

# 8

# Quantifiers

**Both** hikers are dying!  
Why didn't they read the sign? **All the** mushrooms in this forest are poisonous!



I don't think **either** hiker noticed the sign.



## Usage

We use quantifiers such as *every*, *all*, *both*, *either* and *neither* to talk about the amounts of people or things.

- e.g. **All** residents escaped from the fire in the end.
- e.g. **Both** police officers are angry.
- e.g. I don't have enough money to buy **both** T-shirts so I can only buy **either** T-shirt.



## Educator's Tips

**We** use different quantifiers before specific types of nouns.

	Position	Example
Every, either, neither	Before singular countable nouns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Every</b> <u>student</u> looks neat and tidy.</li> <li>• The park will be open today and tomorrow. You can go on <b>either</b> <u>day</u>.</li> <li>• <b>Neither</b> <u>boy</u> understands what Mr David is saying.</li> </ul>
Both	Before plural countable nouns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I like <b>both</b> <u>dresses</u>. They look great!</li> </ul>
All	Before plural countable nouns or uncountable nouns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>All</b> <u>cars</u> have wheels.</li> <li>• <b>All</b> <u>love</u> is precious.</li> </ul>



## Part 1 Every, All

- We use *every* to talk about each individual member of a complete group. There are three or more members in the group.

e.g. *Every movie-goer in the cinema enjoys the film a lot.*



Singular countable noun



- We use *all* to talk about the whole of a group of people or things. There are three or more members in the group.

e.g. *All skyscrapers are magnificent.*

Plural countable noun

e.g. *All milk is healthy.*

Uncountable noun



### Educator's Tips



We use a singular verb after *every*; while we use a plural or singular verb after *all* depending on the subject.

	Use...	Example
Every	a singular verb	<b>Every</b> house <u>was</u> destroyed in the earthquake.
All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a plural verb if the subject is plural countable</li> <li>a singular verb if the subject is uncountable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>All</b> babies <u>are</u> cute.</li> <li><b>All</b> sugar <u>is</u> sweet.</li> </ul>

### Exercise 1.1

Fill in the blanks with 'every' or 'all'.

- \_\_\_\_\_ students should respect their teachers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ junk food is bad for health.
- There are not enough cups of tea for \_\_\_\_\_ guest.
- Is \_\_\_\_\_ piece of painting in this room drawn by Elsie?
- Not \_\_\_\_\_ girls like Hello Kitty although this cartoon character is very cute.
- The timetable lists \_\_\_\_\_ lesson that I need to take this term.



## Educator's Tips



**We** use *all* alone to talk about someone or something **in general**. We can add *the* or possessive adjectives after *all* to talk about a **specific group** of people or things.

**e.g.** She liked all flowers. (Flowers in general)

**e.g.** She liked all the flowers in this park. (A specific group of flowers)

## Exercise 1.2

Decide whether the underlined words are correct or not. If they are correct, put a tick (✓) in the spaces provided. If they are incorrect, write the correct words there.

- |  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. <u>All</u> girls in my family are pretty.                               | 1. <u>All the</u> |
| 2. I love <u>all</u> pony in my farm. They are my good friends.            | 2. _____          |
| 3. <u>Every</u> lockers should be emptied before the end of term.          | 3. _____          |
| 4. Nina spent <u>all</u> money that Grandma gave her on clothes and shoes. | 4. _____          |
| 5. All citizens <u>are</u> protected by the law.                           | 5. _____          |
| 6. Have you finished <u>all</u> pieces of cake in the fridge?              | 6. _____          |

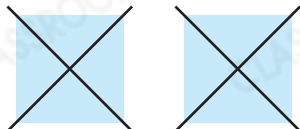


## Part 2 Both, Neither, Either

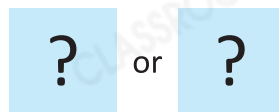
We use *both*, *neither* and *either* to talk about **two people or things**. *Both* means that the two people or things are included. *Neither* means that the two people or things are not included. *Either* means that only one of the two people or things is included.



both



neither



either

**e.g.** Look at the two restaurants over there! **Both** restaurants offer the dessert Baked Alaska. (Plural noun)

**e.g.** **Neither** restaurant offers the dessert Baked Alaska. We have to find another one. (Singular noun)

**e.g.** This restaurant offers Baked Alaska or Tiramisu as the dessert. You can order **either** dessert. (Singular noun)





## Educator's Tips



**We** use a plural verb after *both*; while we use a singular verb after *neither* and *either*.

	Use...	Example
<b>Both</b>	a plural verb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Both</b> jobs <u>have</u> good prospects.</li> <li>• <b>Both</b> poets <u>get</u> a lot of awards.</li> </ul>
<b>Neither, Either</b>	a singular verb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Neither</b> job <u>offers</u> a good salary.</li> <li>• There are two suspects in this crime fiction. <b>Either</b> suspect <u>kills</u> the main character.</li> </ul>

### Exercise 2.1

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with 'both', 'neither' or 'either' and the nouns in brackets. Use the plural form of the nouns where necessary.

