

B1 ENGLISH

CHAPTER 4 Lesson 4

Grammar

In this lesson you will learn

<i>Grammar: Pronouns and derteminers Part 2 (Unit 87-91)</i>	<i>Completed</i>		<i>Your Score</i>
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	
❖ Unit 87: <i>much, many, little, few, a lot, plenty</i>	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 88: <i>all / all of most / most of no / none of</i> etc.	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 89: <i>both / both of neither / neither of either / either of</i>	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 90: <i>all every whole</i>	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 91: <i>each</i> and <i>every</i>	☐	☐	/

much, many, little, few, a lot, plenty

A

We use **much** and **little** with *uncountable* nouns:

much luck **much** time **little** energy **little** money

We use **many** and **few** with *plural* nouns:

many friends **many** people **few** cars **few** children

We use **a lot of** / **lots of** / **plenty of** with both *uncountable* and *plural* nouns:

a lot of luck **lots of** time **plenty of** money
a lot of friends **lots of** people **plenty of** ideas

plenty = more than enough:

- ☐ There's no need to hurry. We've got **plenty of** time.
- ☐ There's **plenty to do** in this town.

B

Much is unusual in positive sentences (especially in spoken English). Compare:

- ☐ We **didn't** spend **much** money. *but* We **spent a lot of** money.
- ☐ **Do you see** David **much**? *but* I **see** David **a lot**.

But we use **too much** / **so much** / **as much** in positive sentences:

- ☐ We **spent too much** money.

We use **many** and **a lot of** in all kinds of sentences:

- ☐ **Many** people drive too fast. *or* **A lot of** people drive too fast.
- ☐ Do you know **many** people? *or* Do you know **a lot of** people?
- ☐ There aren't **many** tourists here. *or* There aren't **a lot of** tourists here.

Note that we say **many years** / **many weeks** / **many days**:

- ☐ We've lived here for **many years**. (*not usually* a lot of years)

C

little = not much, **few** = not many:

- ☐ Gary is very busy with his job. He has **little time** for other things.
(= not much time, less time than he would like)
- ☐ Vicky doesn't like living in London. She has **few friends** there.
(= not many friends, not as many as she would like)

We often use **very little** and **very few**:

- ☐ Gary has **very little time** for other things.
- ☐ Vicky has **very few friends** in London.

D

a little = some, a small amount:

- ☐ Let's go and have coffee. We have **a little time** before the train leaves.
(**a little time** = some time, enough time to have a coffee)
- ☐ 'Do you speak English?' '**A little**.' (so we can talk a bit)

a few = some, a small number:

- ☐ I enjoy my life here. I have **a few friends** and we meet quite often.
(**a few friends** = not many, but enough to have a good time)
- ☐ 'When was the last time you saw Clare?' '**A few days ago**.' (= 3 or 4 days ago)

E

Compare **little** and **a little**, **few** and **a few**:

- ☐ He spoke **little English**, so it was difficult to communicate with him.
He spoke **a little English**, so we were able to communicate with him.
- ☐ She's lucky. She has **few problems**. (= not many problems)
Things are not going so well for her. She has **a few problems**. (= some problems)

We say **only a little** (*not only little*) and **only a few** (*not only few*):

- ☐ Hurry! We **only** have **a little time**. (= some, but not much time)
- ☐ The village was small. There were **only a few** houses. (= some but not many houses)

Exercises

87.1 In some of these sentences **much** is incorrect or unnatural. Change **much** to **many** or **a lot (of)** where necessary. Write '**OK**' if the sentence is correct.

- 1 We didn't eat much. OK
- 2 My mother drinks much tea. My mother drinks a lot of tea.
- 3 Be quick. We don't have much time.
- 4 It cost much to repair the car.
- 5 Did it cost much to repair the car?
- 6 You have much luggage. Let me help you.
- 7 There wasn't much traffic this morning.
- 8 I don't know much people in this town.
- 9 Do you eat much fruit?
- 10 Mike likes travelling. He travels much.

