

12. My ___ family came to the wedding.
a) all
b) full
c) whole
d) every
13. ___ has its advantages and disadvantages.
a) All
b) Every
c) Most
d) Everything
14. Take the medicine every ___ hours.
a) four
b) the four
c) a four
d) fourth
15. ___ of the options looks good to me.
a) Every
b) Each
c) All
d) The
16. I've been waiting for the ___ afternoon.
a) all
b) every
c) whole
d) each
17. ___ in the room stood up and clapped.
a) Everyone
b) All people
c) Every
d) Each
18. We see each ___ at work every day.
a) another
b) one
c) person
d) other
19. She cleaned ___ the house before the guests arrived.
a) whole
b) every
c) each
d) all
20. The Olympic Games are held every ___ years.
a) other
b) the four
c) four
d) fourth



Answers

1. b) the
2. a) ten
3. b) other
4. c) Everyone
5. a) each
6. d) the
7. b) two
8. a) everything
9. c) all
10. b) each
11. d) other
12. c) whole
13. d) Everything
14. a) four
15. b) Each
16. c) whole
17. a) Everyone
18. d) other
19. d) all
20. c) four



Explanations

1. “the” (b)

'The whole book' — with 'whole', we put the determiner (the/a/my) BEFORE 'whole'. 'An' cannot be used before 'whole' (wrong article). Compare: 'all the book' (less common) vs 'the whole book' (natural).

2. “ten” (a)

'Every ten minutes' — 'every' + number + plural noun expresses regular intervals. No article is needed before the number.

3. “other” (b)

'Every other day' means every second day — one day yes, one day no. It's a fixed expression. 'Every two days' (plural) is also correct but the stem has 'day' (singular).

4. “Everyone” (c)

'Everyone' is a pronoun that can be the subject of a sentence. 'Every' is a determiner and always needs a noun after it. 'Each' can sometimes be a pronoun, but it needs a previously mentioned group to refer to — here, there is none. 'All' alone doesn't work (you'd need 'All people know...').

5. “each” (a)

'Each' can be used as an adverb at the end of a sentence to mean 'per item'. '£15 each' = £15 per ticket.

6. “the” (d)

'The whole truth' — 'whole' follows the determiner 'the'. This is a common fixed expression meaning the complete truth.

7. “two” (b)

'Every two weeks' means once in every two-week period. 'Every' + number + plural noun is the pattern. 'Every other week' (singular) is also correct but the stem has 'weeks' (plural).

8. “everything” (a)

'Everything' is a compound pronoun used as a subject. 'Is everything OK?' is a common question. 'Every' alone needs a noun after it.

9. “all” (c)

'All the morning' — 'all' comes BEFORE the determiner 'the'. Compare: 'the whole morning' (whole comes AFTER the determiner). Both mean the same thing.

10. “each” (b)

'Two apples each' — 'each' at the end means 'per person'. It works as an adverb modifying the quantity.

11. “other” (d)

'Every other weekend' means every second weekend — one weekend she visits, the next she doesn't. It's a fixed expression.

12. “whole” (c)

'My whole family' — with possessive determiners (my, your, his), 'whole' comes after the determiner. 'All my family' is also correct but less common.

13. “Everything” (d)

'Everything' + singular verb. 'Everything has...' is correct. 'All' would need 'All things have...' (plural). 'Every' and 'Most' are not pronouns that work alone here.

14. “four” (a)

'Every four hours' — 'every' + number + plural noun for regular intervals. No article needed before the number.

15. “Each” (b)

'Each of the options' + singular verb 'looks'. 'Each of' focuses on the items individually. 'All of the options look...' would need a plural verb. 'Every' cannot be followed by 'of'.

16. “whole” (c)

'The whole afternoon' — after 'the', we use 'whole'. To use 'all', say 'all the afternoon' (all before the determiner).

17. “Everyone” (a)

'Everyone' is a complete subject pronoun meaning 'all the people'. 'Every' and 'each' are determiners and need a noun after them.

18. “other” (d)

'Each other' is a fixed reciprocal pronoun meaning 'one another'. 'We see each other' = I see you and you see me.

19. “all” (d)

'All the house' — 'all' comes before the determiner 'the'. This means the entirety of the house. Compare: 'the whole house' (more common in everyday English but different word order).

20. “four” (c)

'Every four years' — 'every' + number + plural noun expresses regular intervals. The Olympics happen once in each four-year period.