

B1 ENGLISH

CHAPTER 4 Lesson 3

Grammar

In this lesson you will learn

<i>Grammar: Pronouns and determiners Part 1 (Unit 82-86)</i>	<i>Completed</i>		<i>Your Score</i>
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	
❖ Unit 82: <i>myself/yourself/themselves</i> etc.	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 83: a friend <i>of mine</i> <i>my own</i> house <i>on my own / by myself</i>	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 84: <i>there ...</i> and <i>it ...</i>	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 85: <i>some</i> and <i>any</i>	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 86: <i>no/none/any</i> <i>nothing/nobody</i> etc.	☐	☐	/

myself/yourself/themselves etc.

A

Study this example:

Steve **introduced himself** to the other guests.We use **myself/yourself/himself** etc. (*reflexive pronouns*) when the *subject* and *object* are the same:

Steve introduced himself

subject object

The reflexive pronouns are:

singular (- self)	myself	yourself (one person)	himself/herself/itself
plural (- selves)	ourselves	yourselves (more than one)	themselves

- ☐ I don't want you to pay for me. I'll pay for **myself**. (not I'll pay for me)
- ☐ Amy had a great holiday. **She** really enjoyed **herself**.
- ☐ Do **you** talk to **yourself** sometimes? (said to one person)
- ☐ If you want more to eat, help **yourselves**. (said to more than one person)

Compare:

- ☐ **Lisa** introduced **me** to the other guests.
- ☐ **I** introduced **myself** to the other guests.

B

We do not use **myself** etc. after **feel/relax/concentrate/meet**:

- ☐ I **feel** nervous. I can't **relax**.
- ☐ You need to **concentrate**. (not concentrate yourself)
- ☐ What time shall we **meet** tomorrow?

Normally we do not use **myself** etc. after **wash/shave/dress**:

- ☐ He got up, **washed, shaved and dressed**. (not washed himself etc.)

You can also say **get dressed** (He **got dressed**).

C

Compare **-selves** and **each other**:

- ☐ Kate and Joe stood in front of the mirror and looked at **themselves**.
(= Kate and Joe together looked at Kate and Joe)
- ☐ Kate looked at Joe, and Joe looked at Kate. They looked at **each other**.



themselves



each other

You can use **one another** instead of **each other**:

- ☐ How long have you and Ben known **each other**? or ... known **one another**?
- ☐ Sue and Alice don't like **each other**. or ... don't like **one another**.
- ☐ Do they live near **each other**? or ... near **one another**?

D

We also use **myself/yourself** etc. in another way. For example:

- ☐ 'Who repaired your bike?' 'I repaired it **myself**.'

I repaired it myself = I repaired it, not another person. Here, **myself** is used to emphasise 'I' (= it makes it stronger). Some more examples:

- ☐ I'm not going to do your work for you. **You** can do it **yourself**. (= you, not me)
- ☐ **Let's** paint the house **ourselves**. It will be much cheaper.
- ☐ **The film itself** wasn't very good, but I loved the music.
- ☐ I don't think Lisa will get the job she applied for. **Lisa** doesn't think so **herself**. or **Lisa herself** doesn't think so.

Exercises

82.1 Complete the sentences using **myself/yourself** etc. + these verbs (in the correct form):

blame burn enjoy express hurt ~~introduce~~ put

- Steve introduced himself to the other guests at the party.
- Ben fell down some steps, but fortunately he didn't
- It isn't Sue's fault. She really shouldn't
- Please try and understand how I feel. You have to in my position.
- The children had a great time at the beach. They really
- Be careful! That pan is hot. Don't
- Sometimes I can't say exactly what I mean. I wish I could better.

82.2 Put in **myself/yourself/ourselves** etc. or **me/you/us** etc.

- Amy had a great holiday. She enjoyed herself.
- It's not my fault. You can't blame
- What I did was really bad. I'm ashamed of
- We have a problem. I hope you can help
- 'Can I take another biscuit?' 'Of course. Help!'
- I want you to meet Sarah. I'll introduce to her.
- Don't worry about us. We can take care of
- Don't worry about the children. I'll take care of
- I gave them a key to our house so that they could let in.