87.2 Complete the sentences using **plenty of ...** or **plenty to ...**. Choose from:

hotels learn money room see ~~time~~

- 1 There's no need to hurry. There's plenty of time.
- 2 He has no financial problems. He has
- 3 Come and sit with us. There's
- 4 She knows a lot, but she still has
- 5 It's an interesting town to visit. There
- 6 I'm sure we'll find somewhere to stay.

87.3 Put in **much/many/little/few** (one word only).

- 1 She isn't popular. She has few friends.
- 2 Anna is very busy these days. She has free time.
- 3 Did you take pictures at the wedding?
- 4 This is a modern city. There are old buildings.
- 5 The weather has been very dry recently. We've had rain.
- 6 I don't know London well. I haven't been there for years.
- 7 The two cars are similar. There is difference between them.
- 8 I'm not very busy today. I don't have to do.
- 9 It's a wonderful place to live. There are better places to be.

87.4 Which is right?

- 1 She's lucky. She has few problems / ~~a few problems~~. (few problems is correct)
- 2 Can you lend me few dollars / a few dollars?
- 3 It was the middle of the night, so there was little traffic / a little traffic.
- 4 They got married few years ago / a few years ago.
- 5 I can't give you a decision yet. I need little time / a little time to think.
- 6 I don't know much Russian – only few words / only a few words.
- 7 It was a surprise that he won the game. Few people / A few people expected him to win.

87.5 Put in **little** / **a little** / **few** / **a few**.

- 1 Gary is very busy with his job. He has little time for other things.
- 2 Listen carefully. I'm going to give you advice.
- 3 Do you mind if I ask you questions?
- 4 It's not a very interesting place, so tourists visit.
- 5 I don't think Amy would be a good teacher. She has patience.
- 6 'Would you like milk in your coffee?' 'Yes,, please.'
- 7 This is a boring place to live. There's to do.
- 8 I know Hong Kong quite well. I've been there times.
- 9 There were only people at the meeting.
- 10 'Did you do all this work on your own?' 'No, I had help from my friends.'

A

all	some	any	most	much	many	(a) little	(a) few	no
-----	------	-----	------	------	------	------------	---------	----

You can use these words with a noun (**some food** / **few books** etc.):

- ☐ **All cars** have wheels.
- ☐ **Some cars** can go faster than others.
- ☐ **Many people** drive too fast.
- ☐ I go away **most weekends**.
- ☐ I feel really tired. I've got **no energy**.

We do not say 'all of cars', 'some of people' etc. (see Section B):

- ☐ **Some people** learn more easily than others. (*not* Some of people)

B

all	half	some	any	most	much	many	(a) little	(a) few	none
-----	------	------	-----	------	------	------	------------	---------	------

You can use these words with **of** (**some of** / **most of** etc.):

some of	+	the ...	my ...
most of		this ...	these ...
none of etc.		that ...	those ... etc.

So you can say:

some **of the people**, some **of those people** (*but not* some of people)
 most **of my time**, most **of the time** (*but not* most of time)

- ☐ **Some of the people I work with** are very strange.
- ☐ **None of this money** is mine.
- ☐ Have you read **any of these books**?
- ☐ I was ill yesterday. I spent **most of the day** in bed.

You don't need **of** after **all** or **half**. So you can say:

- ☐ **All my friends** live near here. *or* All **of** my friends ...
- ☐ **Half this money** is mine. *or* Half **of** this money ...

Compare:

- ☐ **All flowers** are beautiful. (= all flowers in general)
- ☐ **All (of) these flowers** are beautiful. (= a specific group of flowers)
- ☐ **Most problems** have a solution. (= most problems in general)
- We were able to solve **most of the problems we had**. (= a specific group of problems)

C

You can use **all of** / **some of** / **none of** etc. + **it/us/you/them**:

all of	+	it us you them
some of		
any of		
most of		
none of		
etc.		

