

Answers.

EVERY, EACH, ALL (OF),  
ENTIRE AND WHOLE

ALL.

The total number of ppl or things considered as a group.

EVERY

All members of a group considered individually

EACH

EACH vs EVERY

- Generally have the same meaning.
  - Each is used when we think of smth one by one
  - Every → less emphasis on the individual.
- Every can't be used when referring to 2 things and isn't common with small numbers.
- Each can't be used with "Almost" or "Nearly".



- EVERY can be used to talk about 3+ ppl/things  
↳ The noun that follows is singular.

↳ When you use every + noun as a subject, it uses a singular verb.

↳ Can be followed by a plural noun when the noun is preceded by a number.

↳ Can also be used without a number and a singular noun to refer to regular intervals.

- EACH can be used to talk about 2+ ppl/thing.

↳ Can use a singular countable noun after.

↳ One can replace the singular countable noun if it has already been mentioned.

↳ Can be followed by a determiner (My, his, the, etc.), and a plural noun.

↳ After "EACH OF" usually verb in sing. form  
→ Plural form may be used.

↳ Only use "you / us / them" after "EACH OF".

↳ Can be used by itself as a pronoun.



↳ Can be used after an auxiliary verb or the verbs "ARE" and "WERE".

↳ Can go after the subject, commonly when the noun object refers to an amount

## ALL vs WHOLE vs ENTIRE

• ALL → Min of 3 ppl / things

↳ Used with a plural noun to make a generalisation of an entire group.

• ALL ⊕ OF ⊕ DETERMINER ⊕ NOUN:

↳ The noun can be singular, plural or uncountable

↳ Can also be replaced by a pronoun.

↳ ALL ⊕ OF ⊕ SINGULAR NOUN isn't common and WHOLE AND ENTIRE are used instead.

→ However we can say:

ALL day / month / night ...

ALL monday ...

ALL the time / the way:



- ENTIRE and WHOLE are used immediately before a noun.

- Before plural nouns we can use ~~all~~ (of) or whole, but  $\neq$  meaning.