
Distributives – all – half

Introduction

1) Distributive determiners or simply distributives refer to a group of people or things, and to individual members of the group. They show different ways of looking at the individuals within a group, and they express how something is distributed, shared, or divided.

All people want to love and to be loved.

2) The distributive determiner *all* is used to talk about a whole group, with a special emphasis on the fact that nothing has been left out. *All* can be used as a distributive in several different patterns.

All can be used with uncountable nouns and plural countable nouns by itself. In this usage, it refers to the group as a concept rather than as individuals.

All parents want the best for their children.

All can be used with uncountable nouns and plural countable nouns preceded by *the* or a possessive adjective. In this case, the meaning is shifted towards referring to a concrete, physical group rather than the group as a concept. In these uses, the word *of* can be added just after *all* with no change in meaning.

Have you eaten all the cookies in the jar? = Have you eaten all of the cookies in the jar?

All can be used with plural pronouns preceded by *of*.

All of us are going to be there tonight.

All can be used in questions and exclamations with uncountable nouns preceded by *this/that* or with countable nouns preceded by *these/those*. In these uses, the word *of* can be added just after *all* with no change in meaning.

Look at all this snow out there!

What are all these people doing in our house?

The distributive determiner *half* is used to talk about a whole group divided in two. *Half* can be used as a distributive in several different patterns.

Half can refer to measurements if it is followed by an indefinite article *a/an* and a noun.

*I'll be back in **half an hour**.*

Half can be used with plural pronouns preceded by *of*.

***Only half of us** are going to be there tonight.*

Half can be used with nouns preceded by *the, a/an*, a demonstrative, or a possessive adjective. In this case, the meaning refers to a concrete, physical division. The word *of* can be added just after *half* with no change in meaning.

***Half the people** have already left the party.*

*Putting **half a kilo of sugar** into the topping will ruin the cake.*

*I want **half of that cake!***

*Sorry, but I used **half of your eggs** making breakfast today.*

Short Story Dialogue

– Are **all of you** going to the party tonight?

– No, I think only **half of us** are going. Not **all of us** have free time in the evenings.

– But **all of our staff** are going to be there. I think it would be nice to celebrate

Halloween all together. Think of **all the fun** stuff we could do!

– Yeah, but **half of our employees** are married and have kids. It's tough to find time for things like that.

Independent Practice - Distributives – all – half

1) Find mistakes in the following sentences.

- a. My dad usually runs half miles a day.
- b. All parents want his kids to be happy.
- c. Think of all money that went into the preparation!
- d. Half of the students was present today.
- e. Look at this cute shoes! I want to buy them!

2) Match the sentences.

a. Half of them ignored our dinner party.	1. Are they having a party over there?
b. You'd better not eat this burger.	2. I bought a kilo yesterday!
c. Look at all these balloons!	3. Only half of the reviews are positive.
d. Where are all the apples?	4. Think of all the calories!
e. I don't know if this movie is worth seeing.	5. That was very disrespectful of them.

Independent Practice: Answers - Distributives – all – half

1) Find mistakes in the following sentences.

- a. My dad usually runs half ~~miles~~ a **mile** a day.
- b. All parents want ~~his~~ **their** kids to be happy.
- c. Think of all **the** money that went into the preparation!
- d. Half of the students ~~was~~ **were** present today.
- e. Look at ~~this~~ **these** cute shoes! I want to buy them!

2) Match the sentences.

a. Half of them ignored our dinner party.	5. That was very disrespectful of them.
b. You'd better not eat this burger.	4. Think of all the calories!
c. Look at all these balloons!	1. Are they having a party over there?
d. Where are all the apples?	2. I bought a kilo yesterday!
e. I don't know if this movie is worth seeing.	3. Only half of the reviews are positive.

Distributives – each – every

Introduction

1) Distributive determiners or simply distributives refer to a group of people or things, and to individual members of the group. They show different ways of looking at the individuals within a group, and they express how something is distributed, shared, or divided.

Each person is unique.

Every person is unique.

2) The distributives *each* and *every* are both related to describing the members of a group. These distributives can only be used with countable nouns by being placed before the nouns. In many cases, they are interchangeable but there is a subtle difference between them.

Each is used to describe and highlight an individual member of a group, or multiple individuals. By using *each* you recognise the item is a part of a group, but that it also needs to be pointed out as a singular item too.

Each book on the shelf had a unique cover.