- ☐ A: Do you like this music?
B: **Some of it**. Not **all of it**.
- ☐ A: How many of these people do you know?
B: **None of them**. / **A few of them**.
- ☐ Do **any of you** want to come to a party tonight?
(*said to more than 2 people*)

We say: **all of us** / **all of you** / **half of it** / **half of them** etc. You need **of** before **it/us/you/them**:

- ☐ **All of us** were late. (*not* all us)
- ☐ I haven't finished the book yet. I've only read **half of it**. (*not* half it)

D

We also use **some/most** etc. alone, *without* a noun:

- ☐ Some cars have four doors and **some** have two.
- ☐ A few of the shops were open, but **most** (of them) were closed.
- ☐ Half this money is mine, and **half** (of it) is yours. (*not* the half)

Exercises

88.1 Put in **of** where necessary. Leave the space empty if the sentence is already complete.

- All ~~—~~ cars have wheels. (*the sentence is already complete*)
- None **of** this money is mine.
- There were problems at the airport and some flights were cancelled.
- Some the films I've seen recently have been very violent.
- Joe never goes to museums. He says that all museums are boring.
- I think some people watch too much TV.
- Do you want any these magazines or can I throw them away?
- Kate has lived in London most her life.
- Joe has lived in Chicago all his life.
- Most days I get up before 7 o'clock.
- I usually have a little sugar in my coffee.
- They won the lottery a few years ago, but they've spent most the money.

88.2 Choose from the list and complete the sentences. Use **of** (**some of** / **most of** etc.) where necessary.

accidents	European countries	my dinner	the players
birds	her friends	my spare time	the population
cars	her opinions	the buildings	these books

- I haven't read many **of these books** .
- All **cars** have wheels.
- I spend much gardening.
- Many are caused by bad driving.
- It's a historic town. Many are over 400 years old.
- When Emily got married, she kept it a secret. She didn't tell any
- Not many people live in the north of the country. Most live in the south.
- Not all can fly. For example, the penguin can't fly.
- Our team played badly and lost the game. None played well.
- Emma and I have different ideas. I don't agree with many
- Sarah travels a lot in Europe. She has been to most
- I had no appetite. I could only eat half

88.3 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

- The building was damaged in the explosion. All **the windows** were broken.
- We argue sometimes, but get on well most of
- I went to the cinema by myself. None of wanted to come.
- The test was hard. I could only answer half
- Some of you took at the wedding were really good.
- 'Did you spend all I gave you?' 'No, there's some left.'

88.4 Complete the sentences. Use:

all of / **some of** / **none of** + **it/them/us** (**all of it** / **some of them** etc.)

- These books are all Sarah's. **None of them** belong to me.
- 'How many of these books have you read?' '..... Every one.'
- We all got wet in the rain because had an umbrella.
- Some of this money is yours and is mine.
- Many of my friends have travelled a lot, but has ever been to Africa.
- Not all the tourists in the group were Spanish. were French.
- I watched most of the film, but not
- He told us his life story, but was true. It was all invented.

both / both of neither / neither of either / either of

A

We use **both/neither/either** for *two* things.

You can use these words with a *noun* (**both books**, **neither book** etc.).

For example, you are going out to eat. There are two possible restaurants. You say:

- ☐ **Both restaurants** are good. (*not* the both restaurants)
- ☐ **Neither restaurant** is expensive.
- ☐ We can go to **either restaurant**. I don't mind. (= one or the other, it doesn't matter which)
- ☐ I haven't been to **either restaurant** before. (= not one or the other)

You can also use **both/neither/either** without a noun:

- ☐ 'Which do you prefer, basketball or tennis?' 'It's hard to say. I like **both**.'
- ☐ 'Is your friend British or American?' '**Neither**. She's Australian.'
- ☐ 'Do you want tea or coffee?' '**Either**. I don't mind.'

B

both of ... / neither of ... / either of ...

