

All Every Each Whole

Level: Intermediate

Test: 3

Explanations

1. We use “all” with uncountable nouns like “homework” to show that everything is completed. “All her homework” means every homework task she had. This is the most natural, correct way in English.
2. Option b is correct because “all her friends” and “each of them” are used properly. “All” refers to the group, and “each” focuses on individuals in the group, making the sentence clear and accurate.
3. We use “all” for the group—many problems together. “Each” means every single problem, one by one. The sentence talks about the group first, then each problem individually, so this is correct.
4. The word “each” is used before a time word like “day” to talk about regular actions. We say “each day” after the verb. The other choices use the words in the wrong order.
5. We use “every” with singular time words like “morning” to talk about something that happens regularly. “Every morning” means the action happens one time on each morning, as a routine.
6. “Each” is used when talking about every individual in a group, one by one. The sentence is correct because “each of us” means every single person has their own printed copy.
7. We use “each of” before plural nouns to talk about every one in a group, one by one. “Each of the apples” is correct because “apples” is a plural noun.
8. “All of the cakes” is plural, so the verb must also be plural. “Was” is singular, but we need the plural verb “were” to match “cakes.” This is called subject-verb agreement.
9. We say “all my cousins” because “all” goes before a plural noun without “the” or “of.” This shows that I called every cousin in the group, not just one or two.
10. We use “each” with singular countable nouns to talk about every person in a group, one by one. “Students” is a countable noun, so “each student” is correct in

this sentence.

11. We use “each” when we talk about every single individual thing in a group. Here, “each detail” means you have checked every detail one by one, carefully and completely.

12. We use "all" before words for periods of time, like "all night," to show something happened during the entire time. "Whole" needs "the" to be correct ("the whole night"), so only "all" fits here.

13. We use “each of the” with plural nouns to talk about every single one in a small group. “Each of the houses” means we are talking about every individual house in this group.

14. “Every” is used before a single countable noun to talk about all the members of a group. In option a, “every guest” is correct because it matches this grammar rule perfectly.

15. We use "whole" with possessive adjectives like "my" and singular nouns to talk about all of something. "My whole life" means the entire time I have been alive, so it is correct.

16. "Whole" means the complete or entire one thing. We say “the whole day” because we talk about one day and all of its time. "Whole" fits with singular, countable nouns.

17. We use "each" because she is looking at the passports one by one. "Each" is good when talking about individual items in a group. It helps show attention to every single passport.

18. We use "whole" before a singular noun to show that something is complete or finished, like "the whole thing." This word is perfect when we talk about finishing everything, not just parts.

19. We use “all” when talking about the complete group, like “all colleagues.” This shows you mean everyone together, not one by one. It fits best because you invited the whole group.

20. "Every" is used to talk about all the members of a group, one by one. It means the same as "all" in this sentence, so the meaning does not change.