ENGLISH GRAMMAR 2 INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

Unit 85 – Some and any

Some and any

SOME FOR POSITIVE – ANY FOR NEGATIVE SENTENCES

A

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

SOME	ANY
▪ EX1: We **bought some** flowers.	▪ EX5: We **didn't** buy **any** flowers.
▪ EX2: He's busy. He **has some** work to do.	▪ EX6: He's lazy. He **never** does **any** work.
▪ EX3: There**'s somebody** at the door.	▪ EX7: There **isn't anybody** at the door.
▪ EX4: I **want something** to eat.	▪ EX8: I **don't** want **anything** to eat.

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

  ▪ EX9:   She went out **without any** money. (she **didn't** take **any** money with her)

  ▪ EX10: He **refused** to eat **anything**. (he **didn't** eat **anything**)

  ▪ EX11: It's a very easy exam. **Hardly anybody** fails. (= almost **nobody** fails)

Some and any

SOME AND ANY IN QUESTIONS

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:

   ▪ EX12: Are you waiting for **somebody**? *(I think you are waiting for somebody)*

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

   ▪ EX13: Can I have **some** sugar, please? *(there is probably some sugar that I can have)*

   ▪ EX14: 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:

   ▪ EX15: Do you have **any** luggage? *(maybe you do, may be not)*

   ▪ EX16: Is there **anybody** in the house? *(maybe there is, maybe not)*

Some and any

IF + ANY

C

❖ You can use **if + any**:

- EX17: Let me know if you need **anything**.

- EX18: If **anyone** has any questions, I'll be pleased to answer them.

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

- EX19: I'm sorry for any trouble I've caused. (=if I have caused any trouble)

- EX20: The police want to speak to anyone who saw the accident. (=if there is anyone)

Some and any

ANY = IT DOESN'T MATTER WHICH

D

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

- EX21: You can take **any** bus. They all go to the center. (= it doesn't matter which bus you take)
- EX22: Come and see me **any** time you want.

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

- EX23: We forgot to lock the door. **Anybody** could have come in.

❖ Compare **some** and **any**:

- EX24: 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)

- EX25: B: Let's go out **somewhere**.

  A: Where shall we go?

  B: **Anywhere**. I just want to go out.

Some and any

SOMEONE HAS FORGOTTEN THEIR UMBRELLA

E

❖ **Somebody/someone/anybody/anyone** are singular words:

- EX26: Someone is here to see you.

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

- EX27: **Someone** has forgotten **their** umbrella. (=his or her umbrella)

- EX28: If **anybody** wants to leave early, **they** can. (= he or she can)

Some and any

TÓM TẮT

1. **Some** (một ít, một vài) và **any** (bất kỳ cái …) là 2 từ xác định (determiner) thường được dùng trước các danh từ trong câu. **Some** được dùng trong câu khẳng định - *We bought **some** flowers* – còn **any** được dùng trong câu phủ định - *We didn't buy **any** flowers.* Lưu ý, danh từ sau some và any ở dạng số nhiều (nếu là danh từ đếm được.) Trong một số ngữ cảnh, mặc dù câu ở thể khẳng định, nhưng có nghĩa phủ định, chúng ta cũng có thể dùng **any**: *He refused to eat **anything**.*

2. Trong các câu hỏi, chúng ta có thể dùng cả some và any, trong đó, some thường dùng để nói về một người hay vật mà chúng ta biết hoặc tin là có tồn tại – *Can I have some **sugar**?* Hoặc khi mời ai ăn hoặc uống thứ gì đó - *Would you like **something** to eat?* – còn any trong các câu chúng ta không biết người hay vật đó có tồn tại hay không - *Do you have **any** luggage?*

3. Chúng ta cũng dùng **any** trong các câu có **if** hoặc có hàm ý điều kiện - *I'm sorry for **any** trouble I've caused.*

4. **Any** còn có nghĩa là bất kỳ cái gì, cái nào cũng được - *Come and see me **any** time you want.*

5. Sau **somebody, someone, anyone, anybody** chúng ta dùng động từ số ít, nhưng khi được thay thế bằng các đại từ hoặc tính từ sở hữu, chúng ta dùng ngôi thứ ba số nhiều (*they, them, their …*) - *Someone **has** forgotten **their** umbrella.*