We use **both of / neither of / either of + the/these/my/Tom's ...** etc. So we say 'both of **the** restaurants', 'both of **those** restaurants' etc. (*but not* both of restaurants):

- ☐ **Both of these** restaurants are good.
- ☐ **Neither of the** restaurants we went to was expensive.
- ☐ I haven't been to **either of those** restaurants.

You don't need **of** after **both**. So you can say:

- ☐ **Both of these** restaurants are good. *or* **Both these** restaurants are good.

We also use **both of / neither of / either of + us/you/them**:

- ☐ (*talking to two people*) Can **either of you** speak Russian?
- ☐ I asked two people how to get to the station, but **neither of them** knew.

We say '**both of**' before **us/you/them** (you need to use **of**):

- ☐ **Both of us** were tired. (*not* Both us were ...)

After **neither of ...** a verb can be singular or plural:

- ☐ Neither of them **is** at home. *or* Neither of them **are** at home.

C

You can say:

both ... and ...

- ☐ **Both** Chris **and** Paul were late.
- ☐ I was **both** tired **and** hungry when I arrived home.

neither ... nor ...

- ☐ **Neither** Chris **nor** Paul came to the party.
- ☐ There was an accident outside our house, but we **neither** saw **nor** heard anything.

either ... or ...

- ☐ I'm not sure where Maria's from. She's **either** Spanish **or** Italian.
- ☐ **Either** you apologise, **or** I'll never speak to you again.

D

Compare **either/neither/both** (two things) and **any/none/all** (more than two):

- ☐ There are **two** good hotels here.
You could stay at **either** of them.

- ☐ We tried **two** hotels.
{ **Neither** of them had a room.
 Both of them were full.

- ☐ There are **many** good hotels here.
You could stay at **any** of them.

- ☐ We tried **a lot of** hotels.
{ **None** of them had a room.
 All of them were full.

Exercises

89.1 Complete the sentences with **both/neither/either**.

- 1 'Do you want tea or coffee?' ' Either . I really don't mind.'
- 2 'What day is it today – the 18th or the 19th?' '.....' . It's the 20th.'
- 3 A: Where did you go on your trip – Korea or Japan?
B: We went to A week in Korea and a week in Japan.
- 4 'Shall we sit in the corner or by the window?' '.....' . I don't mind.'
- 5 'Where's Lisa? Is she at work or at home?' '.....' . She's away on holiday.'
- 6 'Is it true that Kate speaks Spanish and Arabic?' 'Yes, she speaks fluently.'

89.2 Complete the sentences with **both/neither/either**. Use **of** where necessary.

- 1 Both my parents are from Egypt.
- 2 To get to the town centre, you can walk along the river or you can go along the road.
You can go way.
- 3 I went to Carl's house twice, but times he wasn't at home.
- 4 Tom's parents is English. His father is Polish and his mother is Italian.
- 5 I saw an accident this morning. One car drove into the back of another. Fortunately
..... driver was injured, but cars were badly damaged.
- 6 I have two sisters and a brother. My brother is working, but my sisters are still at school.

89.3 Complete the sentences with **both/neither/either + of us / of them**.

- 1 I asked two people how to get to the station, but neither of them knew.
- 2 I was invited to two parties last week, but I couldn't go to
- 3 There were two windows in the room. It was very warm, so I opened
- 4 Sam and I often play tennis, but we're not very good. can play well.
- 5 I tried two bookshops for the book I wanted to buy, but had it.

89.4 Write sentences with **both ... and ... / neither ... nor ... / either ... or ...**.

- 1 Chris was late. So was Pat. Both Chris and Pat were late.
- 2 He didn't say hello, and he didn't smile. He neither said hello nor smiled.
- 3 It was a boring movie. It was long too.
The movie
- 4 Joe doesn't have a car. Sam doesn't have one either.
.....
- 5 Emily speaks German and she speaks Russian too.
.....
- 6 Ben doesn't watch TV and he doesn't read newspapers.
Ben
- 7 Is that man's name Richard? Or is it Robert? It's one of the two.
That man's name
- 8 I don't have time to go on holiday. And I don't have the money.
I have
- 9 We can leave today or we can leave tomorrow – whichever you prefer.
We

