

B) Some and its compounds are used in requests or invitations , or when we expect the answer "Yes"

1. Have you got some money you could lend me?
2. Would you like something to eat ?
3. Did someone phone me last night?,
4. Can We go somewhere quiet to talk ?

C)Any, and its compounds are used in affirmative sentences that have a negative meaning.

1. He never has any money.
2. you made hardly any mistakes.
3. I made the cake my self without any help.

D) Any and its compounds are used to express it doesn't matter which / who / where.

1. Take any book you like. I don't mind.
2. Any one will tell you 2 and 2 makes 4.
3. sit anywhere you like .
4. I eat anything. I'm not fussy.

- nobody, no one, nowhere , nothing.

A) These are more emphatic forms.

1. I saw nobody all weekend.
2. I've eaten nothing all day.

B) The can be used at the beginning of sentences.

1. No one was saved.
2. Nobody understands me.
3. Nowhere is safe any more.

Making it big

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

1. Much and many are usually used in questions and negative.

- a. How much does it cost?
- b. How many people came to the meeting ?
- c. Is there much unemployment in your country ?
- d. I don't have much money. ✓
- e. will there be many people there?
- f. You don't see many snakes in England.

2. We find much and many in affirmative Sentences after so, as, and too.

- a. he has so much money that he doesn't know what to do with it .
- b. She hasn't got as many friends as I have
- c. You make too many mistakes . Be careful .

3. In affirmative sentences, the following forms are found.

Spoken /informal: ✓

- a. There'll be plenty of food / people.
(un count and count)
- b. We've got lots of time /friends.
un (an count and count)
- c. I lost a lot of my furniture / things .
(un count and Count)

written/more formal

- a. A great deal of money was lost during the war. (un count)