

Determiners and pronouns 1

some/any; somebody/anybody etc.; much/many etc.

A Context listening

A1 Look at the four people in the pictures below. They've all left a message on Mia's answerphone. Where is each person? Why do you think they're phoning?



A2 **9** Listen to the four messages. Were you right?

A3 **9** Listen again and answer these questions.

- | | |
|----------|---|
| Tom | 1 Why doesn't he need a taxi? <i>because he hasn't got much luggage</i> |
| | 2 What does he offer to buy? |
| Giorgio | 3 Why is he surprised? |
| | 4 Who has he already rung? |
| Chloe | 5 What has she found in the newspaper? |
| | 6 Why is she worried? |
| Roseanne | 7 Who is coming to the picnic? |
| | 8 What should Mia bring? |
| | 9 What has Roseanne bought? |

A4 **9** In each message, you hear people say the same thing in two different ways. Complete the two sentences so they mean the same. Listen again if you want.

- I haven't got *much* luggage. = I've only got a small bags.
- There isn't here. = There's here.
- I've found = I haven't found
- I've got experience. = I haven't got experience
- of people are coming. = There'll be a people.
- I bought a of cakes. = I got cakes.

B Grammar

B1 Some and any

We use *some* and *any* before both countable and uncountable nouns.

		Countable (e.g. bag)	Uncountable (e.g. luggage)
+	a/some	He's got a bag / some bags.	He's got some luggage.
-	any	He hasn't got any bags.	He hasn't got any luggage.
?	any	Has he got any bags?	Has he got any luggage?

We often use *some* in questions which are requests or offers:

*Can you buy **some** crisps?*

*Shall I buy **some** food?*

No means 'not any'.

*He's got **no** bags. = He hasn't got **any** bags. He's got **no** luggage. = He hasn't got **any** luggage.*

⚠ *not He has any bags*

→ C1

B2 Somebody/anybody/nobody/everybody etc.

	People	Things	Places
+	somebody (someone)	something	somewhere
-	not anybody (not anyone) / nobody (no-one)	not anything / nothing	not anywhere / nowhere
?	anybody (anyone)	anything	anywhere

*We'll find **somewhere** quiet. Have I forgotten **anything**? I haven't found **anything**.*

⚠ *not anything = nothing; not anybody = nobody; not anywhere = nowhere:*

*There isn't **anybody** here. / There's **nobody** here. (not ~~There isn't nobody here.~~)*

⚠ *Everybody, everyone, everything and everywhere have a plural meaning but they are followed by a singular verb:*

*Where **is** **everybody**?*

***Everything** is organised.*

(See Unit 10 for *every* and *all*, *every* + noun.)

→ C2, C3

B3 Much / many / a lot / a few / a little

We use *a lot of* / *lots of* with both countable and uncountable nouns.

We use *a few* (= more than two but less than a lot) and *many* with countable nouns but we use *a little* and *much* with uncountable nouns.

	Countable (e.g. bag)	Uncountable (e.g. luggage)
+	He's got a lot of / lots of bags. He's only got a few bags.	He's got a lot of / lots of luggage. He's only got a little luggage.
-	He hasn't got many bags.	He hasn't got much luggage.
?	Has he got many bags? How many bags has he got?	Has he got much luggage? How much luggage has he got?

We can also use *a couple of* (= two) and *several* (= more than a few) with countable nouns:

*He's got **a couple of** / **several** bags.*

→ C4

C Grammar exercises

C1 Read this conversation between some art students and their teacher. Fill in the gaps with *a, an, some, any* or *no*.

Rex: Hi, I'm Rex. Are you 1*a*..... new student?
 Jenny: Yes, I'm Jenny. I haven't been to 2 art class before.
 Rex: The classes in this college are good. Have you brought 3 equipment?
 Jenny: I've got 4 brushes and 5 pens, but I haven't got 6 paint. I didn't know what kind to buy.
 Rex: That's OK. I can lend you 7 paint.
 Jenny: Thanks very much.
 Rex: Now we need 8 paper. Let's ask the teacher. Excuse me, is there 9 thick paper? There's 10 paper in the drawer because we used it all last week.