89.5 Complete the sentences with **neither/either/none/any**.

- 1 We tried a lot of hotels, but none of them had a room.
- 2 Sam has two sisters, but I haven't met of them.
- 3 Emily has four brothers, but I haven't met of them.
- 4 There were a few shops in the street, but of them was open.
- 5 Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey – have you been to of these countries?
- 6 I could meet you next Monday or Thursday. Would of those days suit you?
- 7 Mark and I couldn't get into the house because of us had a key.

A everybody/everyone/everything and all

We say:

- ☐ **Everybody** was happy. or **Everyone** was happy. (*not* all were happy)
- ☐ He thinks he knows **everything**. (*not* knows all)
- ☐ Our holiday was a disaster. **Everything** went wrong. (*not* all went wrong)

We do not often use **all** *alone* in this way. We do not say 'all were happy', 'he knows all' etc.

We use **all** in the following ways:

- | | |
|---|--|
| all + noun (all cars , all my money etc.) | ☐ All my friends were happy. |
| all of + us/you/them | ☐ All of us were happy. |
| we/you/they ... all ... (see also Unit 110D) | ☐ We were all happy. |
| all about ... | ☐ He knows all about computers . |
| all ... = the only thing(s) | ☐ All I've eaten today is a banana.
(= the only thing I've eaten today) |

B whole and all

Whole = complete, entire. We use **whole** mostly with *singular* nouns:

- ☐ Did you read **the whole book**? (= all the book, not just a part of it)
- ☐ Emily has lived **her whole life** in the same town.
- ☐ I was so hungry, I ate **a whole packet** of biscuits. (= a complete packet)

We do not normally use **whole** with *uncountable* nouns (**water, food, money** etc.).

We say:

- ☐ Did you spend **all the money** I gave you? (*not* the whole money)
- ☐ I read **all the information** carefully. (*not* the whole information)

We use **the/my/a** etc. before **whole**. Compare **whole** and **all**:

- ☐ I read **the whole** book. *but* I read **all the** information.

C every day / all day / the whole day

We use **every** to say how often something happens (**every day** / **every ten minutes** etc.):

- ☐ When we were on holiday, we went to the beach **every day**. (*not* all days)
- ☐ The bus service is excellent. There's a bus **every ten minutes**.
- ☐ We don't see each other very often – about **every six months**.

All day or **the whole day** = the complete day from beginning to end:

- ☐ We spent **all day** on the beach. or We spent **the whole day** ...
- ☐ Dan was very quiet. He didn't say a word **all evening**. or ... **the whole evening**.

Note that we say **all day** (*not* all the day), **all week** (*not* all the week) etc.

Compare **all the time** and **every time**:

- ☐ They never go out. They are at home **all the time**. (= always, continuously)
- ☐ **Every time** I see you, you look different. (= each time, on every occasion)

D Every/everybody/everyone/everything are singular words, so we use a singular verb:

- ☐ **Every seat** in the theatre **was** taken.
- ☐ **Everybody has** arrived. (*not* have arrived)

But we use **they/them/their** after **everybody/everyone**:

- ☐ **Everybody** said **they** enjoyed **themselves**. (= everybody enjoyed himself or herself)

Exercises

90.1 Complete these sentences with **all**, **everything** or **everybody/everyone**.

- 1 It was a good party. Everybody had a great time.
- 2 All I've eaten today is a banana.
- 3 has their faults. Nobody is perfect.
- 4 Nothing has changed. is the same as it was.
- 5 Kate told me about her new job. It sounds interesting.
- 6 Can write their names on a piece of paper, please?
- 7 Why are you always thinking about money? Money isn't
- 8 I'm really exhausted. I want to do is sleep.
- 9 When the fire alarm rang, left the building immediately.
- 10 Amy didn't say where she was going. she said was that she was going away.
- 11 We have completely different opinions. I disagree with she says.
- 12 We all did well in the exam. in our class passed.
- 13 We all did well in the exam. of us passed.
- 14 Why are you so lazy? Why do you expect me to do for you?