1.



Both men are starving.  
(man)

2.



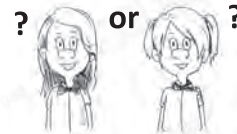
\_\_\_\_\_ has broken the vase. (naughty dog)

3.



\_\_\_\_\_ can play the musical instruments well. (student)

4.



Jonathan will date \_\_\_\_\_.  
(pretty girl)

5.



\_\_\_\_\_ is speaking softly.  
Mr Wong is very annoyed. (rich woman)

6.



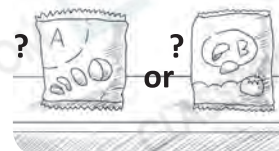
'I'd like to buy \_\_\_\_\_ in this tank,' said Kelly. (goldfish)

7.



Since \_\_\_\_\_ are broken, we have nothing to sit on. (wooden chair)

8.

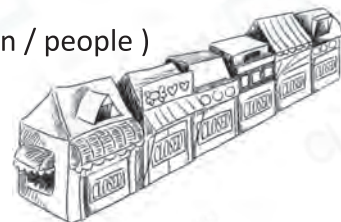


Tommy is going to take \_\_\_\_\_ on the rack. (packet of chips)

## Exercise 2.2

Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. All ( cheese / cheeses ) are made out of milk.
2. There are two schools here. Both ( school / schools ) are popular among parents.
3. The policemen believe that either boy ( has stolen / have stolen ) the wallet.
4. Did every ( members / member ) of our shop receive the promotional leaflet?
5. The couple have three children. All the ( child / children ) are polite.
6. Every teacher in our school ( is / are ) professional.
7. All the stores on this street ( close / closes ) at 6 pm. Every ( person / people ) who lives in the neighbourhood knows that.



8. Penny: Is either ( book / books ) on the table yours?

Amy: No, neither book ( is / are ) mine. Both books ( belong / belongs ) to Cathy.

## Exercise 2.3

Jack and Rose are talking about buying a flat. Complete the conversation with 'every', 'all', 'all the', 'both', 'either' or 'neither'.

Jack: Dear, I've gathered some information about (1) \_\_\_\_\_ flat on the market in the district.

Rose: Thanks, darling. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ flats on the list look quite appealing. Look at these two!  
(3) \_\_\_\_\_ flats have a rooftop garden and a balcony!

Jack: Actually, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ factor is important to me. What I'm looking for is a spacious living room so that I can place a big TV and a sofa there.

Rose: How about this flat? It has two small spare rooms. We can convert (5) \_\_\_\_\_ spare room into my walk-in closet. It's so perfect!

Jack: This flat is too expensive, dear. If we buy it, we'll use up all the money that we've saved.


Rose: (6) \_\_\_\_\_ flats in Hong Kong are overly expensive, darling. If you love me, you'll buy this for me, right?

## Unit Recap

Patrick is writing a blog entry about different theme parks in Hong Kong. Complete the blog entry with 'every', 'all', 'both', 'either' or 'neither'. Each word can be used more than ONCE.


**Theme parks in Hong Kong**

Currently, there are three main theme parks in Hong Kong: Ocean Park, Hong Kong Disneyland and Noah's Ark. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ theme park has its unique attractions.



Ocean Park **features** (2) \_\_\_\_\_ animal habitats and fun rides. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ year, thousands of visitors go to the park to see the lovely animals, while many also enjoy going on the exciting rides. People of (4) \_\_\_\_\_ ages can have a great time in the park.

Almost (5) \_\_\_\_\_ children love Disneyland, where fairy tales and cartoon characters come to life. Visitors can enjoy (6) \_\_\_\_\_ the Broadway-style shows and the stunning firework displays. There are also two five-star hotels in the park. Visitors can stay in (7) \_\_\_\_\_ hotel and have an extraordinary **resort** experience.



Most theme parks strive to provide excitement and wonderful experience, but (8) \_\_\_\_\_ is the selling point of Noah's Ark, a Christian-based theme park. There are many different activities and facilities. (9) \_\_\_\_\_ activity is specially designed to spread the message of life and love. The park also provides hotel and hostel **accommodation**; visitors can choose to stay in (10) \_\_\_\_\_ type of room. (11) \_\_\_\_\_ the theme parks mentioned above are worth visiting. Don't miss any of them when you come to Hong Kong!



### Vocabulary:

feature (v.): to include something as an important part

resort (n.): a place where many people go for rest

accommodation (n.): a place to stay in when you are travelling