Teacher: Oh. Well, I'll fetch some from the store cupboard now.

C2 Read this short story and underline the correct words.

Last month my husband and I went to a wedding in the north of the country. We needed to stop for a night on the journey. We didn't have 1 anywhere/nowhere to stay, so I rang the tourist information office to find a bed and breakfast. I asked for 2 somewhere/everywhere near the main road and was given the address of a small inn.

When we arrived it was almost dark. The inn was an old-fashioned place with a garden that 3 anyone/no-one had tidied for a long time. The front door was locked. We soon began to feel that 4 nobody/somebody didn't want visitors. When we rang the bell 5 anybody/nobody answered, but we heard a noise inside the building. We called out but 6 nothing/everything happened. After several minutes we decided to look for 7 anywhere/somewhere else to stay. We found a modern hotel in the nearest village. When we asked about the old inn, 8 everybody/somebody in the hotel was really surprised. 9 Anybody/Nobody knew it.

'It's on the main road, just before this village,' we explained.

At last the hotel owner asked her father, a very old man. 'There was an inn many years ago, but it burned down,' he said. '10 No-one/Anyone goes there now.'

After the wedding, we drove past the place again. There wasn't 11 nothing/anything there. It seemed like a dream. But we know we saw 12 something/anything. We just don't know what it was.



C3 Look at each pair of sentences. Write S if their meaning is the same and D if it is different.

1 I didn't bring my boots because I didn't have any space in my suitcase.

I didn't bring my boots because I had no space in my suitcase.5.....

2 Is there anything in that box?

Does that box have anything in it?

3 Has everyone in the class read this book?

Has anyone in the class read this book?

4 There's nowhere to buy a coffee in the bus station.

There isn't anywhere to buy a coffee in the bus station.

5 I've got several jobs to do before I go out.

I don't have much work to do before I go out.

6 We're looking everywhere for our passports.

We don't know where our passports are.

7 Everything in that shop is expensive.

Nothing in that shop is cheap.

8 Did you eat anything at the barbecue?

Did you eat everything at the barbecue?

9 Do you want some help with your homework?

Would you like any help with your homework?

C4 Look at the nouns in this box. Which are countable and which are uncountable?

CDs homework money fruit magazines parties jewellery T shirts

Which of the following words can you use with countable nouns? Which can you use with uncountable nouns?

a couple of a few a little lots of many much several

Write some true sentences about yourself or your friends using words from the two boxes.

1 I bought several CDs when I went shopping last week.

2

3

4

5

6

Focus on the instructions

- 1 Look at the exam task
 - a What do you have to read?
 - b What do you have to do?
 - c How many questions are there?
 - d How many options are there for each question?
- 2 Read the text quickly and answer the questions.
 - a What activity is the writer mainly talking about?
 - b How did Daniella first become interested in furniture design?
 - c What problems did Daniella have with the first table she made?
 - d What two businesses does Daniella mention?
 - e What had Daniella taken part in recently?