82.3 Complete these sentences. Use **myself/yourself** etc. where necessary. Choose from:

concentrate defend dry ~~enjoy~~ feel meet relax ~~shave~~

- Neil grew a beard because he was fed up with shaving.
- Amy had a great holiday. She enjoyed herself.
- I wasn't very well yesterday, but I much better today.
- I climbed out of the swimming pool and with a towel.
- I tried to study, but I couldn't
- If somebody attacks you, you have the right to
- I'm going out with Chris this evening. We're at 7.30.
- You're always rushing. Why don't you sit down and?

82.4 Complete the sentences with **ourselves/themselves** or **each other**.

- How long have you and Ben known each other?
- If people work too hard, they can make ill.
- I need you and you need me. We need
- In Britain friends often give presents at Christmas.
- Some people are selfish. They only think of
- Tracy and I don't see very often these days.
- We couldn't get back into the house. We had locked out.
- They've had an argument. Now they're not speaking to
- We'd never met before, so we introduced to

82.5 Complete the sentences using **myself/yourself** etc. Use the verb in brackets.

- 'Who repaired the bike for you?' 'Nobody. I repaired it myself.' (repair)
- I didn't buy this cake from a shop. I (make)
- 'Who told you Laura was going away?' 'Laura (tell)
- I don't know what they're going to do. I don't think they (know)
- 'Who cuts Paul's hair for him?' 'Nobody. He (cut)
- 'Can you phone Sam for me?' 'Why can't you?' (do)

a friend of mine my own house

on my own / by myself

A a friend of mine / a friend of yours etc.

We say '(a friend) **of mine/yours/his/hers/ours/theirs**'.

A friend of mine = one of my friends:

- ☐ I'm going to a wedding on Saturday. **A friend of mine** is getting married. (*not* a friend of me)
- ☐ We went on holiday with **some friends of ours**. (*not* some friends of us)
- ☐ Harry had an argument with **a neighbour of his**.
- ☐ It was **a good idea of yours** to go to the cinema.

In the same way we say '(a friend) **of my sister's**' / (a friend) **of Tom's**' etc. :

- ☐ That woman over there is **a friend of my sister's**. (= one of my sister's friends)
- ☐ It was **a good idea of Tom's** to go to the cinema.

B my own ... / your own ... etc.

We say **my own / your own / her own** ... etc. :

my own house **your own** car **her own** room
(*not* an own house, an own car etc.)

my own ... / your own ... etc. = something that is only mine/yours, not shared or borrowed:

- ☐ I don't want to share a room with anybody. I want **my own room**.
- ☐ Vicky and Gary would like to have **their own house**.
- ☐ It's a shame that the apartment hasn't got **its own parking space**.
- ☐ It's **my own fault** that I have no money. I buy too many things I don't need.
- ☐ Why do you want to borrow my car? Why don't you use **your own**? (= your own car)

You can also say 'a room **of my own**', 'a house **of your own**', 'problems **of his own**' etc. :

- ☐ I'd like to have a room **of my own**.
- ☐ He won't be able to help you with your problems. He has too many problems **of his own**.

C He cuts his own hair

We also use **own** to say that we do something ourselves instead of somebody else doing it for us. For example:

- ☐ Paul usually cuts **his own hair**.
(= he cuts it himself)
- ☐ I'd like to have a garden so that I could grow **my own vegetables**.
(= grow them myself instead of buying them from shops)



D on my own / by myself

On my own and **by myself** both mean 'alone'. So you can say:

on { my / your
his / her / its
our / their } **own**

or

by { myself / yourself (*singular*)
himself / herself / itself
ourselves / yourselves (*plural*) / themselves }

- ☐ I like living **on my own**. or I like living **by myself**.
- ☐ Some people prefer to live **on their own**. or ... live **by themselves**.
- ☐ Jack was sitting **on his own** in a corner of the cafe. or Jack was sitting **by himself** ...
- ☐ Did you go on holiday **on your own**? or Did you go on holiday **by yourself**?