90.2 Write sentences with **whole**.

- 1 I read the book from beginning to end. I read the whole book.
- 2 Everyone in the team played well.
The
- 3 Paul opened a box of chocolates. He started eating. When he finished, there were no chocolates left in the box. He ate
- 4 The police came to the house. They were looking for something. They searched everywhere, every room. They
- 5 Everyone in Ed and Jane's family plays tennis. Ed and Jane play, and so do all their children.
The
- 6 Sarah worked from early in the morning until late in the evening.
.....
- 7 Jack and Lisa had a week's holiday by the sea. It rained from the beginning of the week to the end of the week. It

Now write sentences 6 and 7 again using **all** instead of **whole**.

- 8 (6) Sarah
- 9 (7)

90.3 Complete these sentences using **every** with the following:

five minutes ten minutes four hours six months four years

- 1 The bus service is very good. There's a bus every ten minutes.
- 2 Tom is ill. He has some medicine. He has to take it
- 3 The Olympic Games take place
- 4 We live near a busy airport. A plane flies over our house
- 5 Martin goes to the dentist for a check-up

90.4 Which is right?

- 1 Did you spend ~~the whole money~~ / all the money I gave you? (all the money is correct)
- 2 Eve works every day / all days except Sunday.
- 3 I'm tired. I've been working hard all the day / all day.
- 4 It was a terrible fire. Whole building / The whole building was destroyed.
- 5 It's a very sad song. Every time / All the time I hear it, it makes me cry.
- 6 I don't like the weather here. It rains every time / all the time.
- 7 When I was on holiday, all my luggage / my whole luggage was stolen.

each and every

A

Each and **every** are similar. Often it is possible to use **each** or **every**:

- ☐ **Each** time I see you, you look different. *or* **Every** time I see you ...

But **each** and **every** are not exactly the same.

We use **each** when we think of things separately, one by one.

- ☐ Study **each sentence** carefully.
(= study the sentences one by one)

each = X + X + X + X

Each is more usual for a small number:

- ☐ There were four books on the table.
Each book was a different colour.
☐ (*in a card game*) At the beginning of the game, **each player** has three cards.

We use **every** when we think of things as a group. The meaning is similar to **all**.

- ☐ **Every window** in the house was open.
(= all the windows in the house)

every =



Every is more usual for a large number:

- ☐ Kate loves reading. She has read **every book** in the library. (= all the books)
☐ I'd like to visit **every country** in the world. (= all the countries)

Each (but not **every**) can be used for two things:

- ☐ In football, **each team** has eleven players. (*not every team*)

We use **every** (not **each**) to say how often something happens:

- ☐ 'How often do you use your car?' '**Every day**.' (*not Each day*)
☐ There's a bus **every ten minutes**. (*not each ten minutes*)

B

Compare the structures we use with **each** and **every**.

We use **each** with or without a noun:

- ☐ None of the rooms are the same.
Each room is different. *or*
Each is different.

Or you can use **each one**:

- ☐ **Each one** is different.

We say **each of (the/these/them ... etc.)**:

- ☐ **Each of the** books was a different colour. (*not each of books*)
☐ **Each of them** was a different colour.
☐ Read **each of these** sentences carefully.

We use **every** with a noun:

- ☐ She's read **every book** in the library.

We don't use **every** alone, but you can say **every one**:

- ☐ A: Have you read all these books?
B: Yes, **every one**.

We say **every one of ... (but not every of)**:

- ☐ I've read **every one of those** books.
(*not every of those books*)
☐ I've read **every one of them**.

C

We also use **each** in the middle of a sentence. For example:

- ☐ The students were **each** given a book. (= Each student was given a book.)