Focus on the questions

- 1 Read the questions. Choose the correct words to complete these statements. The information in brackets will help you.
 - a Question 11 asks about the *writer's family / the writer*.
(This is always a question about detail, attitude, feeling or opinion.)
 - b Question 12 asks about *the first furniture the writer made / the furniture the writer makes now*.
(This is always a question about detail, attitude, feeling or opinion.)
 - c Question 13 asks about *opinion / detail*.
(This is always a question about detail, attitude, feeling or opinion.)
 - d Question 14 asks about *feeling / opinion*.
(This is always a question about detail, attitude, feeling or opinion.)
 - e Question 15 asks about what the writer *has said / is likely to say*.
(This is always a question which asks about information from several different parts of the text.)
- 2 Look at these sentences from the text. Put them in the order in which they appear.
 - a *Judging by how many items Daniella sold, they thought it was pretty good.*
 - b *Since that day, she's been making furniture.*
 - c *Rather than worrying about this, Daniella was excited by the opportunity.*
 - d *I was pleased with the quality of my work, though.*
 - e *One of the organisers had bought one of my pieces off the internet.*
- 3 Now read question 11 again and look at options A–D.
 - A Does the writer tell us that her interest came from watching online films?
 - B Does the writer show us that her interest came from helping her parents make furniture?
 - C Does the writer suggest that her interest came from visiting furniture shops?
 - D Does the writer say that her interest came from somewhere she visited on a school trip?
- 4 In question 12 the correct answer is C. Can you underline the part of the text that includes this information?
- 5 In question 13 the correct answer is B. Can you underline the part of the text that includes this information?
- 6 In question 14 the correct answer is A. What tells you that Daniella was 'surprised' in the text?
- 7 In question 15 the correct answer is B. Can you underline the parts of the text that contain this information? Why are options A, C and D wrong?

Questions 11 – 15

For each question, choose the correct answer.

The Teenage Furniture Designer

15-year-old Daniella Hudson recently took part in her first design show.

Daniella Hudson grew up in a very creative family. 'Mum and dad made all our furniture,' she says. 'Not because we couldn't afford it: they just preferred making stuff to buying it. So visits to city furniture shops nearby just weren't part of my childhood.' When Daniella visited a design exhibition with her class at the age of ten, she realised she wanted to follow her parents' example. 'There were so many different styles of tables and chairs there!' she says. Since that day, she's been making furniture. 'I've learnt by giving mum and dad a hand, and through watching videos on the internet.'

Her first piece was a table, made soon after visiting the exhibition, and similar to one she'd seen there. 'They had furniture from the last hundred years, and I copied a 1920s design,' comments Daniella. 'Unfortunately, no one has wanted tables like that for years. I was pleased with the quality of my work, though. I've painted it recently because the wood I chose originally was too dark.'

Daniella started selling her furniture at a local market. 'I spend most of my free time inside so this gave me the chance to get some fresh air and find out what people thought about my designs.' Judging by how many items Daniella sold, they thought it was pretty good. 'Eventually, I had to give up,' says Daniella. 'I'd also started an internet business, which was doing so well it was taking up every spare minute I had. The market closed down just after that anyway.'

Recently, Daniella was asked to take part in a local design show. 'One of the organisers had bought one of my pieces off the internet. I couldn't believe it when she told me there'd be a thousand visitors,' she comments. Rather than worrying about this, Daniella was excited by the opportunity. 'I was amazed she thought my work was good enough,' Daniella says. 'I had little idea what visitors would think about it. My furniture is quite different from the designers whose work I've seen in magazines – mine is more traditional.' But Daniella received lots of orders at the show and the future is looking bright for this young design star.

- 11 Daniella's interest in creating furniture came from
- A watching online films of how to make furniture.
 - B helping her parents create their own furniture.
 - C visiting furniture shops in a city near her home.
 - D seeing a huge range of furniture on a school trip.
- 12 What does Daniella say about the first item of furniture she made?
- A The design she chose was original.
 - B She still likes the colour she used.
 - C It wasn't a fashionable piece.
 - D It wasn't very well-made.
- 13 Why did Daniella stop selling her furniture at a market?
- A Too few people were buying it.
 - B She no longer had enough time.
 - C She didn't like working outdoors.
 - D The market closed down.
- 14 When Daniella was invited to her first design show, she felt
- A surprised that someone was impressed by her furniture.
 - B confident her designs would be popular.
 - C anxious about how many people would be there.
 - D curious about seeing other designers' work.
- 15 What would Daniella say in advertising material for her company?

A

I'm a young furniture designer, whose work has appeared in several design shows and is sold in many city furniture shops.

B

I've created furniture since I was just ten years old. Many of the thousand visitors to a recent design show liked my work.

C

After starting my business at a local market, I've finally opened my own store in a local city.

D

I'm very interested in the history of furniture but my designs are very modern and use the latest techniques.