Exercises

83.1 Change the underlined words and use the structure ... of mine/yours etc.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 I'm meeting <u>one of my friends</u> tonight. | I'm meeting a friend of mine tonight. |
| 2 We met <u>one of your relatives</u> . | We met a |
| 3 Jason borrowed <u>one of my books</u> . | Jason borrowed |
| 4 I met Lisa and <u>some of her friends</u> . | I met Lisa and |
| 5 We had dinner with <u>one of our neighbours</u> . | We had dinner with |
| 6 I went on holiday with <u>two of my friends</u> . | I went on holiday with |
| 7 I met <u>one of Amy's friends</u> at the party. | I met at the party. |
| 8 It's always been <u>one of my ambitions</u> to travel round the world. | It's always been to travel round the world. |

83.2 Complete the sentences using **my own** / **our own** etc. + the following:

bathroom business opinions private beach words

- I share a kitchen, but I have my own bathroom.
- Gary doesn't think like me. He has
- Julia doesn't want to work for other people. She wants to start
- In the test we had to read a story, and then write it in
- We stayed at a luxury hotel by the sea. The hotel had

83.3 Complete the sentences using **my own** / **your own** etc.

- Why do you need to borrow my car? Why don't you use your own car?
- How can you blame me? It's not my fault. It's
- She's always using my ideas. Why can't she use
- Please don't worry about my problems. I'm sure you have
- I can't make his decisions for him. He has to make

83.4 Complete the sentences using **my own** / **your own** etc. Use the verbs in brackets.

- Paul never goes to a barber. He cuts his own hair. (cut)
- Helen doesn't often buy clothes. She likes to (make)
- I'm not going to clean your shoes. You can (clean)
- We don't often buy bread. We usually (bake)
- Jack and Joe are singers. They sing songs written by other people, but they also (write)

83.5 Complete the sentences using **my own** / **your own** etc. or **myself/yourself** etc.

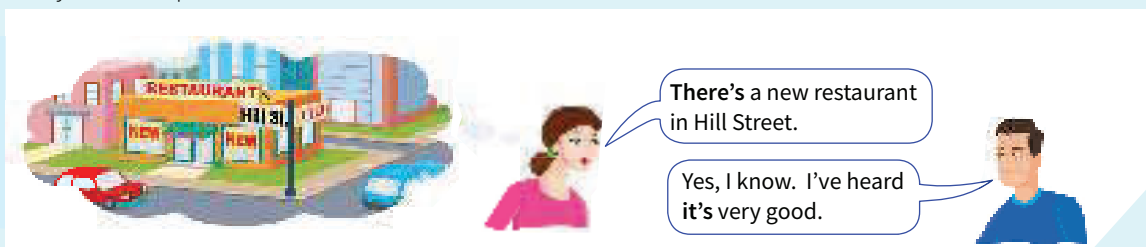
- Did you go on holiday on your own?
- The box was too heavy for me to lift by
- We had no help decorating the apartment. We did it completely on
- Very young children should not go swimming by
- 'Who was Tom with when you saw him?' 'Nobody. He was by
- I don't like strawberries with cream. I like them on
- Do you like working with other people or do you prefer working by?
- I went out with Sally because she didn't want to go out on

83.6 Are these sentences OK? Correct them where necessary.

- Katherine would like to have the own house. ... to have her own house.
- Sam and Chris are colleagues of me.
- I was scared. I didn't want to go out by my own.
- In my last job I had own office.
- He must be lonely. He's always with himself.
- My parents have gone away with some friends of them.
- Are there any countries that produce all own food?

A

Study this example:



We use **there** ... when we talk about something for the first time, to say that it exists:

- ☐ **There's** a new restaurant in Hill Street.
- ☐ I'm sorry I'm late. **There was** a lot of traffic. (*not* It was a lot of traffic)
- ☐ Things are very expensive now. **There has been** a big rise in the cost of living.

