

## Unit six-Fourth Stage-The fourteenth lecture

Read the paragraph carefully.

It was winter, and Mrs Hermann wanted to do a lot of shopping, so she waited until it was Saturday, when her husband was free, and she took him to the shops with her to pay for everything and to carry her parcels. They went to a lot of shops, and Mrs Hermann bought a lot of things. She often stopped and said, Look Joe! Is not that beautiful! He then answered, All right, dear. How much is it? And took his money out to pay for it. It was dark when they came out of the last shop, and Mr Hermann was tired and thinking about other things, like a nice drink by the side of a warm fire at home. Suddenly his wife looked up at the sky and said, Look at that beautiful moon, Joe! Without stopping, Mrs Hermann answered, All right, dear. How much is it?

Q/Which of these sentences are true and which are false?

- 1- Mr Hermann didn't go to work on Saturdays.
- 2- Mrs Hermann bought the things and paid for them, and Mr Hermann carried them.
- 3- Mr Hermann came out of the last shop and had a nice drink.
- 4- Mr Hermann came out of the last shop and wanted a drink and to sit by the shop and wanted a drink and to sit by the fire at home.
- 5- Then his wife saw a beautiful picture of the moon in a shop .
- 6- Mr Hermann offered to buy the moon for her.

Q/Answer these questions.

- 1- Why did Mrs Hermann go shopping on Saturday?
- 2- What did she buy?
- 3- What did she often say?
- 4- What did he answer ?
- 5- And what did he often then?
- 6- What was Mr Hermann thinking about when they came out of the last shop?
- 7- What did his wife say to him?
- 8- What did he answer?

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4- For (no and every), we use none and every one or all.

Ex. None of the audience was listening.

Ex. All of the hotels were booked.

In formal, written English, none is followed by a singular form of the verb.

ex. None of the guests has arrived yet.

But in informal English, a plural verb is possible.

Ex. None of my friends is smoke.

Ex. None of the lights are working.

Note

When we use none with a plural noun or pronoun, the verb can be singular or plural.

Grammatically, it should be singular, but people often use the plural when they speak.

Ex. None of my friends is coming.

Ex. None of the friends are coming.

some ,any, somebody, anything

1-The basic rule is that some and its compounds are used in affirmative sentences, and any and its compounds in negatives and questions.

Ex. I need some help.

Ex. I need somebody to help me.

Ex. Give me something for my headache.

Ex. I don't need any shopping.

Ex. We can not go anywhere without being recognized.

Ex. Is there any sugar left?

Ex. Did anyone phone me last night.

2-Some and its compounds are used in requests or invitations, or when we expect the answer(yes).

Ex. Have you got some money you could lend me?

Ex. Would you like something to eat.

Ex. Did someone phone me last night?

Ex. Can we go somewhere quite to talk.

3-Any and its compounds are used in affirmative sentences that have a negative meaning.

Ex. He never has any money.

Ex. You made hardly any mistakes.

Ex. I made the cake myself without any help.

4-Any and its compounds are used to express( It doesn't matter which/who/where).

Ex. Take any book you like. I don't mind.

Ex. Anyone will tell you 2 and 2 makes.

Ex. Sit anywhere you like.

ex. I eat anything. I am not fussy.

nobody, no one, nowhere ,nothing

1-These are more emphatic forms.

Ex. I saw nobody all weekend.

Ex. I have eaten nothing all day.

2-They can be used at the beginning of sentences.

Ex. No one was saved.

Ex. Nobody understand me.

Ex. Nowhere is safe any more.

much, many, a lot of, a great deal of, a large number of, plenty of

1-Much and many are usually used in questions and negatives.

Ex. How much does it cost?

Ex. How many people came to the meeting?

Ex. Is there much unemployment in your country.

Ex. I don't have much money.

Ex. Will there be many people there?

Ex. You don't see many snakes in England.

2-We find much and many in affirmative sentences after( so, as, and too)

ex. He has so much money that he doesn't know what to do with it.

Ex. She hasn't got as many friends as I have.

Ex. You make too many mistakes. But careful.

Spoken/informal

Ex. There will be (plenty of) food/people.(uncount and count)

ex. We have got( lots of) time/friends.(uncount and count)

ex. I lost (a lot of )my furniture/things.(uncount and count)

Written/more formal

ex. A great deal of money was lost during the war. (count)

ex. A large number of matches were cancelled due to bad weather.(count)

ex. Many world leaders are quite young.(count)

ex. Much time is wasted in trivial pursuits.(uncount)

These forms are found without nouns.

Ex. Have you got enough socks? Lots.

Ex. How many people were there? A lot.

Ex. Don't worry about food. We have got plenty.