

# Quantifiers

- are words that give us information about the number of something.

## all

We use both *all* and *every* to refer to the total number of something

a complete group

*All children have the right to an education.*

plural or uncountable noun

All = in general

All (of) the = specific

*All animals need food.*

*All the animals in this zoo look sad.*

= *The animals all look sad.*

## every

an individual member

*Every child has the right to an education.*

singular noun

Every = in general

Each *of* the = specific

*Every student wants to have free time.*

*Each of the students of our academy has their own room.*

## most

It's used before a noun meaning the majority

plural or uncountable noun

Most = in general

Most (of) the = specific

*Most politicians believe that they are doing the best for their people.*

*Most of the politicians in our country are corruptible.*

We often use *all/most of* + an object pronoun ,e.g. *all of us, most of them, all of you.*

# Find the mistake

*He sold every his books.*

*It has got the every book that has ever been published.*

*Every information can be saved in the computer memory.*

*The meeting is at Oriel Hall. It begins at 8 pm and every is welcome.*

*We should organise a trip for every students.*

*We spent all days at the beach in the holidays.*

- We don't use possessive pronouns after **every**, only after **all**.
- We don't use **the (this, that...)** before or after **every**.
- We don't use uncountable nouns after **every**.
- We can't use **every** without a noun – we need **everybody/everything**.
- We can't use **all** without a noun too, but in a very spoken English it's possible.
- We can't use plural nouns after **every**.
- All day = one entire day
- Every day = from Monday to Sunday
- All days = not common and not neutral

1. We've eaten \_\_\_\_\_ cake. (all the/all)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is ready for the party. We're just waiting for the guests to arrive. (all/everything)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ people enjoy the summer except if it is too hot.  
(most/most of)
4. She goes dancing \_\_\_\_\_ Friday night. (all/every)
5. She is late \_\_\_\_\_. (all the time/ every time)

# Talk about two people or things:

## both

A and B

Both ....  
and...

*She plays both the violin<sup>object</sup>  
and the guitar.*

<sup>subject</sup>

*Both Mary and Peter play the  
guitar.*

the verb is plural

*Mary and Peter both play the guitar.*

both without and

*I love both (of the) pictures.*

## either

A or B

Either...o  
r

*Should I wear either this shirt or that one?*

Usually in questions or with a negative verbs.

BUT

*Marie Curie wanted to study either  
physics or mathematics.*

either without or

*She didn't buy either picture in the end.*

BUT

*She didn't buy either of the pictures in the end.*

## neither

Not A and not B

Neither...no  
r

*Neither you nor your  
brother is\are going to win.*

Singular or plural verb,  
ALWAYS positive

neither without nor

*Neither picture is right for the room.*

Only singular verb, always  
positive

BUT

*Neither of the pictures is\are right  
for the room.*

We often use **neither/either/both** + an object pronoun ,e.g. *neither of us, either of them, all of you, both of you.*