It = a specific thing, place, fact, situation etc. :

- ☐ We went to the new restaurant. **It's** very good. (**It** = the restaurant)
- ☐ I wasn't expecting her to call me. **It** was a complete surprise. (**It** = that she called)

Compare **there** and **it**:

- ☐ I like this town. **There's** a lot to do here. **It's** an interesting place.

There also means 'to/at/in that place':

- ☐ The house is unoccupied. **There's** nobody living **there**. (= in the house)

B

You can say:

there will be	there must have been	there is sure to be	there is likely to be
there must be	there should have been	there is bound to be	there is supposed to be
there might be etc.	there would have been etc.	there is going to be	there used to be

- ☐ 'Is **there** a flight to Rome tonight?' 'There **might be**. I'll check online.'
- ☐ If people drove more carefully, **there wouldn't be** so many accidents.
- ☐ I could hear music coming from the house. **There must have been** somebody at home.
- ☐ **There's bound to be** a cafe somewhere near here. (= There's **sure** to be ...)

Compare **there** and **it**:

- ☐ They live on a busy road. **There must be** a lot of noise from the traffic.
They live on a busy road. **It must be** very noisy. (**It** = living on a busy road)
- ☐ **There used to be** a cinema here, but it closed a few years ago.
That building is now a supermarket. **It used to be** a cinema. (**It** = that building)
- ☐ **There's sure to be** a flight to Rome tonight.
There's a flight to Rome tonight, but **it's sure to be** full. (**it** = the flight)

C

We say:

- ☐ **It's** dangerous **to walk in the road**. (*not* To walk in the road is dangerous)

Normally we use **It** ... at the beginning of sentences like this. Some more examples:

- ☐ **It** didn't take us long **to get** here.
- ☐ **It's** a shame **(that) you can't come to the party**.
- ☐ **It's** not worth **waiting any longer**. Let's go.

We also use **it** to talk about distance, time and weather:

- ☐ **How far is it** from here to the airport?
- ☐ **It's a long time** since we last saw you.

Compare **it** and **there**:

- ☐ **It** was **windy**. *but* **There** was a cold wind.

Exercises

84.1 Put in **there is/was** or **it is/was**. Some sentences are questions (**is there ... ? / was it ... ?** etc.) and some are negative (**there isn't / it wasn't** etc.).

- 1 The journey took a long time. There was a lot of traffic.
- 2 What's the new restaurant like? Is it good?
- 3 something wrong with the washing machine. It's not working properly.
- 4 I wanted to visit the museum yesterday, but enough time.
- 5 What's that new building over there? a hotel?
- 6 How can we get across the river? a bridge?
- 7 A few days ago a big storm, which caused a lot of damage.
- 8 I can't find my phone. in my bag – I just looked.
- 9 anything interesting on TV, so I turned it off.
- 10 often very cold here, but much snow.
- 11 I couldn't see anything. completely dark.
- 12 '..... a bookshop near here?' 'Yes, one in Hudson Street.'
- 13 difficult to get a job right now. a lot of unemployment.
- 14 When we got to the cinema, a queue outside. a very long queue, so we decided not to wait.

84.2 Read the first sentence and then write a sentence beginning **There ...**.

- 1 The roads were busy yesterday. There was a lot of traffic.
- 2 This soup is very salty. There in the soup.
- 3 The box was empty. in the box.
- 4 About 50 people came to the meeting. at the meeting.
- 5 The film is very violent.
- 6 I like this town – it's lively.

84.3 Complete the sentences. Use **there would be**, **there used to be** etc. Choose from:

won't may ~~would~~ wouldn't should used to is going to

- 1 If people drove more carefully, there would be fewer accidents.
- 2 'Do we have any eggs?' 'I'm not sure. some in the fridge.'
- 3 I think everything will be OK. any problems.
- 4 Look at those clouds. a storm. I'm sure of it.
- 5 There isn't a school in the village. one, but it closed a few years ago.
- 6 People drive too fast on this road. I think a speed limit.
- 7 If people weren't so aggressive, any wars.

