▸ DETERMINERS

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- All, everybody, most, both

- Either neither

- No – any - none

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ALL, MOST — QUANTIFIERS

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ALL

ALL + noun	All plants need water. (=All plants in general)
ALL (OF) THE + noun	All (of) the plants in the garden died. (=Those plants in particular)
ALL OF + object pronoun	All of them were at the party.
ALL in mid position	We all went to the event. They were all happy.
ALL + time expression	We worked all day. Suzan slept all morning.
EVERYTHING EVERYBODY ALL + verb	Everything is big in the US. (NOT All is big) Everybody was there. (NOT All were there)

MOST

MOST + noun	Most students think university should be free. (=Most students in general.)
MOST OF THE + noun	Most of the students in my class are French. (=Those students in particular)
MOST OF + object pronoun	Most of them are French.

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all

all + noun / all (of) the/my/etc. + noun / all + of object pronoun

We can use **all** + noun to talk about all things or people in general or **all (of) the/my/etc.** + noun to talk about specific things or people.

- *All plants need water.*
- *All (of) the plants in the garden were burned.*

We can also use **all of** + object pronoun.

- *All of them were at the event.*
- *She invited all of us to dinner.*

Mid position

We can also use **all** in mid position. That is **before the main verb** or **after the verb be** when it is the main verb. Or after the first auxiliary verb when there are auxiliary verbs.

- *We all went.*
- *They were all happy.*
- *We can all be there when she arrives.*

all + time expression

We say **all day, all night, all month, all year, etc.** to mean 'the entire day/night/month/etc.'

- *I studied all day and all night.*
- *We'll be here all week.*

Note that we don't use an article or a preposition when we use **all** + time expression.

- *We didn't see them all day.* (NOT ~~in all the day~~)

everything/everybody + verb (NOT ~~all + verb~~)

You shouldn't use **all** by itself as the subject of the sentence.

•*Everything is big in the U.S.* (NOT ~~All is big~~)
•*Everybody was at the party.* (NOT ~~All were at the party~~)

most

most + noun

most of the/my/etc. + noun

most of + object pronoun

We can use **most** + noun to talk about all people or things in general
•   *Most people trust science.*
 most of the/my/etc. + noun to talk about **specific** people or things.
•   *Most of the people at the club were underage.*
We can also use **most of** + object pronoun.
•*Most of us come from poor families.*
•*They arrested most of them.*

BOTH, EITHER, NEITHER

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BOTH
POSITIVE VERBS
=one and the other

BOTH a AND b	Both Jane and Margaret passed the exam.
BOTH (OF THE) + noun	Both (of the) students passed the exam.
BOTH OF + object pronoun	Both of them passed the exam.
BOTH in mid position	They both passed it. They were both happy.

EITHER
POSITIVE OR
NEGATIVE VERBS
=one or the other

EITHER a OR b	Either Sue or her sister has been here.
EITHER + singular noun	You can fish from either side of the river.
EITHER OF THE + plural noun	Either of the cars is a good purchase.
EITHER OF + object pronoun	Choose one of the cars. Either of them is OK.

NEITHER
POSITIVE VERBS
=not one or the other

NEITHER a NOR b	Neither Sue nor her sister has been here.
NEITHER + singular noun	Neither candidate is a good option.
NEITHER OF THE + plural noun	Neither of the candidates is a good option.
NEITHER OF + object pronoun	I like neither of them.

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both

both A and B

We can use **both A and B** to refer to all the elements in a group of two things.
•*Both Jane and Margaret passed the exam.*

both (of the) + noun / both of + object pronoun

We can also use **both (of the)** + noun or **both of** + object pronoun to refer to two things or people.
•*Both (of the) students passed the exam.*
•*Both of them passed the exam.*

Mid position

Both, like **all**, can be used in mid position.
• *We both went.*
• *They were both happy.*
• *We can both be there when she arrives.*

either

We use **either** to refer to a choice between two possibilities.

either A or B
- *They'll be here **either** on Monday **or** on Tuesday.*
- ***Either** Carla **or** her sister is going to be there at your arrival.*

either + singular noun
- ***Either candidate** is a good option.*

either of the + plural noun
- ***Either of the candidates** is/are a good option.*

either of + object pronoun
- ***Either of them** is/are a good option.*
- *I don't like **either of them**.*

either as a pronoun (not followed by noun)
- *'Would you like tea or coffee?' '**Either** is fine.'*

Note that when we use **either** in the subject, we can always use a singular verb, but the verb can also be plural if it appears after a plural noun.

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neither

Neither is a negative word that we use **only with positive verbs** to mean 'not either of two things or people'.

neither A **nor** B

- *I have **neither** the patience **nor** the time to wait here all morning.*
- ***Neither** Jack **nor** his mates are a good influence on you.*

neither + singular noun

- ***Neither candidate** is a good option.*

neither of the + plural noun

- ***Neither of the candidates** is/are a good option.*

neither of + object pronoun

- ***Neither of them** is a good option.*
- *I like **neither of them**.*

neither as a pronoun (not followed by noun)

- *'Do you like tea or coffee?' '**Neither**.'*

Note that when we use **neither** in the subject, we can always use a singular verb, but the verb can also be plural if it appears after a plural noun.

ANY, NO, NONE – QUANTIFIERS

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ANY — IN NEGATIVES & QUESTIONS

ANY (+noun)
- I don't have any friends.
- Is there any milk? No, there isn't any.

ANYTHING ANYBODY ANYWHERE
- I don't have anybody to ask for help.
- We didn't go anywhere.

In positive sentences= 'Not important which'
- You can come any weekend.
- Any idiot would know how to use this phone.

NO — POSITIVE VERBS

NO + noun
- I have no friends.
- We use no fertilizer.

NOTHING NOBODY NOWHERE
- I have nobody to help me.
- We went nowhere.

NONE — POSITIVE VERBS

NONE not followed by noun
- "How many friends do you have?" "None."
- I thought I had some money but I have none.

NONE OF + noun/pronoun
- None of the students is/are from France.
- None of them is/are from France.

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no vs any

We use **no + noun** in affirmative sentences, and we use **any + noun** in negatives and questions.
- *I have **no** friends.*
- *I don't have **any** friends.*
- *Do you have **any** friends?*

any as a pronoun

We can also use **any** as a pronoun, i.e. not followed by a noun.
- *'Is there any milk left?' 'No, there isn't **any**.'*

any in affirmative sentences

We can also use **any** in affirmative sentences when it means 'one or some, but it is not important which'.
- *You can come **any** weekend.*
- ***Any** idiot would know how to use this phone.*

none

We use **none** as a pronoun, i.e. not followed by a noun.
- *'How many pens do you have?' '**None**.'*

We can also use **none of** + noun/pronoun
- ***None of the students** is from France.*
- ***None of them** is from France.*

'No one'

'No one' is an **indefinite pronoun** that shows the absence of a person, i.e. it means 'not **anyone**; **no** person'. Sometimes, people write 'no **one**' with a **dash** → 'no-one'.

No one came to our party.

'None'

'None' means 'not **any** (one) (**of**)' a given **number** or group of things. It can take singular or plural **verbs**.

I invited all my cousins, but **none** came (not one of my cousins)

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