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All, no, none

Introduction



We interviewed all the candidates last week but none of them were suitable. We had no luck at all.

Definition

All, no and none are quantifiers. All refers to the whole amount or quantity of something that is indicated. No and none refer to 'not any' or 'not one'.

Construction

Here are some examples:

All	+ singular noun	[See note 4. below.]
	+ plural countable noun	All children like sweets.
	+ uncountable noun	All information will be provided.
	+ 'of' + plural or uncountable noun	All <u>of</u> my colleagues are English. All <u>of</u> the information was useful.
	+ 'of' + pronoun	All <u>of</u> them are English. All <u>of</u> it was useful.
	+ 'the', possessive adjective or determiner	All <u>the</u> invitations were sent. All <u>my</u> colleagues are English. All <u>these</u> computers are broken.
	without a noun	All is well.
	+ singular noun	No child likes bedtime.
No	No + plural countable noun	No children like bedtime.
+ unc	+ uncountable noun	No information was provided.
	+ 'of' + plural or uncountable noun	None <u>of</u> my colleagues are English. None <u>of</u> the information was useful.
None	+ 'of' + pronoun	None <u>of</u> them are English. None <u>of</u> it was useful.
	without a noun	None are English.

Subject verb agreement

1. We can use either a singular or a plural verb with none and 'none of'.

In the following sentence, none could mean 'not one' [in a singular sense] or 'not any' [a plural

sense]. In formal written English, a singular verb is preferred but in conversation, we often use a plural verb:

None of the delegates <u>has/have</u> responded to the invitations yet.

Sometimes, the context suggests a sense that's clearly plural and a plural verb is required:

- Almost none of my colleagues work from home. [suggests a large number]
- None but the best are recruited by my company. [not talking about one person]

With uncountable nouns, we have to use a singular verb:

• They gave us a lot of information but none of it was very useful.

See subject verb agreement for more information.

2. No can take either a singular or plural verb with the same meaning but a singular noun is more formal:

- There was no computer in the meeting room.
- There were no computers in the meeting room.

3. We can use 'not' with all to make negative sentences:

- Not all of my colleagues are English.
- My colleagues aren't all English.

But 'not all' does not have the same meaning as none:

- Not all of my colleagues are English. [but some of them are]
- None of my colleagues are English. [I have no English colleagues]

4. We can use a singular noun with all when we are referring to periods of time:

- I spent all week working on that report.
- I waited all morning for him to call but he didn't.

Uses

	Uses	Examples
	To talk about a whole amount	We drank all the water.
Δ11	To talk about every person or object	We ate all the sandwiches.
AII	To mean 'the only thing(s)'	All I've eaten today is a sandwich – I'm so hungry.
	With time periods	I was busy all day.
No	To mean 'not any' or 'not one'	There's no milk in the fridge.
		There are no men in this team.
	When something is forbidden	"No smoking in this building."
None	To mean 'not any' or 'not one'	There's none in the fridge.
	To mean not any or not one	There are none in this team.

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With 'of'

We can use 'of' with all when we are referring to a more specific quantity or amount. For example:

- All cars need fuel or electrical power. [cars generally]
- All of the cars in this country use petrol or diesel. [specific cars]

Note that

1. Unlike some other quantifiers e.g some, many, few, little, 'of' isn't necessary with all when we are being specific

- All the cars in this country use petrol or diesel.
- All of the cars in this country use petrol or diesel.

2. We can use 'no' generally and 'none of' specifically. For example:

- No cars were manufactured in the US from 1942-1946. [any cars]
- None of the cars in this company is more than two years old. [specific cars]

We can't use 'of' + noun. We need to use 'the', a demonstrative, a pronoun or a possessive adjective.

- All of friends live near me.
- All(of) my friends live near me.
- I like none of books.
- I like none of these books. ✓

'All' or 'everything' or 'everyone/everybody'?

All isn't often used without a noun and it's sometimes incorrect to do this:

- I told all in the sales department.
- I told everyone in the sales department.
- I finished all.
- I finished everything.

However, we can use all in this kind of sentence:

- I told them all I know.
- I told them everything I know.

Or with 'about:

- I told them all about the new project.
- I told them everything about the new project.

'All the time' or 'every time'?

'All the time' means 'continuously' or 'often':

- This production line is in operation all the time. [around the clock; it never stops]
- He complains about his job all the time. [often, a lot]

'Every time' means 'on each occasion':

- I stay in the same hotel every time I go to London.
- Every time I hear that song, I feel happier.

'No'/'none (of)' or 'not a/any'

These have the same meaning but no and 'none of' are considered more emphatic:

Neutral	Emphatic
There isn't any milk.	There's no chocolate!
He didn't have any of the skills we required.	He had none of the skills we required - he was useless!

Be careful not to use double negatives:

- There isn't no useful information.
- He didn't have none of the skills.
- I have<u>n't never</u> been to China.

Word order

All can be placed later than a noun in a sentence as well as in front of the noun:

- My <u>friends</u> all live near me. = All my friends live near me.
- We are all going to London tomorrow. = All of us are going to London tomorrow.

Common expressions with 'no'

There are a lot of informal, conversational expressions with no + noun. Here are some examples:

Expression	Meaning	Examples
No wonder	A lack of surprise	No wonder he didn't pass the test - he never works hard enough.
	A complete lack of knowledge	"Where's Jean?"
No idea		"No idea."
		I have no idea what to do next.

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No comment	A refusal to answer a question – often used by people interviewed by journalists or by the police	"Where were you on the night of 26 th September?" "No comment."	
	Great surprise or disbelief	"They agreed to sign the contract."	
No way		"No way!"	
	Not in any circumstances	No way am I going to work on Saturday.	
No chance	Certainly not/no possibility	"Do you think you'll finish that by Friday?" "No chance."	
	No difficulty or reason to be upset	"Can you help me with this later?"	
		"Of course, no problem."	
No problem		"I'm sorry, I have to leave early."	
No problem		"No problem, see you tomorrow."	
	In response to 'thank you'	"Thanks, it was kind of you to help."	
		"No problem."	

Intensifiers

We can use intensifiers to give extra information. Here are some examples:

	all	no	none
'Almost' and words with a similar meaning such as 'nearly' and 'virtually'._ 'Almost none/no' has a similar meaning to 'hardly any'.	They ate nearly all	We have virtually no time to finish this.	Almost none of our clients speak French.

Examples

The second secon	I'm afraid there's no easy solution to this.
	"How do you like your tea?" "Milk, no sugar, thanks."
	There's no swimming here.



All I've done today is write this report - I've had absolutely no time to check my email!



Please change this one to: He ate all the cake - there's none left.



I think we have all we need now - let's start.



None of my previous jobs were as stressful as this one.



He was awake all night.

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