84.4 Are these sentences OK? Change **it** to **there** where necessary.

- 1 They live on a busy road. It must be a lot of noise. There must be a lot of noise.
- 2 It's a long way from my house to the nearest shop. OK
- 3 After the lecture it will be an opportunity to ask questions.
- 4 Why was she so unfriendly? It must have been a reason.
- 5 I like where I live, but it would be nicer to live by the sea.
- 6 How long is it since you last went to the theatre?
- 7 It used to be a lot of tourists here, but not many come now.
- 8 My phone won't work here. It's no signal.
- 9 It was Ken's birthday yesterday. We had a party.
- 10 We won't have any problem parking the car. It's sure to be a car park somewhere.
- 11 I'm sorry about what happened. It was my fault.
- 12 I was told that it would be somebody to meet me at the station, but it wasn't anybody.

some and any

- A** In general we use **some** (also **somebody/someone/something**) in positive sentences and **any** (also **anybody** etc.) in negative sentences:

some

- ☐ We **bought some** flowers.
- ☐ He's busy. He **has some** work to do.
- ☐ There's **somebody** at the door.
- ☐ I **want something** to eat.

any

- ☐ We **didn't** buy **any** flowers.
- ☐ He's lazy. He **never** does **any** work.
- ☐ There **isn't anybody** at the door.
- ☐ I **don't** want **anything** to eat.

We use **any** in the following sentences because the meaning is negative:

- ☐ She went out **without any** money. (she **didn't** take **any** money with her)
- ☐ He **refused** to eat **anything**. (he **didn't** eat **anything**)
- ☐ It's a very easy exam. **Hardly anybody** fails. (= almost **nobody** fails)

- B** We use both **some** and **any** in questions. We use **some/somebody/something** to talk about a person or thing that we know exists, or we think exists:

- ☐ Are you waiting for **somebody**? (I think you are waiting for somebody)

We use **some** in questions when we ask for or offer things:

- ☐ Can I have **some** sugar, please? (there is probably some sugar that I can have)
- ☐ Would you like **something** to eat? (there is something to eat)

But in most questions, we use **any**. We do not know if the thing or person exists:

- ☐ Do you have **any** luggage? (maybe you do, maybe not)
- ☐ Is there **anybody** in the house? (maybe there is, maybe not)

- C** You can use **if + any**:

- ☐ Let me know **if** you need **anything**.
- ☐ **If anyone** has **any** questions, I'll be pleased to answer them.

The following sentences have the idea of **if**:

- ☐ I'm sorry for **any** trouble I've caused. (= **if** I have caused **any** trouble)
- ☐ The police want to speak to **anyone** who saw the accident. (= **if** there is **anyone**)

- D** We also use **any** with the meaning 'it doesn't matter which':

- ☐ You can take **any** bus. They all go to the centre. (= it doesn't matter which bus you take)
- ☐ Come and see me **any** time you want.

We use **anybody/anyone/anything/anywhere** in the same way:

- ☐ We forgot to lock the door. **Anybody** could have come in.

Compare **some-** and **any-**:

- ☐ A: I'm hungry. I want **something** to eat.
B: What would you like?
A: I don't mind. **Anything**. (= it doesn't matter what)
- ☐ B: Let's go out **somewhere**.
A: Where shall we go?
B: **Anywhere**. I just want to go out.

- E** **Somebody/someone/anybody/anyone** are singular words:

- ☐ **Someone** is here to see you.