Each can be used with plural nouns and pronouns but must be followed by *of*.

Each of the pupils received a Christmas card.

Each can be used after the subject or at the end of a sentence.

My siblings each have their own room.

My mother gave my sister and I \$20 each. (=gave \$20 to each of us.)

Every, by contrast, is a way of referring to the group as a collection of individual members.

Every cannot be used with plural nouns.

~~*Every boys in my class wanted that computer game.*~~ *Every boy in my class wanted that computer game.*

Every can express different points in a series, especially with time expressions.

Every morning Phillip goes for a run.

And every time Ann would forgive him.

Short Story Dialogue

– *Have you heard of Crystal's upcoming wedding? They are throwing a huge party with 300 guests invited.*

– *That's a lot of people!*

– *Yeah, and **each of the guests** received a hand-written invitation. Could you believe that?*

– *Maybe they wanted **everyone** to feel welcomed.*

– *I could have never done something like that! That's just insane and sounds like a total waste of time.*

– *Well, **to each his own**, I suppose.*

Independent Practice - Distributives – each – every

1) Underline the correct distributive in the following sentences.

- a. My two sisters *each/every* have their own business.
- b. I live with a roommate, so we are paying \$500 *every/each*.
- c. *Every/Each* of the board directors signed the papers.
- d. Stop being so judgmental! As they say, to *every/each* his own.
- e. *Every/Each* day I read 20 pages of a book.

2) Rewrite the sentences so that they have a similar meaning and contain the distributive in brackets.

a. Whenever I tell you to calm down, you snap at me. (every)	..... .....
b. Susan, Meghan, Kelly and I got free tickets to the cinema. (each)	..... .....
c. The police searched all the buildings in the neighbourhood. (every)	..... .....
d. Different people like different things. (each)	..... .....
e. I was looking for you everywhere! And all of our friends were trying to reach you too! (each)	..... .....

Independent Practice: Answers - Distributives – each – every

1) Underline the correct distributive in the following sentences.

- a. My two sisters each/every have their own business.
- b. I live with a roommate, so we are paying \$500 every/each.
- c. Every/Each of the board directors signed the papers.
- d. Stop being so judgmental! As they say, to every/each his own.
- e. Every/Each day I read 20 pages of a book. (Both variants are possible, though every is used more often.)

2) Rewrite the sentences so that they have a similar meaning and contain the distributive in brackets.

- a. Every time I tell you to calm down, you snap at me.
- b. Each of us got free tickets to the cinema.
- c. The police searched every building in the neighbourhood.
- d. To each his own.
- e. Each of our friends was trying to reach you too!

Distributives – both – neither – either

Introduction

1) Distributive determiners or simply distributives refer to a group of people or things, and to individual members of the group. They show different ways of looking at the individuals within a group, and they express how something is distributed, shared, or divided.

Both of us like Mexican food.

2) *Both* refers to the whole pair and is equivalent to 'one and the other'. *Both* can be used with plural nouns on its own, or it can be followed by *of*, with or without an article. When followed by a plural pronoun, *both* must be separated from the pronoun by *of*.

Both (of) my parents approve of me going to college.

I told ***both of them*** to give me a call.

Both cannot be used with singular nouns, because it refers to two things.

~~*Both my sister likes travelling.*~~ ***Both my sisters*** like travelling.

Either is positive and when used alone refers to one of the two members of the pair. It is equivalent to 'one or the other'. Because it refers to just one member of a pair, *either* must be used before a singular noun. It can also be used with a plural noun or pronoun if followed by *of*.

Either day is fine.

We could stay at ***either of the hotels***.

Either can also be used with *or* in a construction that talks about each member of the pair in turn. The meaning remains the same, but in this case *either* is not functioning as a distributive. It is functioning as a conjunction.

You can have ***either ice cream or cake***.

Neither is negative and when used alone refers to the whole pair. It is equivalent to 'not one or the other'. Because it refers to just one member of a pair, *neither* must be used before a singular noun. It can also be used with a plural noun or pronoun if followed by *of*.

Neither date is convenient for me.

Neither of these dresses suits her.

Neither can also be used with *nor* in a construction that talks about each member of the pair in turn. The meaning remains the same, but in this case *neither* is not functioning as a distributive. It is functioning as a conjunction.

