

STOP IT!



JUST STOP IT!

I can't take it, anymore.

We've got to fix this, and now!

STOP using *all* as a noun/pronoun! Use *everyone*, *everybody*, or *everything*. *All* is correct, tho', so...why?!

Well, technically, it *is* correct to use *all* when you mean *everyone*, *everybody*, or *everything*, but it's no longer used this way in modern English, except for some phrases, ex., all aboard!, all or nothing at all, that's all, all that matters is..., et al., & in newspaper headlines (because it's shorter), ex., ALL ARE DEAD. (*tieh! tieh!*)

1. CLICK ON, DRAG, and DROP these terms, correctly:



(*TRICK*: There are more boxes than terms!)

(**N.B.**, "drop into" boxes are sensitive on the left)

Everybody came.

All came.

All is lost.

Everything is lost.



Yes, I'm happy, now, thanks! You can stop here, if you want to, but if you would like to learn more about the differences between all, every, and whole...keep going!

ALL can be an adverb, a noun, a pronoun, or a determiner (the "pointing" category to which articles belong).

As an **adverb**, it goes **BEFORE** the thing it modifies, and can usually be substituted with *completely*, ex., My dog's all wet! It's all finished.

TICK the correct answer:

2. It's all because of you! correct, grammatically | incorrect, grammatically.

3. She all walked around the park. correct, grammatically | incorrect, grammatically.

As a **determiner**, it's a bit more wild. So, as Bette Davis said in the 1950 movie, *All About Eve*... (CLICK)

All can be used *by itself* **BEFORE** the subject noun it modifies, ex., all kittens are soft. If the subject is a pronoun, you **MUST** add *of*, ex., All of them are soft. **CLICK ON, DRAG, and DROP** *All* – *All of* , correctly.

4. _____ horses are gorgeous animals.

5. _____ them are also usually kind of nervous, too.





All can also be put BEFORE direct or indirect objects whether they are (1) nouns (**without** *of*), ex., Chris waves to all grumpy people, or (2) pronouns (**with** *of*), ex., Mary sends all of them her love. ... *All* can even go AFTER the direct or indirect object without *of*, ex., Mary sends *them all* her love, except for *to be*, ex., I think that's all of them, and truncated answers, ex., all of them, which need *of*.

TICK the correct answer:

6. I wish that she would give all of them | all them away!
7. Ms. Meyer has seen almost all of art history books | all art history books about India.
8. Is that all those | all of those? -- Yes, all of those | all those.

Although *all* CAN'T be used with the indefinite determiners *a*, *an* and *some*, it CAN be used with the definite determiners *the*, *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those*, and some other kinds, such as numbers; put *all* BEFORE them, ex., All the king's horses and all the king's men, all that jazz,... Adding *of* is OPTIONAL with definite determiners, ex., All of the king's horses,..., but it's OBLIGATORY with *the* + a number, ex., All of the nine kittens are very soft, while it's FORBIDDEN with JUST numbers, NO: ~~All of nine kittens are very soft.~~ TICK:

9. All some nine kittens can be very soft. correct, grammatically | incorrect, grammatically.
10. All the senators agreed to cut their salaries. correct, grammatically | incorrect, grammatically.

HINT: When *all* modifies subjects, it can also go **AFTER** them (never use *of*), but you **MUST** use Star's two verb groups to know where to put it:

STAR'S VERB GROUP N. 1: *to be*, modals, *to have* as an auxiliary: put *all* **AFTER** the **CONJUGATED** verbs, ex., the people are all tired, the people can all go, the people had all gone. *All* stays frozen in place when changes take place for questions and negatives, ex., Are the people all tired? Aren't the people all tired? Haven't the people all gone? The people can't all go. (The "Dennis the Menace" of the group, *to have* for possession in BrE, goes over to group 2, as it sometimes does.)

STAR'S VERB GROUP N. 2: **ALL** other verbs, including *to do* as a principal verb and *to have* for possession in American English **AND**, in this case, in British English: put *all* **BEFORE** the **CONJUGATED** verbs in statements, ex., people all go there, people all look at funny dogs, the people all went for ice cream, the students all did their homework. *All* stays frozen in place **BEFORE** the *principal* verb when changes take place for questions and negatives, ex., Did the people all go?, did the people all look at the funny dogs?, did the people all have ice cream?, did the students all do their homework?, the people didn't all look at the funny dogs, the people didn't all have ice cream, the students – *ahem!* ☺ – didn't all do their homework.

With what **KINDS** of words do we use *all* as a determiner? We use *all* alone or with other words as a determiner to modify **UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS**, ex., all water is wet. It can be used to modify **PLURAL NOUNS WHEN REFERRING TO THREE OR MORE ITEMS/PEOPLE** (when used in this way, it can have a meaning similar to *every*, see below; for two, use *both*), ex., all kittens are soft. It can be used to modify **SOME SINGULAR COUNTABLE NOUNS REFERRING TO THINGS THAT CAN BE DIVIDED INTO PARTS**, ex., all my family, all (this) summer, all that cake, ...





EVERY is an adjective used to talk about people or things in general, or about all the members of a group, and points out one example as representative of everyone / everything belonging to an entire category or group. Put it **BEFORE** the noun it modifies, ex., I need every (single) towel. When *every* modifies subjects, use the 3rd person singular, ex., every child needs love. **DON'T** use determiners with *every*, ex., YES: every (single) clock was broken, NO: ~~every a clock was broken~~.

What kinds of words do we use with *every*? Use it with **COUNTABLE SINGULAR**

NOUNS WHEN REFERRING TO THREE OR MORE (for two, use *each*).

With the **TIME NOUNS** *day, night, week, year, time*, and the seasons, *every* indicates each instance without exception, ex., when little, I spent every summer with my grandparents.



CLICK ON the pulldown menu, and CHOOSE the correct answer (CAREFUL: at least one is tricky!)

11. We're running late! To meet the deadline, I need _____ to stay late!

12. _____ joke of hers wasn't necessarily funny.



WHOLE can be an adjective, a noun, or an adverb.

As a **noun**, *whole* indicates a totality, and you'll probably hear it most often in this kind of sentence, ex., as they say, 'a piano's whole is not the sum of its parts.' No *of*.

As an **adverb**, it goes **BEFORE** the adjective (or phrase thereof) it modifies; *wholly* could also be used, ex., millennials are a whole new group. No *of*. **TICK:**

13. After that experience, I'm a whole | whole of a different person.

14. I want the whole | whole the cupcake, please.



As an **adjective**, *whole* goes BEFORE the word it modifies, but it is used differently depending on whether you are using it with countable singular nouns or countable plural nouns (and some uncountable nouns).

With **COUNTABLE SINGULAR NOUNS**, *whole* indicates "complete," "every part of," ex., I ate a whole pie! It can be preceded by both *a/an* or *the*, ex., I ate a whole pie, I ate the whole pie (N.B., when *the* precedes *whole*, it's more common in BrE to follow *whole* with *of a / of the*, ex., I ate the whole of a pie, I ate the whole of the pie). When used with a **pronoun or with a proper noun**, *the whole of* is required, ex., the whole of Venice is lovely, the whole of it is lovely. CLICK ON the pulldown menu, and CHOOSE the correct answer.

15. I read book, yesterday.

16. her belongings are in this bag.

With **COUNTABLE PLURAL NOUNS (and some uncountable nouns)**, it indicates "complete," or "entire," and it is used WITHOUT other determiners, ex., whole species are extinct; whole milk is fatty. CLICK and CHOOSE:

17. Use eggs in this recipe.

18. generations never knew about social media.



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