INGLÊS

FRENTE: INGLÊS

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ASSUNTO: INDEFINIDOS

EAD – ITA/IME

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Resumo Teórico

Some

- We use **some** with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns in positive sentences.
  Ex.: There are **some** old cars in front of school.
  The children need **some** help with their luggage.

- In questions that indicate invitations, offers or requests.
  Ex.: Would you like **some** tea?
  Do you want **some** money?
  Can you give me **some** information about the exam?

- In questions when a positive answer is expected.
  Ex.: Have you got **some** homework to give me?
  You look pale. Do you need **some** help?

- In the beginning of negative sentences.
  Ex.: **Some** people don't like to talk about politics.
  Some students didn't bring their homework to class today.

Any

- We use **any** with uncountable nouns and singular or plural countable nouns in questions.
  Ex.: Are there **any** students willing to help me?
  Did you find **any** information about the place where are visiting?

- In negative sentences.
  Ex.: My father couldn't find **any** book that could be used in the research.
  The teacher didn't bring **any** new topic to be discussed by the class.

- In sentences with words of negative context, such as *without*, *never*, *rarely*, *seldom*, *hardly*, etc.
  Ex.: He said he answered the questions without **any** difficulty.
  We hardly see **any** bears this time of the year.

- In affirmative sentences meaning *'whichever one you like'*.
  Ex.: You can borrow **any** books you want from the library.
  The problem was so easy that **any** student could have solved it.

- In conditional sentences with *if* we can use either **some** or **any**.
  Ex.: If you need **any** help, just give me a ring.
  If you need **some** help, just give me a ring.

- **Some** and **any** can also be used alone, without nouns, as pronouns, following the rules of use of each one of them.
  Ex.: If you want some coffee, I'll make some.
  Was there **any** milk left in the fridge? ~
  No, I couldn't find **any**.

NO

- We use **no** with singular or plural countable nouns or uncountable noun, in sentences with the verb in the affirmative form. **No** must always be followed by a noun.
  Ex.: There is **no** available seat in the room.
  Let's go home.
  There are **no** emails for you today. I am sorry.

- In English, it is not possible to use two negative words in the same sentence. Therefore, every time **not** … **any** is applied, the sentence can be rewritten with **no**. The use of no is considered more formal.
  Ex.: I **don't** have **any** idea where the club is.
  I have **no** idea where the club is.

- **None** is a pronoun, used alone, meaning **no + noun**.
  Ex.: I bought some books downtown, but I have read **none** so far.
  The police found the suspects, but **none** admitted the crime.

- We should use **no** before subject nouns.
  Ex.: **No** smoking is allowed in the vicinity.
  No acceptable explanation was given by the authorities.

Compounds (Indefinite Pronouns)

	A People	B Things	C Places
some	Somebody / someone	Something	somewhere
any	Anybody / anyone	anything	anywhere
no	Nobody / no one (no-one)	nothing	nowhere
every	Everybody / everyone	everything	everywhere

- The compounds in English follow the same rules applied for **some**, **any**, **no** and **every**. The compounds are used as pronouns, so they can never be followed by a noun.
  Ex.: They couldn't find **anything** interesting in that old town.
  She said **something** I couldn't understand.
  There is **nothing** wrong with the washing machine. It must be something else.

- The compounds formed with *body* or *one* mean the same, following the rules of usage explained before.
  Ex.: Is **anybody / anyone** interested in coming to the beach with us?
  Nobody / no **one came** out to give us support after the accident.

- The compounds formed with *thing* mean the same, following the rules of usage explained before.
  Ex.: They noticed **something** strange on the road and decided to call off the expedition.
  Are you looking for **anything** suspicious?

- Compounds should be followed with verbs in the singular form, but the reference should be done with pronouns in the plural form.
  Ex.: **Somebody** washed the dishes, didn't **they**?
  If you see **anybody** in the room, tell **them** the class was canceled.
  Nobody deserves to be treated like that, do **they**?

- We can use the pronouns *he*, *she*, *him*, *her*, *his*, *hers*, etc to refer to compounds formed with **body/one** if we know the person's sex.
  Ex.: **Someone** left **her** purse behind.
  Somebody forgot to take **his** trousers out of the hotel.

- Compounds formed *with* where refer to places and follow the same rules as the ones formed with **body/one** or **thing**.
  Ex.: They could have stayed **anywhere** they wanted.
  They decided to stop **nowhere** else as they were all exhausted.

- Adjectives can be used after compounds.
  Ex.: **Something important** should be done concerning the victims of the accident.
  Is there **anything interesting** in this magazine?

Exercícios

01. Complete the sentences with **some** or **any**. Sometimes either word is possible.
A) There are _____ people outside who want to talk to you.
B) I like _____ water sports, but not all of them.
C) Can you buy _____ milk when you go downtown? There's hardly _____ left.
D) Could I have _____ more coffee, please? ~ Yes, of course.
E) I haven't got _____ money. ~ Would you like me to lend you _____?
F) If you need _____ more information, please ask me.
G) Phone me _____ time you like tomorrow. I'll be at home all day.
H) I've done _____ revision for the exams, but not much.
I) _____ museums aren't worth visiting, but others are incredible.
J) Tell me if you want _____ help.

02. I can't go to a party. I haven't got _____ to wear.
A) anything
B) everything
C) something
D) nothing
E) anywhere

03. If you want some apples, I'll get you _____ at the shop.
A) any   B) none
C) some   D) one
E) a

04. What color shall we have? ~ I don't mind. Pick _____ color you like.
A) some   B) any
C) no   D) what
E) none

05. _____ has left a bicycle outside.
A) Anyone
B) Anything
C) Someone
D) Something
E) Anywhere

06. Would you like _____ to give you a hand?
A) no one
B) something
C) anything
D) nothing
E) someone

07. Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase a seguir:

"Why didn't you buy that sweater? It was such a good offer!"
"Because I didn't have _____ money on me."

A) a
B) no
C) any
D) some
E) none

08. Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase a seguir:

Those organisms pose _____ danger to human life.

A) any   B) none
C) no   D) not
E) no one

09. Complete o diálogo:
– Would you like _____ apples?
– No, thank you, I don't want _____ apple.
– And you?
– Yes, I'd like _____.

A) some – any – any
B) an – any – no
C) any – no – some
D) some – any – some
E) an – some – any

10. Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase a seguir:

Go away now and come back _____ other day.

A) some
B) something
C) anything
D) nothing
E) no

11. Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase a seguir:

There were _____ thirty-five applicants to the job.

A) somebody
B) anybody
C) some
D) sometime
E) any

12. Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase a seguir:

His house is _____ across Park Avenue.

A) something
B) no
C) any
D) somewhere
E) some

13. Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase a seguir:

_____ must be stamped on his mind: he is so odd today!

A) Something
B) Some
C) Somebody
D) Somewhere
E) Anything

14. Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase a seguir:

I've looked for your pen _____ but I couldn't find it _____.

A) somewhere / nowhere
B) everything / nowhere
C) anywhere / somewhere
D) everywhere / anywhere
E) nowhere / nowhere

15. Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase a seguir:

Everybody _____ to be succeded.

A) wanting
B) wants
C) are want
D) want
E) is wanting

Gabarito

01	02	03	04	05
–	A	C	B	C
06	**07**	**08**	**09**	**10**
E	C	C	D	A
11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**
C	D	A	D	B

– Demonstração