*It is **neither** snowing **nor** raining.*

Short Story Dialogue

– *Do you want ice cream or cake?*

– *I want **neither** this **nor** that.*

– *OK. Do you want tea or coffee?*

– *I'll have **either** juice **or** milk.*

– ***Neither thing is good for you. **Either** stop being picky **or** I'll stop treating you.***

Independent Practice - Distributives – both – neither – either

1) Complete the sentences with *both, either, neither*.

- a. Where is Kim? Is she at work or at home? – She's on vacation in Peru.
- b. Do you want tea or coffee? – I'll have what you want.
- c. this dress or that green one. We can't afford of them.
- d. We are huge fans of their music. of us want to go to their concert!
- e. Is it the 13th or the 14th today? – It's the 16th!

2) Write sentences with *both ... and ... , either ... or ... , neither ... nor ...* .

a. I don't have time and desire to go to the party.	..... .....
b. Adam was late. And Kate was late too.	..... .....
c. Is he James or John? I don't remember his name but it's one of the two.	..... .....
d. She didn't smile, she didn't cry.	..... .....
e. We can stay for a little longer or leave right now. It's up to you.	..... .....

Independent Practice: Answers - Distributives – both – neither – either

1) Complete the sentences with *both*, *either*, *neither*.

- a. Where is Kim? Is she at work or at home? – **Neither**. She's on vacation in Peru.
- b. Do you want tea or coffee? – **Either**. I'll have what you want.
- c. **Either** this dress or that green one. We can't afford **both** of them.
- d. We are huge fans of their music. **Both** of us want to go to their concert!
- e. Is it the 13th or the 14th today? – **Neither**. It's the 16th!

2) Write sentences with *both ... and ...*, *either ... or ...*, *neither ... nor ...*.

- a. I have neither time nor desire to go to the party.
- b. Both Adam and Kate were late.
- c. His name is either James or John.
- d. She neither smiled nor cried.
- e. We can either stay for a little longer or leave right now.

Quantifiers – a few – a little

Introduction

1) Quantifiers are adjectives and adjectival phrases that give approximate or specific answers to the questions 'How much?' and 'How many?'.

*Sorry, but there isn't **much** left for you to do here.*

2) To answer the questions 'How much?' and 'How many?' certain quantifiers can be used with countable nouns (chairs, apples), while others can be used with uncountable nouns (tea, money).

***How many cousins** do you have? (countable)*

***How much money** did you spend? (uncountable)*

Note that *how much* can also be used when we want to know the price of something. In this case, we can use *how much* with countable nouns (both singular and plural nouns).

***How much** does **this dress** cost?*

A few, a little, (very) few, and (very) little are generally used in affirmative statements, not negatives or questions.

Look at the following chart demonstrating the differences between a *few*, a *little*, (*very*) *few*, and (*very*) *little*.

Used with <u>countable</u> nouns (chairs, apples)	Used with <u>uncountable</u> nouns (tea, money)
(very) few = hardly any or not enough	(very) little = hardly any or not enough
<i>I've got (very) few friends. I need to be more outgoing.</i>	<i>We have (very) little tea left. I doubt that it will be enough for 6 cups of tea.</i>
a few = some or enough	a little = some or enough
<i>I know that I've got a few friends but they're the best!</i>	<i>We have a little tea left. Shall I make you some tea then?</i>

Short Story Dialogue

– Jane is so lucky! She has **few problems** with Spanish.

– Well, she's been studying for 4 hours a day for the past 3 years. So it's not like she does **very little work**.

– Yeah, but still she has such a great result! On the other hand, I make **a few mistakes** and people can't understand what I'm saying. It's so frustrating!

– Then you have to study more!

Independent Practice - Quantifiers – a few – a little

1) Fill in the gaps with *a few*, *a little*.

- a. There is water in the kettle.
- b. We had snow last winter.
- c. There were students in the room.
- d. I have relatives living nearby.
- e. I speak Italian.

2) Fill in the gaps with *few*, *little*.

- a. Sorry, but I've been very busy lately. I have free time.
- b. This is a very modern city so there are old buildings.
- c. Amy isn't very popular. She has friends at school.
- d. I have very ideas. I doubt I can help you.
- e. She drinks very water during the day.

Independent Practice: Answers- Quantifiers – a few – a little

1) Fill in the gaps with *a few*, *a little*.

- a. There is **a little** water in the kettle.
- b. We had **a little** snow last winter.
- c. There were **a few** students in the room.
- d. I have **a few** relatives living nearby.
- e. I speak **a little** Italian.