But we use **they/them/their** after these words:

- ☐ **Someone** has forgotten **their** umbrella. (= his or her umbrella)
- ☐ If **anybody** wants to leave early, **they** can. (= he or she can)

Exercises

85.1 Put in **some** or **any**.

- 1 We didn't buy any flowers.
- 2 Tonight I'm going out with friends of mine.
- 3 Have you seen good movies recently?
- 4 I'd like information about what there is to see in this town.
- 5 I didn't have money. I had to borrow
- 6 You can use your card to withdraw money at cash machine.
- 7 Those apples look nice. Shall we get?
- 8 With the special tourist train ticket, you can travel on train you like.
- 9 'Can I have more coffee, please?' 'Sure. Help yourself.'
- 10 If there are words you don't understand, look them up in a dictionary.
- 11 We wanted to buy grapes, but they didn't have in the shop.

85.2 Complete the sentences with **some-** or **any-** + **-body/-thing/-where**.

- 1 I was too surprised to say anything.
- 2 There's at the door. Can you go and see who it is?
- 3 Does mind if I open the window?
- 4 I can't drive and I don't know about cars.
- 5 You must be hungry. Why don't I get you to eat?
- 6 Emma is very tolerant. She never complains about
- 7 There was hardly on the beach. It was almost deserted.
- 8 Let's go away. Let's go warm and sunny.
- 9 I'm going out now. If asks where I am, tell them you don't know.
- 10 Why are you looking under the bed? Have you lost?
- 11 This is a no-parking area. who parks their car here will have to pay a fine.
- 12 Quick, let's go! There's coming and I don't want to see us.
- 13 They stay at home all the time. They never seem to go
- 14 Jonathan stood up and left the room without saying
- 15 'Can I ask you?' 'Sure. What do you want to ask?'
- 16 Sarah was upset about and refused to talk to
- 17 I need to translate. Is there here who speaks English?
- 18 Sue is very secretive. She never tells (2 words)

85.3 Complete the sentences. Use **any** (+ noun) or **anybody/anything/anywhere**.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Which bus do I have to take? | <u>Any bus</u> . They all go to the centre. |
| 2 When shall we meet? Monday? | I don't mind. next week will be OK for me. |
| 3 What do you want to eat? | I don't mind. Whatever you have. |
| 4 Who shall I invite to the party? | It's your party. You can invite you want. |
| 5 What sort of job are you looking for? | It doesn't matter what it is. |
| 6 Where shall I sit? | It's up to you. You can sit you like. |
| 7 Is this machine difficult to use? | No, it's easy. can learn to use it very quickly. |

A no and none

We use **no** + *noun* (**no bus**, **no shops** etc.).

no = **not a** or **not any**:

- ☐ We had to walk home. There was **no bus**. (= There **wasn't a** bus.)
- ☐ Sarah will have **no trouble** finding a job. (= Sarah **won't** have **any** trouble ...)
- ☐ There were **no shops** open. (= There **weren't any** shops open.)

You can use **no** + *noun* at the beginning of a sentence:

- ☐ **No reason** was given for the change of plan.

We use **none** *without* a noun:

- ☐ 'How much money do you have?' '**None**.' (= no money)
- ☐ All the tickets have been sold. There are **none** left. (= no tickets left)

Or we use **none of** ...:

- ☐ This money is all yours. **None of it** is mine.

Compare **no**, **none** and **any**:

- ☐ I have **no luggage**.
- ☐ 'How much luggage do you have?' '**None**.' or 'I **don't** have **any**.'

After **none of** + *plural* (**none of the students**, **none of them** etc.) the verb can be singular or plural:

- ☐ None of the students **were** happy. or None of the students **was** happy.

B nothing nobody/no-one nowhere

You can use these words at the beginning of a sentence or alone (as answers to questions):

- ☐ 'What's going to happen?' '**Nobody** knows. / **No-one** knows.'
- ☐ 'What happened?' '**Nothing**.'
- ☐ 'Where are you going?' '**Nowhere**. I'm staying here.'

You can also use these words after a verb, especially after **be** and **have**:

- ☐ The house is empty. There's **nobody** living there.
- ☐ We **had nothing** to eat.

nothing/nobody etc. = **not** + **anything/anybody** etc.:

- ☐ I said **nothing**. = I **didn't** say **anything**.
- ☐ Jane told **nobody** about her plans. = Jane **didn't** tell **anybody** about her plans.
- ☐ They have **nowhere** to live. = They **don't** have **anywhere** to live.

