity to ask questions.
- I like the place where I live but it would be nicer to live by the sea.
- I was told that it would be somebody to meet me at the station but it wasn't anybody.

Some and any

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

some

- We bought **some** flowers.
- He's busy. He's got **some** work to do.
- There's **somebody** at the door.
- I'm hungry. 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'm not hungry. 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.)
- **Hardly anybody** passed the examination. (= almost nobody passed)

In most questions we use **any**:

- 'Have you got **any** luggage?' 'No, I haven't.'
- 'Has **anybody** seen my bag?' 'Yes, it's under the table.'

But we use **some** in questions when we expect the answer 'yes':

- What's wrong? Have you got **something** in your eye? (It seems that you have got something in your eye and I expect you to answer 'yes'.)

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

- Would you like **something** to eat?
- Can I have **some** sugar, please?

We often use **any** after if:

- **If** there are **any** letters for me, can you send them on to this address?
- **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 must give me their names today. (= if there is anyone)

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

- You can catch **any** bus. They all go to the centre. (= it doesn't matter which bus you catch)
- '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.
- 'Let's go out somewhere.' 'Where shall we go?' '**Anywhere**. I don't mind.'
- We left the door unlocked. **Anybody** could have come in.

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

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

Somebody/someone/anybody/anyone are singular words:

- **Someone** is here to see you.

But we often 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

4.1 Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.

- 1 We didn't buy any flowers.
- 2 This evening I'm going out with friends of mine.
- 3 'Have you seen good films recently?' '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 I was too tired to do work.
- 7 You can cash these traveller's cheques at bank.
- 8 Can you give me information about places of interest in the town?
- 9 With the special tourist train ticket, you can travel on train you like.
- 10 If there are words you don't understand, use a dictionary.

4.2 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. Would you like to eat?
- 6 Quick, let's go! There's coming and I don't want to see us.
- 7 Sally was upset about and refused to talk to
- 8 This machine is very easy to use. can learn to use it in a very short time.
- 9 There was hardly on the beach. It was almost deserted.
- 10 'Do you live near Jim?' 'No, he lives in another part of town.'
- 11 We slept in a park because we didn't have to stay.
- 12 'Where shall we go on holiday?' 'Let's go warm and sunny.'
- 13 They stay at home all the time. They never seem to go
- 14 I'm going out now. If phones while I'm out, can you tell them I'll be back at 11.30?
- 15 Why are you looking under the bed? Have you lost?
- 16 who saw the accident should contact the police.
- 17 Sue is very secretive. She never tells (2 words)

4.3 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 phone 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.
 I'll be in all day.
 I don't mind. you like.
 Whatever they have
 in the shop.

No/none/any

A

No none nothing nobody/no one nowhere

You can use these negative words at the beginning of a sentence or alone:

- No cars are allowed in the city centre.
- None of this money is mine.
- 'What did you say?' 'Nothing.'
- Nobody (or No one) came to visit me while I was in hospital.
- '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.
- She **had no** difficulty finding a job.

No/nothing/nobody etc. = not + any/anything/anybody etc.:

- We haven't got **any** money. (= We've got **no** money.)
- I didn't say **anything**. (= I said **nothing**.)
- She didn't tell **anybody** about her plans. (= She told **nobody**...)
- The station isn't **anywhere** near here. (= ...is **nowhere** near here)

When you use no/nothing/nobody etc., do *not* use a negative verb (isn't, didn't, can't etc.):

- I said **nothing**. (*not* 'I didn't say nothing')
- **Nobody** tells me anything. (*not* 'Nobody doesn't tell...')

B

We also use any/anything/anybody etc. (without 'not') to mean 'it doesn't matter which/what/who' (see Unit 84D). Compare **no-** and **any-**:

- '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)

C

No and none

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

- We had to walk home because there was **no bus**. (= there wasn't a bus)
- I can't talk to you now. I've got **no time**. (= I haven't got any time)
- There were **no shops** open. (= there weren't any shops open)

We use **none** alone (without a noun):

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

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

none of these shops none of my money none of it/them/us/you

After **none of** + a *plural* word ('none of the shops', 'none of them' etc.) you can use a singular or a plural verb. A plural verb is more usual:

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

D

After **nobody/no one** you can use **they/them/their**:

- **Nobody** phoned, did **they**? (= did he or she)
- The party was a disaster. **Nobody** enjoyed **themselves**. (= himself or herself)
- **No one** in the class did **their** homework. (= his or her homework)