2) Fill in the gaps with *few*, *little*.

- a. Sorry, but I've been very busy lately. I have **little** free time.
- b. This is a very modern city so there are **few** old buildings.
- c. Amy isn't very popular. She has **few** friends at school.
- d. I have very **few** ideas. I doubt I can help you.
- e. She drinks very **little** water during the day.

Quantifiers – a lot of – most

Introduction

1) Quantifiers are adjectives and adjectival phrases that give approximate or specific answers to the questions 'How much?' and 'How many?'.

*Sorry, but there isn't **much** left for you to do here.*

2) To answer the questions 'How much?' and 'How many?' certain quantifiers can be used with countable nouns (chairs, apples), while others can be used with uncountable nouns (tea, money). We use *much* with uncountable nouns and *many* with countable nouns. Note that *much* and *many* are mainly used in interrogative and negative sentences.

***How many cousins** do you have? (countable)*

***How much money** did you spend? (uncountable)*

Note that in spoken English and informal writing when we want to indicate a large quantity of something we tend to use *a lot*, *a lot of*, *lots of*.

A lot means very often or very much. It is used as an adverb. It often comes at the end of a sentence and never before a noun.

*My brother plays football **a lot**.*

*She's **a lot** happier after quitting her job.*

A lot of is more formal than *lots of*. They both mean a large amount or number of people or things and they can be used with plural countable nouns and with singular uncountable nouns for affirmatives, negatives, and questions.

*That's **a lot of money**.*

*There are **a lot of great students** here.*

*We've got **lots of things** to do today.*

We use the quantifier *most* to talk about quantities, amounts and degree. We can use it with a noun (as a determiner) or without a noun (as a pronoun). We can also use it with adjectives and adverbs to form the superlative.

We use *most* with nouns in the meaning the majority of. If there is no article, demonstrative or possessive pronoun, we use *most* right before the noun.

Most tap water is drinkable.

When we are talking about the majority of a specific set of something, we use *most of the* + noun.

Most cakes are sweet. (cakes in general)

The party was amazing. Kate made **most of the cakes** herself. (a specific set of cakes at the party)

We can leave out the noun with *most* when the noun is obvious from the context.

Students can eat in the cafeteria but **most** bring food from home. (=most students)

Short Story Dialogue

– I know that **most teenagers** like partying and going out with their friends but **most of my friends** aren't like that. We go to the theatres and museums a lot.

– That's so interesting! What do you like **the most** about contemporary museums?

– Well, **most people think that museums are really boring but it's not true nowadays. A lot of museums** are interactive. They are entertaining, engaging, and educational. And people of all ages have **lots of fun** in there!

Independent Practice - Quantifiers – a lot of – most

1) Fill in the gaps with *a lot*, *a lot of*, *most*.

- a. My dad spends money on his hobbies.
- b. of the children at this school have tablets.
- c. Generally speaking, pizzas contain meat.
- d. We had to write essays this semester.
- e. I don't like strawberries
- f. of the time I spend reading at home.
- g. Peter looks younger than his brother.
- h. Don't worry, we have time to finish it!
- i. There aresmokers in their family.
- j. taxis pass down this street, so you'll be able to get home safely.

Independent Practice: Answers - Quantifiers – a lot of – most

1) Fill in the gaps with *a lot*, *a lot of*, *most*.

- a. My dad spends **a lot of** money on his hobbies.
- b. **Most** of the children at this school have tablets.
- c. Generally speaking, **most** pizzas contain meat.
- d. We had to write **a lot of** essays this semester.
- e. I don't like strawberries **a lot**.
- f. **Most** of the time I spend reading at home.
- g. Peter looks **a lot** younger than his brother.
- h. Don't worry, we have **a lot of** time to finish it!
- i. There are **a lot of** smokers in their family.
- j. **A lot of** taxis pass down this street, so you'll be able to get home safely.

Quantifiers – much – many

Introduction

1) Quantifiers are adjectives and adjectival phrases that give approximate or specific answers to the questions 'How much?' and 'How many?'.

*Sorry, but there isn't **much** left for you to do here.*

2) To answer the questions 'How much?' and 'How many?' certain quantifiers can be used with countable nouns (chairs, apples), while others can be used with uncountable nouns (tea, money). We use *much* with uncountable nouns and *many* with countable nouns. Note that *much* and *many* are mainly used in interrogative and negative sentences.