We say **a dollar each, ten pounds each** etc.:

- ☐ These oranges are **40 pence each**. (**each** = for one orange)

D

everyone and **every one**

Everyone (one word) is only for people (= everybody).

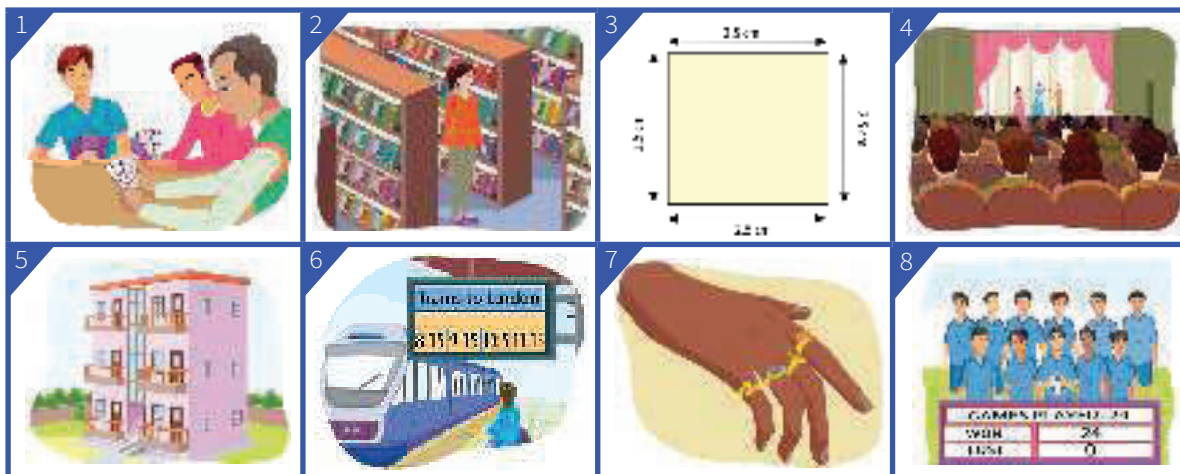
- ☐ **Everyone** enjoyed the party. (= **Everybody** ...)

Every one (two words) is for things or people:

- ☐ Sarah is invited to lots of parties and she goes to **every one**. (= to **every party**)

Exercises

91.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with **each** or **every**.



- 1 Each player has three cards.
- 2 Kate has read every book in the library.
- 3 side of a square is the same length.
- 4 seat in the theatre was taken.
- 5 There are six apartments in the building. one has a balcony.
- 6 There's a train to London hour.
- 7 She was wearing four rings – one on finger.
- 8 Our football team is playing well. We've won game this season.

91.2 Put in **each**, **each of** or **every**.

- 1 There were four books on the table. Each book was a different colour.
- 2 The Olympic Games are held every four years.
- 3 parent worries about their children.
- 4 In a game of tennis there are two or four players. player has a racket.
- 5 Nicola plays volleyball Thursday evening.
- 6 I understood most of what they said but not word.
- 7 The book is divided into five parts and these has three sections.
- 8 I get paid four weeks.
- 9 I called the office two or three times, but time it was closed.
- 10 Car seat belts save lives. driver should wear one.
- 11 A friend of mine has three children. I always give them a present at Christmas.
- 12 (from an exam) Answer all five questions. Write your answer to question on a separate sheet of paper.

91.3 Complete the sentences using **each**.

- 1 The price of one of those oranges is 40 pence. Those oranges are 40 pence each.
- 2 I had ten pounds and so did Sonia. Sonia and I
- 3 One of those postcards costs a pound. Those
- 4 The hotel was expensive. I paid 200 dollars and so did you. We

91.4 Put in **everyone** (1 word) or **every one** (2 words).

- 1 Sarah is invited to a lot of parties and she goes to every one.
- 2 I remember school very clearly. I remember in my class.
- 3 I asked her lots of questions and she answered correctly.
- 4 Amy is very popular. likes her.
- 5 I dropped a tray of glasses. Unfortunately broke.