

!Something / anything / nothing; someone / anyone / no one; somebody / anybody / nobody, somewhere / anywhere / nowhere follow the same rules as some and any.

	People	Things	Places
+	someone, somebody	something	somewhere
-	Not anyone, not anybody, no one, nobody	Not anything / nothing	Not anywhere / nowhere
?	Anyone, anybody	Anything	anywhere

Do you have **anything** to add to your statement?

I have **nothing** to add unless you want to say **something** about the coming event.

4 Quantifiers

Quantifiers are words that we use with nouns to indicate quantity.

We use *all*, *enough*, *lots of* / *a lot of*, *plenty of*, *more*, and *most* with both plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns.

All the silos have ventilation systems. (= every one)

We allocated **enough** money to cover the promotion costs. (= as much as necessary)

We **have lots of** / **a lot of** / **plenty of** time to prepare for the parade. (= a large amount)

I would like **more** space in my bedroom. (= a bigger amount)

Most people in the area work in engineering. (= almost all)

We only use *little*, *a little*, and *much* with uncountable nouns.

He needs **little** inspiration. (= almost none)

He needs **a little** inspiration. (= a small amount)

He doesn't need **much** inspiration. (= a small amount)

We only use *few*, *a few*, *many*, *both*, and *several* with plural countable nouns.

He has **few** conditions. (= almost none)

He has **a few** conditions. (= a small number)

He doesn't have **many** conditions. (= a small number)

She has **several** photos in her office. (= some)

Both photos on her desk are of her pets. (= one as well as the other)

We mainly use *much* and *many* in questions and negative statements.

Do you have **much** homework to finish up? No, I don't have **much** homework to do.

Do you have **many** reports to file? No, I don't have **many** reports to file.

5 Each and every

We use *each* and *every* with singular countable nouns. They often mean the same thing.

However, sometimes they have a different meaning.

We use *each* when individual things or people are considered separately. It can be used with *of*.

We tested **each** applicant's French speaking skills during the interview.

(= The applicants were tested one by one.)

There were parked trucks on **each** side of the road.

(= There were parked trucks on both sides of the road.)

We use *every* when all individual things or people are considered as one group.

Every member of staff was included in the invitation to attend the awarding ceremonies.

(= All the names of the staff were on the invitation.)

6 Either, neither, and either ... or and neither ... nor

We use *either* and *neither* with singular countable nouns referring to two items.

Neither report covers the situation thoroughly. (There are two reports.)

Either cabinets can be moved. (There are two desks.)

We use *either...or* (= a choice of one, but not both) and *neither ... nor* (= not one and not the other) with a set of two countable or uncountable nouns or two groups.

Neither the couch **nor** the lounge chair is comfortable.

I think he imports **either** cars **or** boats.

7 Another, the other, other, the others, and others

We can use *another* alone or with a singular noun to mean *one more*.

Another shopper came into the store.

I just had a cup of tea but I would like **another**.

We can use *the other* with a singular countable noun to mean *the last one of the group being discussed* and with an uncountable noun or a plural noun to mean *all the rest*.

Only the furniture in this room is modern. **The other** furniture is Victorian.

This box is damaged, but **the other** boxes are in good condition.

We can use *other* with a plural noun or an uncountable noun to mean *more of the group*.

There are **other** shoppers in the store.

You can use an online storage service to backup all your files and **other** data.

Others refers to different members of a group we have already mentioned. *The others* refers to the rest of the members of that group.

There were lots of customers today. A few were interested in making purchases, but **others** (= other customers) were just looking. Only two customer paid cash for his purchase.

The **others** (= the rest of the customers who made purchases) used a credit card.