***How many cousins** do you have? (countable)*

***How much money** did you spend? (uncountable)*

Note that *how much* can also be used when we want to know the price of something. In this case, we can use *how much* with countable nouns (both singular and plural nouns).

***How much** does **this dress** cost?*

Much and *many* can be used in affirmative sentences in combination with *too* and *so*. In this case, they denote the excessive amount of something.

*I don't know what to do with **so much sugar**!*

*There are **too many people** in here.*

Short Story Dialogue

– ***How many friends** do you have?*

– *I don't have **many friends**, but I don't think that there is some standard to that.*

– *Yeah, I totally get it. Are you all in the same friend group?*

– *Yeah. We always have **so much fun** together even though that we don't have **much free time** now. We're all adults, have our own works, and duties, and responsibilities, so it's difficult to find time for hanging out.*

– *Well, **many people** don't have even that, so I'm happy for you.*

Independent Practice - Quantifiers – much – many

1) Fill in the gaps with *much*, *many*.

- a. Could you help me wash the dishes? There aren't left.
- b. I couldn't think of good ideas.
- c. How dogs does your aunt have?
- d. How money should I have with me?
- e. Why is there so smoke in the kitchen?
- f. How electricity does this fridge use?
- g. I hope Mrs. Evans won't give us homework today.
- h. There were so people on the bus that I decided to walk to the mall.
- i. There are rules to remember when you write an essay.
- j. We don't see swimmers in the sea in winter.

Independent Practice: Answers - Quantifiers – much – many

1) Fill in the gaps with *much*, *many*.

- a. Could you help me wash the dishes? There aren't **many** left.
- b. I couldn't think of **many** good ideas.
- c. How **many** dogs does your aunt have?
- d. How **much** money should I have with me?
- e. Why is there so **much** smoke in the kitchen?
- f. How **much** electricity does this fridge use?
- g. I hope Mrs. Evans won't give us **much** homework today.
- h. There were so **many** people on the bus that I decided to walk to the mall.
- i. There are **many** rules to remember when you write an essay.
- j. We don't see **many** swimmers in the sea in winter.

Quantifiers – some – any – enough

Introduction

1) Quantifiers are adjectives and adjectival phrases that give approximate or specific answers to the questions 'How much?' and 'How many?'.

*Sorry, but there isn't **much** left for you to do here.*

2) To answer the questions 'How much?' and 'How many?' certain quantifiers can be used with countable nouns (chairs, apples), while others can be used with uncountable nouns (tea, money). We use *much* with uncountable nouns and *many* with countable nouns. Note that *much* and *many* are mainly used in interrogative and negative sentences.

***How many cousins** do you have? (countable)*

***How much money** did you spend? (uncountable)*

We use *some*, *any* when we are talking about limited but rather indefinite numbers or quantities. In general, we use *some* for affirmative sentences, and *any* for negatives and questions. Both can be used with countable and uncountable nouns.

*Jane bought **some** flowers.*

*Did Jane buy **any** flowers? – No, she didn't buy **any**.*

Some can be used for questions, typically offers and requests, if we think the answer will be positive.

*Would you like **some** tea?*

Any can be used in 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)*

We use *enough* to indicate sufficiency, while in negative sentences it means less than sufficient or less than necessary.

*I'll take your t-shirt. It's **big enough** to fit me.*

*Sorry, but I can't go with you. I don't have **enough money** for that.*

Short Story Dialogue

- *Do we have **any** cookies?*
- *No, I don't think we have **any** cookies left. There were **some** candies though.*
- *Can I have **some**?*
- *Yeah, sure!*
- *And can I have **some** sugar too? This coffee isn't sweet **enough**.*
- *I thought it was sweet **enough** for you. But yeah, take **some** sugar if you want.*

Independent Practice - Quantifiers – some – any – enough

1) Fill in the gaps with *some, any, enough*.

- a. Have you seen interesting movies recently? – No, not really.
- b. Can I have milk in my coffee?
- c. This game cost \$10, and I had \$5. I didn't have money for it, so I had to borrow from my friend.
- d. I'm going out with friends of mine tonight.
- e. I have questions concerning my project so I'll call you later.
- f. Mary doesn't have spare pillows at her place. You should take yours if you want to stay over.
- g. Which dress should I buy? – You can take I really don't care.
- h. You aren't working hard !
- i. Don't worry! This is to keep me awake.
- j. If you need sugar, it's in the white cabinet in the kitchen.

