

# 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* CANT 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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*).

A photograph of a multi-generational family. On the left, an elderly man with a mustache and a blue striped shirt is smiling. In the center, a young boy with dark hair and a green shirt is smiling. On the right, an elderly woman with short, light-colored hair and a red shirt is smiling. They are all looking towards the camera.

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.



**IMAGES:** All images are Clipart from the Microsoft Word program used to create this document.