



## Unit 35 – All, Whole, Every, Each (*All of the class.. The whole class.. Every day..*)

A) All as determiner – refers to a complete number, amount or ‘the whole’. All is most often used as a determiner:

	Article	Possessive	Determiner	Number	Example:
All	the				hospital staff were very supportive of my father.
All		his			camping gear was packed into his backpack.
All			this		data can be presented concisely in a diagram.
All				eight	planets travel around the Sun in a different orbit.

All with no article:

i) we do not use ‘the’ when **all** refers to a whole class of something:

-> **All students** are encouraged to take part in an extracurricular activity offered by the school.

ii) with time expressions such as all morning, all day, all night, all week, all winter, all year, etc.:

-> I spent **all day** at the library. He spent **all evening** preparing for his exam.

All of – we use ‘all of’ before personal pronouns (you, us, them), possessive adjectives (my, his, her, etc.) demonstratives (this, that, these, those) and relative pronouns (who(m), which). Note the examples:

-> Mr. Jones wants to speak to **all of us** after class. I can’t finish **all of this** (meal) now. I’ll eat it later.

**Note:** -> ‘of’ can be removed before demonstratives, noun phrases, possessives and personal pronouns:

-> **All (of) the books** were ordered in advance. **All (of) the workers (them)** protested their wages.

All with personal pronouns – when a personal pronoun is in the object of a clause, we can use ‘all of + pronoun’:

-> The server came and poured drinks for **all of us**. or: ‘..poured drinks for **us all**.’

All as a pronoun – We can use ‘all’ as a pronoun by itself in formal situations:

-> The party was very well-organized. **All** had a wonderful time last night! or: ‘Almost **all had**.’

All as an adverb – When ‘all’ denotes the subject of a clause, it usually comes between the subject and main verb:

-> **Golf courses all** close in mid-October in Canada. (‘all’ between the subject and main verb)

-> These issues **should** have **all** been discussed previously. (‘all’ after modal verbs)

-> The students **are all** in the gymnasium now. Let’s begin. (‘all’ after ‘be’ verb as main verb)

B) All and Whole – All and whole are determiners and are used before nouns to refer to a complete set as a group:

All + (of) + determiner + noun -> **All (of) the/my class** took an active part in the Christmas concert.

Determiner + whole + noun -> **The whole class** took an active part in the Christmas concert.

All or whole for single entities – we also use ‘the whole’ or ‘all (of) the’ for singular things that are countable:

-> **The whole game** was thrilling from start to finish. -> **All (of) the game** was thrilling from start to finish.

-> **The whole region** was hit hard by the storm. or: -> **All (of) the region..** or: ‘*The entire region..*’

C) All and Every – All and every are determiners. They refer to each member of a complete group:

-> **All citizens** are now vaccinated. -> **Every\* citizen** is now vaccinated.

\*we use ‘every’ to focus more on each unique member of the group. Note the following example:

-> **All passengers** are required to show their\* boarding passes. (\*their denotes both male and female passengers collectively.)

All day and Every day – All day (or, *all week*) indicates one entire day while every day refers to each individual day:

-> We spent **all day** at the cottage last Saturday. or: -> We spent **every day** of vacation at the cottage.

D) Each and Every – Each indicates unique, individual entities in a group (or a list of two or more things). Each has a similar meaning to every, but every makes a closer reference to the group, (or a list of three or more things).

-> **Each employee** must work late. or: **Every employee** must work late. (no basic difference in meaning)



Every with adverbs – **almost, practically, virtually, nearly**, etc. are commonly used with every:

-> My sister and I talk **almost every day**. **Nearly every building** was damaged in the storm.

We can also use 'each of + pronoun' or 'each of + determiner + noun':

-> **Each of them** owns their own car. **Each of the cars** is an EV (electric vehicle).

However, we must use 'every one + of + pronoun' or 'every one + of + determiner + noun':

-> This issue affects **every one of us**. **Every one of the church members** has been baptized.

## Unit 35 – Exercises:

### 35.1 – Complete the sentences with **all, every** or **each**. (35-All)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ I've had to eat so far today is a slice of toast and a coffee. I'm starving!
2. Melissa told me \_\_\_\_\_ about Andrew. He seems to be really well-qualified as our new team leader.
3. This building is located five minutes from the airport. A plane flies overhead \_\_\_\_\_ few minutes.
4. **A:** How much are these bagels? **B:** They're 75 cents \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Jenn just loves to spend time at the library. I think she's read almost \_\_\_\_\_ book in there!
6. Ms. Nichols was pleased with \_\_\_\_\_ of the class. She gave \_\_\_\_\_ student an 'A' on the final exam!
7. Where were you yesterday? I called you twice and \_\_\_\_\_ time there was no answer.

### 35.2 – Write **all** in the more suitable position in the sentences below. (35-A)

1. We have **all** seen \_\_\_\_\_ the report from the annual general meeting.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ the students participated \_\_\_\_\_ actively in the festival's extracurricular activities.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_ hoping that Mary's grandmother will get well soon.
4. It \_\_\_\_\_ had \_\_\_\_\_ seemed to happen so quickly that day.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ can \_\_\_\_\_ come to the barbeque on Saturday if you like!
6. When we got home, the kids \_\_\_\_\_ were \_\_\_\_\_ in the living room watching a movie.
7. After my son finished playing with his toys, I told him to put \_\_\_\_\_ them \_\_\_\_\_ away.

### 35.3 – Complete the sentences with **whole, the whole, all**, or **all of**. Two answers may be possible. (35-A/B)

1. Her \_\_\_\_\_ family came to watch her performance at the school concert.
2. The pianist entertained \_\_\_\_\_ us while we waited to board our flight.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ of the world was severely impacted by the Covid 19 pandemic.
4. The doctor tells us \_\_\_\_\_ process of recovery will take two months.
5. Tell me \_\_\_\_\_ story about what happened to you again.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ oceans around the world are experiencing dramatic changes to their ecosystems.
7. Our babysitter not only took care of our children, but did \_\_\_\_\_ the housework for us today.

### 35.4 – Complete the sentences with **every** or **each**, whichever is more appropriate. In some cases, both **every** and **each** may be suitable. (35-D)

1. I meet up with my hometown friends \_\_\_\_\_ year during the Christmas holidays.
2. I asked \_\_\_\_\_ of my colleagues to join us in welcoming Ronald to the department.
3. My friends and I play golf \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday morning. Almost \_\_\_\_\_ time slot is usually booked.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ of my friends have completed a Masters degree from graduate school.
5. We watched a horror movie last night on Netflix. I think \_\_\_\_\_ one of us was frightened by it!
6. Since Sean moved away, we still keep in touch pretty much \_\_\_\_\_ day!
7. When we got together for dinner, \_\_\_\_\_ of us shared what we had been doing lately.
8. Kylie is getting married this coming fall, and just gave \_\_\_\_\_ one of her friends and invitation to her wedding.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ time we visit the pet store, I just want to adopt \_\_\_\_\_ of the dogs. They are all so adorable!
10. My neighbor and I are building a fence next week. We plan to put a garden on \_\_\_\_\_ side of the fence.
11. I'm glad we got tickets to the new Marvel movie this weekend. \_\_\_\_\_ seat in the theatre is taken!
12. My dad has a great morning routine. He exercises and reads the newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ morning.