Independent Practice: Answers - Quantifiers – some – any – enough

1) Fill in the gaps with *some, any, enough*.

- a. Have you seen **any** interesting movies recently? – No, not really.
- b. Can I have **some** milk in my coffee?
- c. This game cost \$10, and I had \$5. I didn't have **enough** money for it, so I had to borrow **some** from my friend.
- d. I'm going out with **some** friends of mine tonight.
- e. I have **some** questions concerning my project so I'll call you later.
- f. Mary doesn't have **any** spare pillows at her place. You should take yours if you want to stay over.
- g. Which dress should I buy? – You can take **any**. I really don't care.
- h. You aren't working hard **enough!**
- i. Don't worry! This is **enough** to keep me awake.
- j. If you need **some** sugar, it's in the white cabinet in the kitchen.

Predeterminers – such – what – rather – quite

Introduction

1) Predeterminers are words placed before determiners in a sentence, i.e. they modify the determiner.

***What** a great day!*

2) Predeterminers are usually placed before an *indefinite article + adjective + noun* to express an opinion about the noun they modify.

Predeterminers can be classified into the following categories:

a) multipliers (*twice, three times*) are used to express more than the specified amount.

*My brothers make **twice** my annual salary.*
*I try to call my parents at least **three times** a week.*

b) fractions (*half, one-eighth*) are used to express a fraction of an amount.

*The bus will arrive in **half** an hour. We've got plenty of time.*
*I ate **one-third** of the pizza we cooked last night.*

c) intensifiers (*such, what, quite, rather*) are used to express surprise, disappointment, pleasure, or other emotions.

Such and *what* are used to express surprise or other emotions.

*Alice is **such** a kind person!*
***What** a fantastic meal it is!*

Quite and *rather* refer to the degree of a particular quality as expressed by the adjective that modifies the noun. They can express disappointment, pleasure, or other emotions depending on the adjective.

Note that in British English, *rather* is used as a predeterminer, while in American English it is only used as an adverb.

*Actually, it was **quite** a nice meal. I am surprised.*

*He's always been **rather** a difficult child. (BrE)*

d) other pre-determiners such as *all*, *both* do not fall into the other groups. They are used to express the entire amount.

*Jake broke **both** his legs when hiking.*

*How did you manage to read **all** these books in one week?*

Short Story Dialogue

– Let me tell you about our trip to Germany. You know that I'm **quite** good at German but I felt **rather** hopeless at first – I couldn't understand anyone! Certainly it did not help that we were in Bavaria.

– Yeah, I've heard stories about the accent there! **What** a challenge!

– And I would ask someone **three times** before understanding what they said. I felt **quite** stupid but it got better with time. **All** the people were very kind to us. In the end, we even managed to make friends with Adam and Martha from there. They are **such** a nice couple!

Independent Practice - Predeterminers – such – what – rather – quite

1) Underline the correct predeterminer in the following sentences.

- a. When I was a kid, I would brush my teeth *one time/once* a day.
- b. *Both/Half* my brothers live in Europe.
- c. *What/Once* a beautiful Sunday morning!
- d. I make *all/twice* Tom's salary.
- e. I never want to see these *two/both* again.

2) Restore the word order in the following sentences.

a. (It/such/to be/yesterday/a roller coaster of emotions)!	..... .....
b. (Look/these/at/balloons/all)!	..... .....
c. (Add/of sugar/one-third/to the mix/a cup).	..... .....
d. (I/to see/twice/to try/a year/my dentist).	..... .....
e. (It/to be/him/in a state like this/sad/rather/to see).	..... .....

Independent Practice: Answers - Pre-determiners – such – what – rather – quite

1) Underline the correct predeterminer in the following sentences.

- a. When I was a kid, I would brush my teeth *one time/once* a day.
- b. *Both/Half* my brothers live in Europe.
- c. *What/Once* a beautiful Sunday morning!
- d. I make *all/twice* Tom's salary.
- e. I never want to see these *two/both* again.

2) Restore the word order in the following sentences.

- a. It was such a roller coaster of emotions yesterday!
- b. Look at all these balloons!
- c. Add one-third a cup of sugar to the mix.
- d. I try to see my dentist twice a year.
- e. It is rather sad to see him in a state like this.