With **nothing/nobody** etc., we do *not* use a negative verb (**isn't**, **didn't** etc.):

- ☐ I **said** nothing. (*not* I **didn't** say nothing)

C After **nobody/no-one** you can use **they/them/their** (see also Unit 85E):

- ☐ **Nobody** is perfect, are **they**? (= is he or she perfect?)
- ☐ **No-one** did what I asked **them** to do. (= him or her)
- ☐ **Nobody** in the class did **their** homework. (= his or her homework)

D Sometimes **any/anything/anybody** etc. means 'it doesn't matter which/what/who' (see Unit 85D). Compare **no-** and **any-**:

- ☐ There was **no** bus, so we walked home.
You can take **any** bus. They all go to the centre. (= it doesn't matter which bus)
- ☐ 'What do you want to eat?' '**Nothing**. I'm not hungry.'
I'm so hungry. I could eat **anything**. (= it doesn't matter what)
- ☐ It's a difficult job. **Nobody** wants to do it.
It's a very easy job. **Anybody** can do it. (= it doesn't matter who)

Exercises

86.1 Complete these sentences with **no**, **none** or **any**.

- 1 It was a public holiday, so there were shops open.
- 2 I don't have money. Can you lend me some?
- 3 We had to walk home. There were taxis.
- 4 We had to walk home. There weren't taxis.
- 5 'How many eggs do we have?' '..... Shall I get some?'
- 6 There's nowhere to cross the river. There's bridge.
- 7 We took a few pictures, but of them were very good.
- 8 'Did you take lots of pictures?' 'No, I didn't take
- 9 I had to do what I did. I had alternative.
- 10 I don't like of this furniture. It's horrible.
- 11 We cancelled the party because of the people we invited were able to come.
- 12 Everyone knows they are getting married. It's secret.
- 13 The two books are exactly the same. There isn't difference.
- 14 'Do you know where Chris is?' 'I'm sorry. I have idea.'

86.2 Answer these questions using **none/nobody/nothing/nowhere**.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | What did you do at the weekend? | <u>Nothing</u> It was very boring. |
| 2 | Who are you waiting for? | I'm just standing here. |
| 3 | How much bread did you buy? | We already have enough. |
| 4 | Where are you going? | I'm staying here. |
| 5 | How many books have you read this year? | I don't read books. |
| 6 | How much does it cost to get into the museum? | It's free. |

Now answer the same questions using **any/anybody/anything/anywhere**.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| 7 (1) <u>I didn't do anything.</u> | 10 (4) |
| 8 (2) I'm | 11 (5) |
| 9 (3) I | 12 (6) |

86.3 Complete these sentences with **no-** or **any-** + **-body/-thing/-where**.

- 1 I don't want anything to drink. I'm not thirsty.
- 2 The bus was completely empty. There was on it.
- 3 'Where did you go for your holidays?' '..... I didn't go away.'
- 4 'Can you smell gas?' 'No, I can't smell
- 5 Everybody seemed satisfied. complained.
- 6 Let's go away. We can go you like.
- 7 The town is still the same as it was years ago. has changed.
- 8 'What did you buy?' '..... I couldn't find I wanted.'
- 9 There was complete silence in the room. said

86.4 Which is right?

- 1 She didn't tell nobody / anybody about her plans. (anybody is correct)
- 2 The accident looked bad, but fortunately nobody / anybody was seriously injured.
- 3 I looked out of the window, but I couldn't see no-one / anyone.
- 4 The exam is very easy. Nobody / Anybody can pass it.
- 5 'What's in that box?' 'Nothing / Anything. It's empty.'
- 6 The future is uncertain. Nothing / Anything is possible.
- 7 I don't know nothing / anything about economics.
- 8 I'll try and answer no / any questions you ask me.
- 9 'Who were you talking to just now?' 'No-one / Anyone. I wasn't talking to no-one / anyone.'